'Glorified Trade Schools'

Dr. Hutchins Lashes College System

By ERNIE HILL
Herald Staff Correspondent

OXFORD, England—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, former Ford Foundation associate director, claims that education may soon be eliminated althogether from American universities.

Only vocational training will remain, he says, along with a certain amount of social life that will permit young people to become "adjusted" to each other and "adjusted" to the world.

Dr. Hutchins spoke before 500 Oxford University students and faculty members at Rhodes House. It was the last of a series of seven lectures in Britain.

The former University of Chicago chancellor described American universities as having little to do with the teaching of wisdom, understanding and virtue.

He described them as glorified trade schools and vacation centers.

"They merely reflect the anti-intellectualism of American life today," he stated. "No longer is there full and frank discussion. Discussion is discouraged and has become associated with subversion.

The American public does not seem to be worried about all this waste, ignorance or demagogy."

Colleges and universities, Dr. Hutchins claims, already are overcrowded with young people who have no business there.

But by 1965, he says, universities will have twice as many students as a result of the tremendous birthrate increase during the last war. The situation then will be even worse.

The frankness of Dr. Hutchins' criticism shocked Oxford students and faculty members attending the lectures dressed in their black classroom gowns.

The only thing that can save higher education is a general awakening of the American public, he claims.

ROBERT M. HUTCHINS
... another blast

The public must demand that universities set standards of education, he says. They must face the fact that education is understanding and that university life must teach youth spiritual values instead of techniques to do a job.

Dr. Hutchins declares that the great tragedy is that America is now called upon to assume the leadership of the free world while it has few people who really understand the problems of civilization, history and peace.

American universities, he says, have not done their job to provide us with intelligent people to handle this leadership that has been thrust upon us.

HONOR 'FATHER' OF INDIANA'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1,800 Teachers Gather in Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Oct. 21 [Special] — Caleb Mills, the "father" of free schools in Indiana, was honored here today at the 100th anniversary convention of the Indiana State Teachers association.

More than 1,800 high school teachers and pupils took part in a pageant which honored leaders in the teachers' organization.

Ten of the best known men and women in Indiana education were honored in a scene of the historical pageant depicting the development of "free" schools in Indiana. Before 1855, all schools in the state were subscription schools — parents paid tuition, "boarded" the school teachers "around" the neighborhood, or supplied chickens, wood, grains, or vegetables in lieu of money.

Trip Took Three Weeks

Foremost in the celebration will be the honor paid to Mills. A native of Dunbarton, N. H., he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828 and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1833. He had read in the Home Missionary magazine of the need for school teachers in the "western country."

In September, 1833, Mills married Sarah Marshall, of Dunbarton, and the next day left for the "west" — Crawfordsville—the home of Wabash college. He left with his wife and four teachers—three of them women—and it took the party more than three weeks to reach its destination by stage, steamboat, and turnpike. At Crawfordsville, Mills was to spend the rest of his life in the service of Wabash college and school teaching in Indiana. He died in 1879 at Crawfordsville.

Other Teachers Honored

Mills early in his career called for the establishment of public schools. He lectured and wrote tracts and "letters to the editor" to promote his ideas. His first "letter" to the editor, pointing out the need for such schools, occupied five full columns.

Teachers from all over Indiana are here for the annual meeting of the association, its departmental sessions, and panels.

Other teachers honored today in the pageant include: Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president emeritus of Indiana university, Bloomington; Barnabas Hobbs, former state superintendent of instruction; Dr. George W. Hoss, Indiana university instructor and also a state superintendent; Dr. James Smart, president of Purdue university, Lafayette; Emma Montgomery McRae, former Purdue English teacher; William W. Parsons, former president Indiana State Normal college, Terre Haute, now Indiana State Teachers college; Robert Aley, president of Butler college, Indianapolis, and a former state superintendent of public instruction; and Daniel DuShane, Columbus, former superintendent of schools of Columbus.

D.C. White Groups Again Seek To Remove Negro From Ed. Bd.

WASHINGTON (ANP) —The Federation of Citizens associations, an all-white organization in the District of Columbia, agreed at a meeting last week to ask for legislation which will give District court judges the power to remove, as well as appoint members of the board of education.

The action grew out of a resolution submitted by a federation member association, which asked that Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, one of three colored members of the board, be removed.

The groups of citizens associations have looked with disfavor upon Dr. Butcher since she led a fight for school integration and immediate desegregation. They maintain, however, they requested her removal after she had taken a year's leave of absence from Howard University's English department to work with the NAACP.

The federation also adopted a resolution urging the superintendent of schools and board of education not to make any more large transfers of pupils until the Supreme Court had completed action on the school integration case. The resolutions along with several others dealing with school integration were read at the meeting by Ralph E. Cashman, chairman, federation's education committee.

Only the two were adopted however; the others were not acted upon. In referring to the resolutions, the committee chairman said it would please him if some of the resolutions sent to the education committee would deal with subjects other than integration.

With all the problems of Washington schools, Cushman said he felt some of the resolutions could be of a "more constructive nature."

"Equality In Education Will Permit Him To Learn The True Story"

PRESIDENT'S UNIT MAPS SCHOOL PLAN

Chairman Says States Can and Should Pay Costs—Senator Hill Takes Issue

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—President Eisenhower's new Committee for the White House Conference on Education got under way today with a statement by its chairman that states and localities could and should build and pay for their own schools.

However, Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, who will be chairman next session of the education subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee, simultaneously declared his intention to press for passage of a bill for Federal aid to school construction.

Thus the issue of Federal aid to education again will be to the fore while many of the state education conferences preliminary to next November's White House Conference are being held.

Would Bar Politics in Program

Neil H. McElroy of Cincinnati, chairman of the President's committee of thirty-three mtmbers, at a press conference said it was his intention to keep the state and national conferences "out of politics." The final report of his committee giving education recommendations for the country will be made to the President.

The vice chairman, Finis E. Engleman, Connecticut Commissioner of Education, who had just come from his own state conference, quickly added that the report also would be made to those most concerned, the people.

Mr. McElroy said he was voicing his own personal position, and later termed it the position of the committee also, when he asserted that in this country the traditional school financing had been by state and local governments. Where a good job is being done it is better not to change to something new, he added.

This brought forth the question: "If a good job is being done, why is the school situation now a crisis calling for a national convention?"

The chairman replied that such things as "double use of school rooms" called for looking into an increasing school enrollment situation that the citizenry did not face until it came too close.

He said he regarded his work on the President's committee as an extension of his work on the National Citizens Committee for Public Schools. It means using "the immense prestige of the White House to focus on the same kinds of things" the citizens' group has been concerned with for five or six years, Mr. McElroy declared.

Funds for Neews Predicted

Under questioning he said a report of that committee, soon to be published, would show that the increase in goods and services expectable in this country for the next ten years would pay for all the schools needed and for the teachers to run them, with plenty left over for a higher level of living.

Mr. McElroy reported that conferences had been held in Washington, Wyoming, Nebraska and Connecticut. Two more, in Iowa and Kansas, will be held next Thursday, the rest next year.

President Eisenhower, who announced his White House Conference plan last January, met the committee members at the White House today and spoke to them informally.

Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, spoke at a closed luncheon session. In the text of her address as released she predicted that the state conferences would produce for the White House Conference a "national pool of thought" that would solve educational problems.

Senator Hill last April took sharp issue with Mrs. Hobby in her view of the solution of the problem through conventions. Queried on the subject again today, he said:

"I shall press for passage of a school construction bill."

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NEW AID FORMULA ON SCHOOLS URGED

City Would Get Bigger Share of State Funds in Plan to Gain Equality, Uniformity

By BENJAMIN FINE

A new state aid formula that would give New York City a substantially greater proportion of school funds was proposed yesterday.

The recommendation was made by the Fact Finding Committee, appointed two years ago by the New York City Board of Education to examine state aid received by local school systems. The committee's 341-page report, representing two years' of study, is the most comprehensive examination of problems dealing with school financing ever to be undertaken here. The study was under the direction of Dr. Julius B. Maller, Senior Management Consultant in the City Administrator's office and Professor of Education at Yeshiva University.

The report recommended a new equalization formula, to be applied uniformly throughout the state. It is designed to correct the "inequity" in state aid.

At the present, the report said, New York City, with 36 per cent of the public school children of the state, gets only 31 per cent of the total amount of state aid. It receives $120 a year for each child, while for the rest of the state the average is $200. This city would receive an additional $35,000,000 if its share were based on the proportion of public school attendance. At present the city gets about $100,000,000.

New Concepts in Formula

The formula proposed by the Fact Finding Committee embodies these new concepts:

¶It introduces the factor of taxable income as well as real property valuation in the measure of a community's financial ability.

¶It takes into account the size and type of a community in estimating the cost of providing even a minimum program of schooling.

¶It considers the total needs of a community rather than school bands alone based on school population.

¶It applies a "weighted pupil" concept by assigning weights to pupils presenting special problems. For example, a non-English speaking pupil would get a weight greater than that given an ordinary pupil. This is an important consideration in this city, with its large Puerto Rican population.

The report declared that less state aid for each pupil was alloted to New York than any other city. Each of the four next largest cities in the state receives more state aid for each pupil than does New York.

The primary cause of inequality in the present state aid formula, the report said, lies in the provisions in which real property is accepted as the sole measure of economic capacity.

"The lack of uniformity in standards of assessing real estate in the various sections of the state, the extensive undervaluation in practically all upstate counties, and the failure of realty equalization rates to correct the discrepancies have invalidated the state's procedures for equalizing educational opportunity," the report declared.

How It Works Out

The proposed new formula would be based on both taxable income and corrected full valuation of real property. The formula is as follows:

S equals M minus E (R plus T)

In that formula, S is the amount of state education aid; M is the estimated cost of a minimum program; E is the equalization factor; R is the revised full valuation of real property, and T is the taxable income, as indicated by state income tax returns. State aid for any school district would equal the difference between the cost of a minimum program and the amount the locality is expected to raise on the basis of its economic capacity.

The report stressed that the present formula failed to consider New York City's special education problems. The mounting number of pupils moving into the city from Puerto Rico and from foreign lands is presenting unusual school problems. An adequate program to meet the needs of the 43,000 non-English speaking pupils would require 1,600 teaching positions at an annual cost of $7,000,000. The report recommends that the state share half that extra cost.

The state aid grant for special classes also is out of line with the act cost, the report notes. The city's pioneering effort in establishing special classes for children with cerabral palsy and for those addicted to narcotics involves expenditures greater than funds obtained from the state.

The committee was named by Andrew G. Clauson Jr., the president and now a member of the Board of Education.

Manny Warman

Except this one—Accompanied by his seeing eye dog, Dotty, Wayne W. Durham, blind Brooklyn student, winner of the top scholarship awarded this year by the Urban League of Greater New York, on a tour of the Columbia campus yesterday. His guide is Dean Lawrence Chamberlain of Columbia College.

Dog Tours Columbia With Him

Blind Freshman Gets Feel of Campus

By James S. Barstow Jr.

Wayne W. Durham, of 1263 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, toured the campus of Columbia College yesterday accompanied by Dotty, his seventeen-month-old Seeing-Eye dog. They were getting to know their way around the brick and concrete walks and marble steps they will use daily beginning later this month when the twenty-year-old honor graduate of Bushwick High School begins his freshman year.

Dotty was nervous on her first major assignment since she and her master completed their indoctrination course last month at the Seeing-Eye school at Morristown, N. J. She was panting heavily and kept glancing up anxiously at the young man who was still a new friend.

Wayne was calm and self-possessed on this eve of another engagement in his long fight against a major handicap. He began losing his sight when he was just learning to walk and went totally blind at the age of fourteen. In June, he was graduated from Bushwick at the head of his class and became a member of the National Honor Society. Last week he was awarded a $450, one-year scholarship at Columbia by the Urban League of Greater New York.

He spoke quietly and in short simple sentences about his plans to become a social worker for the blind; about his studies at the Lighthouse of the New York Association for the Blind; and about his hobby as a clarinetist—he was a featured soloist with his school's symphony orchestra and has also played jazz with local bands.

Wayne's mother and stepfather both work as pressers in New York dry cleaning establishments. His younger brother, James, is a commercial art student at Pratt Institute and works part-time as a clerk for the Schaeffer Brewing Co. Wayne hopes to complete his studies at Columbia's New York School of Social Work and continue with his music—last year, he was a member of the Fort Green District Community Service Association's show unit touring veterans' hospital.

Dotty interrupted the interview by pulling on her master's leather-bound guide bar and whining nervously.

"She's not herself, today," Wayne said, smiling. "It's her first big job, and she's upset by the responsibility. She's young for the job, too, you know," he added—"Most Seeing-Eye dogs don't graduate until they are two years old."

Amish Carry Fight to Higher Court

Inquirer
Sect. 11-16-54

THE Amish people of Lancaster county carried their peaceful war against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to its second highest court yesterday.

Samuel L. Smoker was their "army" and the stakes of the battle ostensibly were only a few dollars levied against him in the way of a fine—but the question involved was one of vital importance to thousands of the quiet folks who have helped make Lancaster and nearby communities one of the richest farm areas in America:

Have they the right to take their children out of school before the State says they may? Whose authority takes precedence—the parent's or that vague aggregation of people more numerous than they called the State?

The question has been seething in the mid-State communities since public school officials began a concerted drive months ago to bend the Amish to the State's will by fines and jail sentences.

Philadelphia, Pa.

YESTERDAY, before the State Superior Court, sitting in session at Pittsburgh, two Lancaster lawyers, Charles W. Eaby and W. Hensel Brown, representing only Samuel Smoker on the record, but all the Amish in fact, asserted that the parents come first where conscience and religion dictate.

Eaby told the appellate court the Amish believe that when a child is 14 and has passed the eighth grade, it is time for him to leave school and help till the soil.

"That is all the education they think they need," he said.

Smoker followed that tenet in the case of his son, Mervin, and was convicted seven times of violating the compulsory school attendance law in Leacock township before he "rebelled" and appealed to the courts. He had paid fines in five cases, gone to jail once and lost in the seventh conviction when it was upheld by Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer, of Lancaster county. This was the decision he appealed to the Superior Court.

* * *

ATTORNEY BROWN told the court that State regulations permit a 14-year-old child to drop out of school to work only "under dire financial circumstances." The Amish cannot use this one means of carrying out their religious beliefs, because the Amish "are very rarely, if ever, in dire financial circumstances."

Deputy State Attorney Elmer T. Bolla, arguing against the Amish view for the State, told the court the law does not restrict freedom of religion since it requires only that children attend school until they are 17 and does not say it must be a public school. The Amish are free to set up their own schools if they wish, he said, but their children cannot get work permits at 14 because of a religious belief.

The Superior Court took the case under advisement.

EDUCATORS STRESS SCHOOL-HOME TIES

Times

Help for Perplexed Parents Is Seen in New Book on Elementary Curriculum

p. 43, c. 4

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24—Elementary schools must serve as "extensions of the home" to provide one of the school-child's principal needs—"a warm friendly atmosphere for growing." The importance of a close realtionship between home and school is thus officially recognized in a new publication of the New York State Education Department, now being distributed.

The 152-page book, titled "The Elementary School Curriculum, An Overview," is intended primarily for educators. It might, however, help many a perplexed parent to fuller understanding of what goes on in schools today and why.

According to Helen Kay Heyl, chief of the Bureau of Elenmary Curriculum Development, interested individuals outside the school system will be able to obtain copies "for examination and study" from local school superintendents.

Through the 6th Grade

The new publication presents a picture of school activities for children from kindergarten through the sixth grade. Emphasis is placed on how teachers work to help youngsters develop according to their own needs and in line with the demands of society.

In the sphere of self-development, the education specialists point out, the child from 5 to 12 needs not only to maintain his feeling of worth as an individual but also to feel that he is developing and growing further. His school as well as his home, they point out, must "help him learn how to take success, how to face up to failure and how to overcome difficulties."

The school must accept and respect him as he is, at the same time offering him many opportunities for learning under guidance and help toward steady development of social responsibility. The child's daily activities must offer opportunities for self-expression, for physical growth and health, for learning safety and survival in a threatened wordl.

Along with guidance toward sound self-development, the schools must help youngsters toward sound growth as citizens. The child needs to understand himself in relation to others and to the controsl of society. He needs an understanding of the world about him, some knowledge of the work of the world and its meaning to him and the community. Everyday science, simple geography, the major lessons of history are important here.

Three R's Are Stressed

Reading, writing and arithmetic are stressed in this bulletin. However, it points out, the elementary school must produce more than surface skill. Class work must help the child begin to learn the arts of conversation and discussion, to present ideas verbally before a group, to listen intelligently and discriminatingly, to analyze the facts of an argument and arrive at the probable truth. The junior and senior high schools, the bulletin points out, must carry the work further.

Development of moral and spiritual values is emphasized too. Home, church and school must cooperate in providing children a standard against which they can measure their ways of thinking, feeling and acting. Actual development of values, however, the educators hold, will come through meeting the challenges of everyday life.

"It is in actual situations," they hold, "that a child learns to be honest, to be kind, to be truthful."

Present-day knowledge of children's growth and behavior characteristics at different ages largely determines the timing of teaching.

"It is obviously common sense," the educators declare, "to work in harmony with a child's basic nature at the stage of development he has reached, rather than against it."

NEA Cites Educational Deprivation

Herald p. 5A
Mon. 12-6-54
Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The National Education Association reported Sunday that upwards of 700,000 children are being shortchanged educationally this year because of a shortage of qualified public school teachers and buildings.

The organization estimated that number are on half-day or similar part-time arrangements, and said many thousands of others are in overcrowded classrooms.

The NEA also noted another type of educational deprivation. It said the Census Bureau estimated in October, 1953, that 4,559,000 children between the ages of 5 and 17 were not attending school at all. Of those, 66 per cent were 5 years of age and 27 pe rcent were between 14 and 17.

NEA, the national professional organization of educators claiming a membership of more than 950,000 teachers, said that shortages of buildings and teachers, which have been especially critical in the elementary schools in the past eight years, are now producing serious problems at the secondary or high school level.

School attendance started booming eight years ago as a result of the increased birth rate early in World War II and has continued upward since.

There are more than 1,250,000 new pupils enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools this fall, the NEA's research division estimated in its annual preview of the overall public school picture.

The estimatel total enrollment of 30,179,357 for the 1954-55 school year compares with 28,916,703 last year and is almost 5,000,000 higher than the 25,185,436 enrolled in 1949-50, just six years ago.

14 1954

JCEA Forum To Climax With Address By Dr. Ira De Reid

World Birmingham, Ala
Fri. 11-12-54

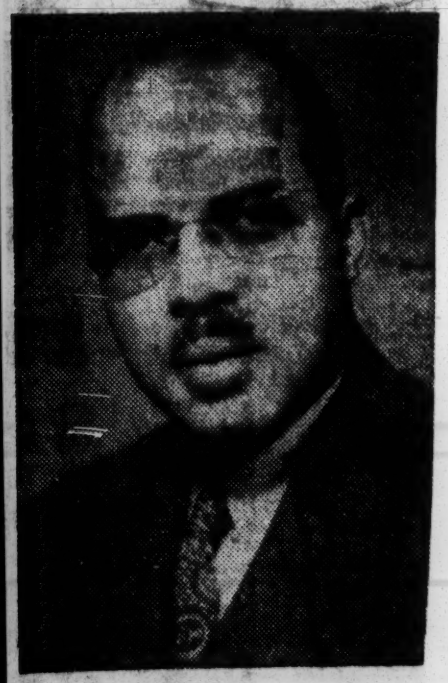
Dr. Ira De. A. Reid is scheduled to speak at eight o'clock tonight at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

The eminent sociologist desegregation specialist will be speaking on the second annual forum sponsored by the Jefferson County Education Association. The forum will climax the observance of American Education Week here.

He is professor of sociology at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. Dr. Reid is a member of the NAACP's committee of consulting scholars on school desegregation. He is among the more than 1,000 Negro professors working in predominantly white colleges.

The 53-year-old, Virginia-born, Morehouse-trained scholar is a noted researcher, gifted lecturer, rugged thinker and skilled investigator. He has taught at New York University and Atlanta University, researched for the National Urban League and performed governmental services.

No admission will be charged to the forum. JCEA President N. Judge King said that a capacity gathering was expected at the forum.



DR. IRA De. A. REID

PRESIDENT LAUDS EDUCATION GAINS

Times
Wed. 11-17-54

Talk to Land-Grant College Group Hails Contribution Its Members Have Made

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — President Eisenhower applauded today the broadening of education in the United States. He gave large credit for it to the land-grant colleges.

When the law creating these institutions was passed by Congress and approved by President Lincoln in 1862, higher education was confined mostly to the classics, the President asserted.

In remarks before the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities at the Statler Hotel, he said the law had introduced a practical side to our education.

Representative Justin Smith Morrill, author of the act, wanted to bring higher education closer to the people at a price they could afford, he added.

The President also told the educators that hope for a lasting peace lay more in mutual understanding between peoples than in the build-up of war materials.

TEXT OF TALK

Although I am exceedingly proud of the associations I was privileged to have with the educators of this country, I must confess that before such a body as this I still feel a bit of an interloper, particularly if I am to talk about matters affecting the education of our youth.

However, both as a military man, and since, I have been interested in the act that gave birth to the land-grant colleges of the United States. Of course, I am not going to trace the legislative history of that act. All of you know it better than I do.

But there are two or three things, I think, that I can mention about that act which would lead me to the principal though I should like to leave with you this morning.

First of all, that act had as one of its purposes the training of young men for service in the armed forces. I am one of those who can bear sincere witness to the efficacy of that training and to the very great services you people and your predecessors have rendered to the United States of America on the field of battle.

And I think I would be remiss in my capacity as Commander in Chief should I fail to pay my tribute to all of that great body of individuals who have graduated from the military sections of your colleges, and from those who dedicated their talents to helping in that education.

Earlier System Recalled

Now, secondly, in 1862 we know that higher education was largely confined to the classical —the lawyer, the teacher and the preacher who was educated. And it was expected that he should have a very large view of our country and our society, our history — world history — in order that he could help those more ignorant.

But the practical side of our education had been very largely neglected. In fact, West Point was the first engineering school established in this country and for a long time provided the only engineers we had. And it is for that reason, I think, that to this day military engineers are in charge of all our rivers and harbors work, and so on.

But this act did bring a certain practical stream, both in the agricultural, mechanical and industrial arts, into our education that was sadly needed, and up to then lacking.

But you will remember that Mr. Morrill [Justin Smith Morrill, author of the Land-Grant College Act of 1862] also said, as he was advocating the enactment of his bill, that one of the purposes was to bring education into the outlying portions of our country, to bring education closer to the people—higher education—and at a price they could afford. And, moreover, he said, not only a practical education but a liberal education.

Now, I have no particular admiration for my own definition of "liberal," but it doesn't agree with many of the definitions you sometimes read in the papers. But I conceive liberal to mean that type of education that lays the groundwork of understanding of our society, the kind of education that allows an individual to relate once fact to another, to get the whole in the proper perspective with relationship to the society in which we live, including the world society.

Understanding Held Essential

As distinguished from mere fact and knowledge and technique and practice, it means, in my mind, understanding of knowledge rather than mere knowledge.

Now this leads me to the thought I should like to leave with you: there is no aspiration, there is no dream on the horizons of man's hopes and beliefs and faiths that is so strong, so vivid, as the dream of peace —lasting peace.

There are many things that must be understood, and many things that must be done, if we are to make progress toward the realization of that dream.

But there is one thing, I think, that educators cannot afford to forget and that is this element of understanding as opposed to mere knowledge.

We know, let us say, that the people of a certain country are suspicious of our motives, when we know those motives to be good. Or are so ignorant of what we are trying to do in the world that our efforts to help are translated into efforts to dominate.

Now, unless we make the effort—and I mean the effort right down at the grass-roots level of our country—to understand something of the culture of that people, of its history, its aspirations, the tribulations and trials through which that people may have passed, unless we understand that, we will never comprehend why our motives are misunderstood.

In like fashion, unless those people can gain some understanding of us, of our great amalgamation of races and colors and religions and nationalities, unless they can understand how we feel, what are our loftiest aspirations, then how can we expect them to believe that someone is truly altruistic in his purposes; or let us put it more specifically, any nation can be altruistic?

Morality Is Stressed

Because you will recall the famous article of only a few years ago, which said the greatest mistake that America makes is to assume there is morality in international relationships. But how are we going to have long-term peace without morality?

So by all means let us take the pragmatic approach, meaning the temporary and short-term problem: let us be strong, but let us don't be strong only in tanks, guns and planes and ships. There is no lasting peace there. The most they can do is to protect you in what you have for the moment.

But we want to progress. We want to lighten the burden of carrying things, to use our substance and our man-hours, and our sweat and our toil and our brains, to raising the standards of a people, its spiritual standards, its intellectual standards and its capacity for happiness.

That is what we really mean. And in doing so, raise the standards of the world in these same regards. Only as we can do that, can we look forward to permanent peace.

You can achieve great progress, of course, by successful conferences addressed to particular things, as long as you are strong, know what you want, and don't deviate from what you know to be the right.

But over the long-term, when we think of our children and our grandchildren, I think it is enough to say that peace is not primarily in the hands of elected political leaders, it is in the hands of the family—the home —the church and the school.

And if the purpose of the Morrill Act was to bring higher education and understanding closer to the people, then I should say that this group has not only a wonderful challenge in front of them, but it possibly has the broadest opportunity now open to any comparable group in the United States of America. I hope I have not sounded either visionary or pontifical. I have told you only what I believe. Thank you very much.

Pupils From an Ultra-Progressive School Relive Days of 1850-75

Students at the New Lincoln School, 31 West 110th Street, dressed in attire of the mid-nineteenth century, re-enact a scene out of history as their classroom is transformed into the traditional one-room school house. Purpose was to dramatize a study unit showing "the history of Western civilization through the evolution of the American school."

Although the project is not without its humorous moments, the pupils are taking it seriously. They have nothing to fear in the way of corporal punishment, and the hickory sticks are there strictly for appearance.

Above: Sixth and seventh-grade pupils recite for Mrs. Martha Stodt, their teacher. Right: David Vaudo "rides the donkey."

BENSON SEEKS RURAL SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

Daily Tribune Newark, N.J.

Thurs. 10-7-54

Country Educators Meet to Discuss Problem

P. 16

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Oct. 6—Agriculture Secretary Benson said today the greatest disadvantage in farm and rural living is the comparative lack of educational opportunity. It goes without saying, he asserted, the general level of schooling in many rural areas needs improving.

Benson, Walter D. Fuller, chairman of the Curtis Publishing company, and Victor G. Reuther, assistant to the president of the CIO, spoke on rural education from the viewpoints of agriculture, industry and labor at the closed session of the National Conference on Rural Education here.

The three day meeting, sponsored by the National Education association and the federal office of education, was attended by 2,000 rural educators and agencies and organizations serving rural communities.

Find Leaders and Ideals

"The nation has looked to rural America for a majority of its leaders—and even more important, it has looked to rural America for the ideals which have made this nation a land of choice beyond all others," Benson said.

"And yet, these present day leaders of rural heritage would be quick to point out that there are also grave disadvantages in farm and rural living. The greatest is the comparative disadvantage in educational opportunity.

"Many of these leaders, fortunately for themselves and for the nation, were able to overcome the lack of rural educational opportunity by attending colleges and universities in the cities. But, who can say how much the nation and the world have lost because many, many thousands in the rural population were unable to overcome their educational disadvantages and thus were unable to develop their God given talents."

Will Aid Education

Benson promised that the agriculture department will do everything possible to improve rural education. He said the department will help expand education in the fields of market research, farm and home planning, housing and health, and will seek to strengthen the family type farm as the backbone of American agriculture.

The agriculture secretary said there must be more cooperation among county, state, and federal agencies in guiding rural youth into proper vocations. He said there is need for more county and home demonstration agents.

Fuller said business and industry have "a high regard and a highly sympathetic feeling towards rural education." In the first place, he observed, a large percentage of men in business and industry have come from farms or small towns and "in the next place, the nature of their activities is such that they hopefully expect to attract a substantial part of their working force from the rural areas."

States Business Viewpoint

Fuller said rural areas generate a spirit of hard work and a desire to get ahead, "which are exactly what every intelligent business man wants in his working force."

Reuther, brother of Walter P. Reuther, CIO head, said it is the job of rural educators and organized labor "to help create one American community in which farm families and city families stand together as neighbors to eliminate the misunderstandings and the suspicions which lie between us today." Reuther asserted the problems of classroom and teacher shortages, housing, health and economic insecurity can be solved if both urban and rural America join together and work for a solution.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, addressing the conference on "human rights," said the way in which the United States resolves the issue of racial integration in public schools will not have any marked effect in this country. However, she said, "The effect it will have on communist propaganda in the areas of Africa and India is a very serious consideration [and] I hope we are going to resolve that question wisely."

Teachers Glad Tiny Schools Are Losing Out

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Thurs. 10-7-54

Education Hails Consolidation

P. 2

Washington, Oct. 6 (AP)—The little red schoolhouse is on the way out. And, regardless of what songwriters may think, educators are glad of it.

The National Conference on Rural Education is in full swing today, and this statistic was happily tossed about:

In 1948 there were 75,000 one-room schools in this country. Now there are only 48,000.

Going, going, gone—in the yellow bus to the big, new consolidated schoolhouse.

"For the first time in the history of our country," Willard E. Goslin of George Peabody College in Nashville, told a reporter, "we have said the farm boy has as much right to go to school as the city boy has.

Says There Were 3 Stages

"Oh, we've always said that, in theory. The kid who lives 20 miles out was free to attend school—if he could find a way to get there."

Goslin says this country has passed through three stages in its attitude toward education.

At first, any talk of education meant rural education, since that's about all there was. Then the cities grew and education went urban and the ideal school was the big city or suburban school.

"Only recently have we understood that a good school is one that serves its community best," Goslin said. "It would be silly, don't you see, for a school in the cotton delta country to be doing exactly the same thing as a city school."

Not Caught Up Yet

Taking them all into consideration, Goslin says he doesn't think country schools have caught up with city schools completely.

"Too many teachers with only a couple of years of college, and too many tiny high schools with 100 pupils or less, where students don't have much of a choice in what they can take."

A rural school is defined as one in farm territory or in a town of 2,500 or less. They teach 13,500,000 of the nation's 30,700,000 school-age youngsters.

Although Goslin has spent most of his life in cities (as superintendent in suburban St. Louis, in Minneapolis, and in Pasadena), he still believes the country boys and girls offer a good bet on this nation's future.

Here, though, Goslin may be prejudiced. He came from a farm near Harrisburg, Mo. (pop. 150).

"I was in the first high-school class we ever had there," he said. "Our total enrollment was six.

NAVAJOS SPONSOR GIRL AT BARNARD

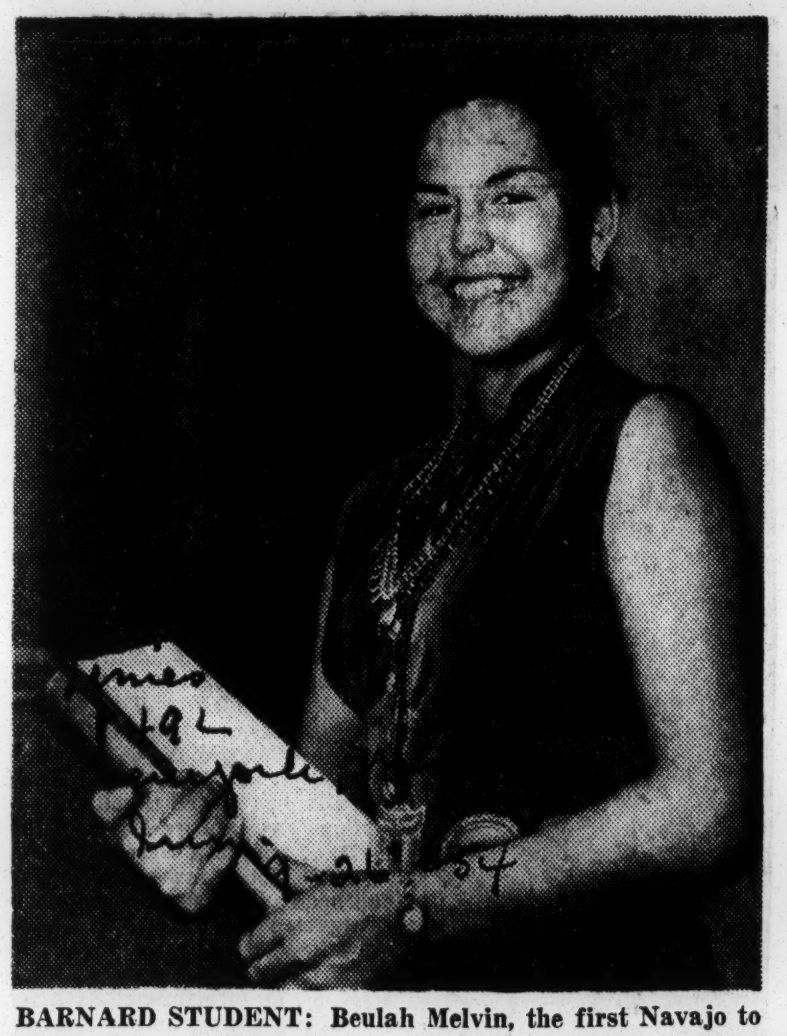
Times

First of Tribe to Matriculate at College Is Heading for a Course in Nursing

P. 49L

At least one Indian has returned to Manhattan Isle—if not to claim an additional $24, at least to obtain an education.

The newcomer, a freshman at Barnard College, is 17-year-old Beulah Melvin, known on the Navajo reservation at Fort Defiance, Ariz., as Glebah, or "Happy Warrior." Although her mother took a course at Barnard twenty years ago, records show that Miss Melvin is the first Navajo—and probably the first Indian of any tribe—to matriculate at the college.



BARNARD STUDENT: Beulah Melvin, the first Navajo to matriculate at Barnard, in hand-made Indian costume.

New York

Miss Melvin, a tall attractive girl who wears silver jewelry and braids her long black hair, is attending Barnard on a $1,200 scholarship given by the Navajo Tribal Council. The council distributes seven similar scholarships, as well as smaller sums, to send other Navajos to colleges throughout the country.

The Tribal Council Fund is maintained in part by the profits received from the various business enterprises on the reservation. The Navajo reservation, 50,000 square miles in area, in northern Arizona between the San Juan and Little Colorado Rivers, is the largest in the country, Miss Melvin said. It supports a growing population of 80,000 persons.

Mar. 26, 1954

Admission to Barnard has long been Miss Melvin's ambition. Her mother who is a nurse, took an anthropology course at Barnard about twenty years ago, and aided the language researches of Prof. Gladys A. Reichard, now head of the Anthropology Department.

Miss Melvin who lived away from the reservation the last four years while attending high school in California, will attend Barnard two years and then take three years of training at the Columbia-Presbyterian School of Nursing. She plans to return to work among her people who, she believes, are medically "the most backward Indians" since they still rely largely on the services of the medicine man.

38 million expected in schools this year

WASHINGTON

The nation's schools and colleges will enroll an estimated 38 million children and young people during 1954-55, according to S. M. Brownell, U.S. Commissioner of Education. The number of prospective enrollees represents 23 percent of the country's total population.

In releasing results of a survey conducted by his office, Commissioner Brownell also pointed out:

"The highest peaks in school and college enrollment are yet to come. By 1959-60 the enrollment in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges and universities will rise to approximately 46 million. High schools and then the colleges will feel the enrollment increase bulge now taxing our elementary schools."

— o O o —

"THIS YEAR'S INCREASE in elementary and secondary school enrollment will be 1,692,000," according to the Commissioner of Education. "Elementary school enrollment will be up 5.6 percent, with 1,473,000 additional pupils. High school will have 219,000 more students, 3 per cent more than last year.

"Colleges and universities will enroll about 89,000 more students this year than they did last year. College enrollment is now reflecting the Nation's low birth rates during the 1930's.

"However, larger numbers of young people, born in high birth-rate years, will swell college and university enrollments by 1959-60 to more than 3 million.

"THE RATE of construction will have to be nearly tripled if we are to keep pace with the number of children to be educated," Commissioner Brownell said. "To accommodate the growing numbers of children, to erase the estimated September 1954 shortage of 370,000 classrooms, and to take care of continued obsolence, approximately 720,000 public elementary and secondary school classrooms and related facilities will be needed during the next five years."

"About 50,000 classrooms will be provided this year."

— o O o —

THERE IS no dearth of positions in American education this year for those who are qualified to teach, or to do supervisory or administrative work, according to the Commissioner of Education.

He said that there are 1,500,000 persons teaching in the Nation's schools and colleges, but there will be positions for many thousands more.

The elementary and high school pupil increase alone will call for 49,100 new elementary school teachers (at 30 pupils per teacher), and 8,800 additional high school teachers (at 25 pupils per teacher).

There will also be about 109,000 positions resulting from teacher retirement, marriage, death, and other causes.

HIGHER STANDARDS for teaching in many communities also will make available for standard certification thousands of positions now filled by "emergency teachers," according to Commissioner Brownell.

He urged all who can qualify to explore the opportunities for a wide variety of positions in American education this year.

The Commissioner of Education reported that the grand total expenditure for public and nonpublic education in the United States, kindergarten through college (current expense, capital outlay, and interest), for 1954-55 is estimated at 13 billion 700 million dollars.

TRENDS IN EDUCATION

The announcement by Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that he has under consideration a new study program to consist half in engineering courses and half in the social sciences underlines again a trend in higher education that has gained momentum since the Second World War. Leaders of the professional schools have long expressed the need to train educated men as well as technicians. They wish also to reverse the increasing tendency toward specialization, especially in the natural sciences, that has left scientists and engineers vulnerable to the gibe that they are provincial and narrow. Many educators, like Dr. Killian, are now convinced that scientists must have the opportunity to become better acquainted with the social and political values in defense of which they are asked to apply their talents.

M. I. T. has always pioneered in awakening an awareness in its students that social change induced by advances in science and technology are as important as the new discoveries and techniques themselves. The school's Center of International Studies is engaged in an examination of the effect on popular attitudes of new developments in international communications. Studies of population pressures on food supplies, a research program on urban planning and development and summer courses for high school science teachers indicate that M. I. T. is aware of its responsibilities to the community at large. But Dr. Killian is not satisfied. He recognizes that exclusive concentration in the natural sciences tends to emphasize the purely analytic approach at the expense of imaginative thinking, reflection and speculation; and he is calling on the social sciences and the humanities to restore a healthy balance.

14 1954

Story Same In Norfolk and Akron— Just Too Many Pupils for Schools

Visiting Chiefs Compare Woes

It's the same old story from Norfolk to Akron—the school population is increasing and there's nowhere to put the additional pupils.

School superintendents from those two cities said so here yesterday. J. J. Brewbaker, Norfolk superintendent, and Otis C. Hatton, Akron superintendent, are among about 60 school superintendents from cities of 200,000 or larger meeting here.

Brewbaker said annexation of 12 square miles of Norfolk County by the City of Norfolk means 10,000 more school children in City schools next year, for a total of 40,000.

The City school system in Akron has just completed a $20,000,000 building program, said Hatton, and "we're at the end of our string." He said it will be necessary to ask the people of Akron for a bond issue to finance construction of more schools.

On the question of racial integration in public schools, Brewbaker said, "We haven't begun it yet." Feelings in Norfolk are "pretty mixed" on the subject, he added.

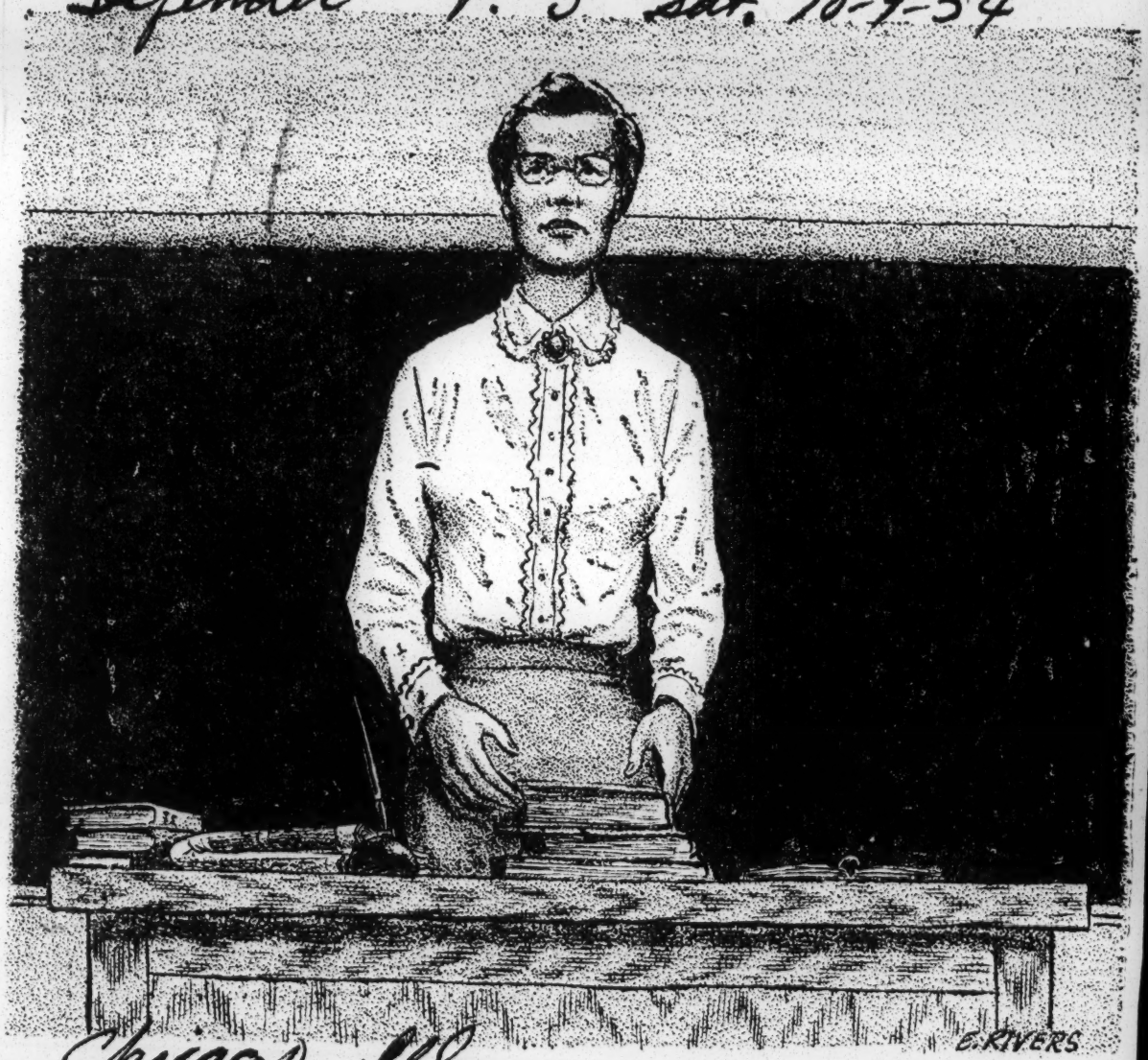
The superintendents met yesterday morning at the Louisville Board of Education Building, then visited several City schools. They were luncheon guests of General Electric at Appliance Park, Buechel, and dinner guests of American Air Filter Company at the Brown Hotel.

Last night they went into a work conference at the Brown Hotel, which will continue through tomorrow. They have no formal speeches, but discuss their problems together. They meet twice yearly. City School Superintendent Omer Carmichael is their host here.

Courier-Journal Photo

A BEAUTY-CULTURE CLASS at Central High School is visited by J. J. Brewbaker, left, superintendent of Norfolk schools, and Otis C. Hatton, superintendent of Akron schools. Mrs. Grace Young, standing, is beauty-culture instructor at Central, and Miss Anna Brown, 16, of 1644 S. 32d, a student, is under a hair drver.

ARE YOU 'READY' TEACHER?



For you, teacher this year marks the beginning of a new area. The Supreme Court has ruled against segregation in our public schools. The effects of this ruling amounts to a revolution for some sections of our United States and every week is loaded with events attesting this fact.

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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG FAST TAKING SHAPE

Nursery Institution to Occupy Former Home of Carnegie's Daughter on E. 90th Street

The business of converting the home of Andrew Carnegie's daughter to a school for the very young has been occupying the staff of the New York School for Nursery Years during the last few weeks.

Right now, operating against a serious deadline—the opening of the school is next Monday—the teachers can hardly be distinguished from the crew of workmen who are revamping the Margaret Carnegie Miller house at 9 East Ninetieth Street.

When the new nursery school opens to its ninety-eight preschool scholars next week, the entire former Carnegie residential area on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, will be given over to education. Across the garden from the new school is the New York School of Social Work, host to the new institution. The two institutions will cooperate in an experimental program of nursery school teaching combined with social woak training, a project in which students of the graduate school will work with children in the nursery school.

Moved From Bank Street

The new school, which was moved from 69 Bank Street to make way there for the Bank Street College of Education's new program of teachers' training, formerly was called the Harriet Johnson Nursery School. The existence of the new school is the result of an energetic cooperative program of parents and the teachers and staff of the former school, according to Mrs. Eleanor Brussel, co-director of the school. Funds for the new teaching program will be supplied in part by a Field Founadtion grant. The $50,000 needed to reconvert the building will be come a parents' project.

The entire reconstruction process, now under the supervision of Mrs. Brussel and Miss Elizabeth Doak, also a co-director, is keyed to adapting the needs of the young to the structures of the past. With teachers designing their own furniture and equipment, the five-story brick mansion is gradually taking a new character.

Huge marble fireplaces are being utilized in unusual ways. Into some will be built well-equipped dolls' houses in which nursery children will play. One is being converted into a play kitchen. On the roof of the building, which commands an impressive view of Central Park and the reservoir, a fenced-in playground is under construction. An over-size chimney to an unused fireplace is being used as the base for gymnasium apparatus, while curved work tables have been specially constructed to fit into the many bay window areas of the house.

Changes to Suit Environment

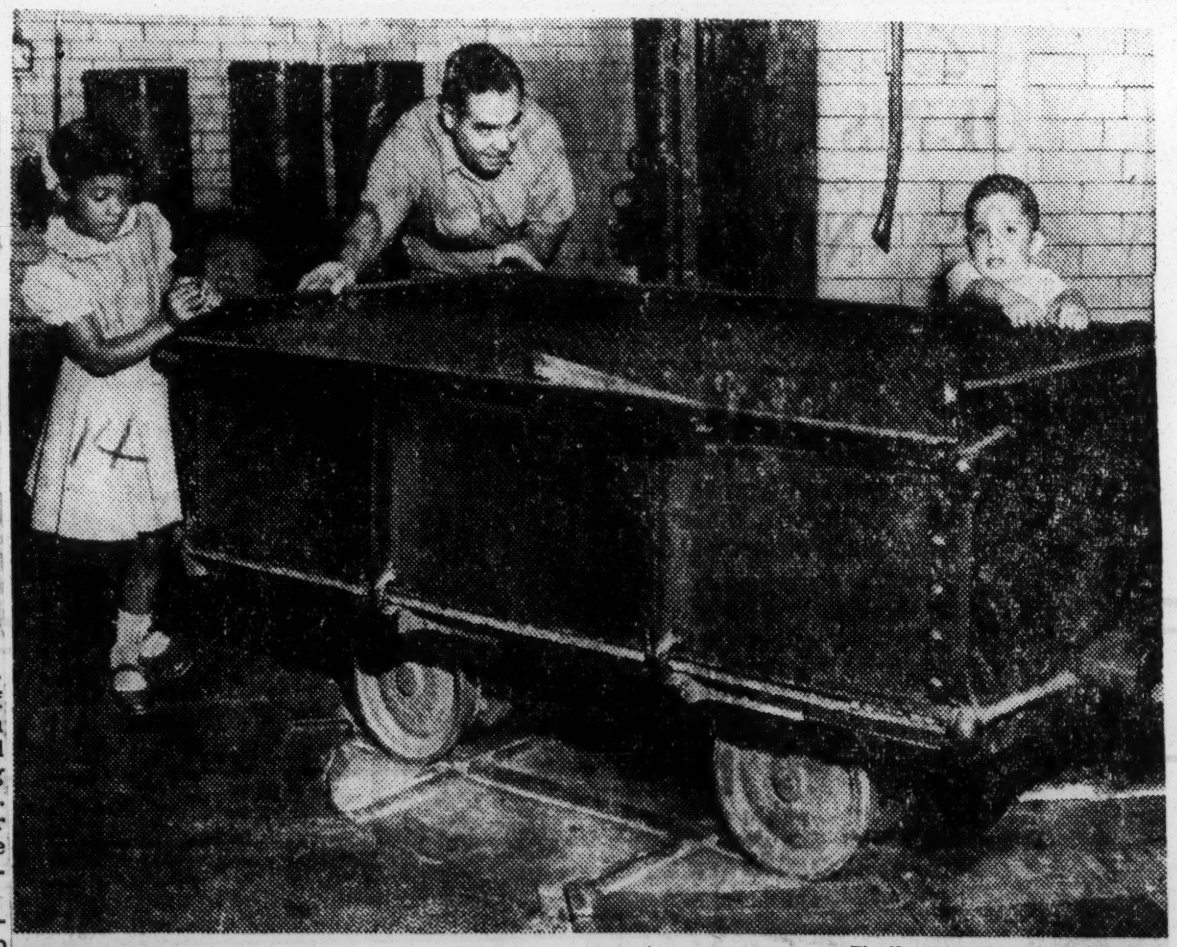
And if the house is proving elastic to such change, the staff is prepared to meet it more than half way in making revisions to suit the environment. Yesterday, while chatting with Manuel Perez, building superintendent of the School of Social Work, Mrs. Brussel heard of the regular mining car, tracks and turntable that were devised by the late industrialist to haul coal from the bunker to the stoking floor to feed the enormous furnaces of the main building.

Immediately rounding up a few visiting students and parents, she took them over for a trial run and decided on the spot, as a result of the positive reactions of the group, that it would become a regular field trip in the school's curriculum. An unused pantry with a balcony and iron ladder has similarly set imaginative teachers' minds to work.

"They can play fireman here," Miss Elizabeth Filer said.

Busy reconverting the largest room in the house to a schoolroom for the older—5-year-old—students, Mrs. Gretchen Murray pointed to a row of shelves.

Mrs. Miller kept her uncut jewels in those velvet-lined shelves," she reported. "But our gems are going to be prancing around on the floor."



The New York Times (by Fred J. Sass)

One of the "field trips" children will make is a visit to boiler room of mansion. Manuel Perez, superintendent, gets an assist in moving coal car from Janet Carter and Edwin Schloss.

EDUCATION STUDY URGED ON STATES

Government Allots $700,000 —President and Secretary Hobby Stress Problems

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — Federal aid to states for conferences on education, from $5,000 to $61,426 in New York State, was made available today to the several Governors.

Eighteen small or sparsely settled states will get the $5,000 minimum provided in the White House Conference on Education Law approved July 26. New York was the only state to receive more than $50,000.

California will get $49,155; Pennsylvania $42,970 and Illinois $36,374.

The total, $700,000, is available until Dec. 31, 1955.

With the state-by-state listing of the money grants went letters to Governors from President Eisenhower and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

President Eisenhower wrote:

"I ask you to join with me in bringing about the most thorough, widespread and concerted study that the American people have ever made of their education problems."

The President spoke of the urgency of solving such problems as shortages of teachers and school rooms.

"We are falling behind, rather than catching up," he warned.

The President reiterated his belief that the primary responsibility in meeting these problems was that of the states and local communities.

Mrs. Hobby said in her letters:

"I share the President's convictions that these conferences can be tremendously helpful in solving the grave and complex educational problems which face Americans across our land."

Appointment of Neil McElroy of Cincinnati, president of the Procter & Gamble Company, as chairman of the White House Conference on Education was announced by President Eisenhower in Denver yesterday.

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, Commissioner of Education, wrote to state school officials that the members of the conference committee, to be appointed by the President, "will constitute a group of able men and women with various points of view, rather than a group chosen to represent different organizations and interests."

Until the White House conference committee is operating, he said, inquiries and requests for materials should be sent to the Office of Education.

14 1954

SCHOOL REOPENING EMPHASIZES CRISIS

Pupils Increase by 1,600,000 in Face of Acute Shortage of Teachers, Facilities

By BENJAMIN FINE

A record of more than 35,000,000 pupils, an increase of 1,600,000 over last year, will crowd the schoolhouses of the land this fall. The end of the long summer vacation today will find that enrollment has skyrocketed in the public, private and parochial schools.

Nor is the end in sight. The schools can expect an increase of 1,000,000 or more annually for the rest of this decade.

A sampling survey by The New York Times shows that many serious problems confront the public schools.

The greatest problem is a continuing teacher shortage. Leading educators report that, in teaching personnel, it is impossible for the schools to keep up with the enrollment increases. Everywhere the cry is, "We need more teachers." Many school systems are being forced to employ emergency or sub-standard teachers.

Soon after World War II the schools began to get enough teachers but during the Korean conflict the shortage reappeared and has become ever more actute.

The pupil increase this fall calls for 49,000 additional teachers in the elementary schools and 8,800 in the high schools. Another 109,000 teachers will be needed in the course of the school year to make up for personnel losses from retirement, death, marriage and other routine factors. A further need will be replacements for teachers who go to jobs in industry at higher pay.

Teacher Supply in Decline

The number of new teachers available has declined 21 per cent since 1951. All the teacher training institutions in the country turned out in the last year only 35,000 teachers holding degrees qualifying them to serve in elementary schools. That is not enough to cover even the additional classes being opened this month. There are no teachers available to reduce overcrowding and to meet the replacement needs.

In the science fields the shortage of teachers has reached an especially acute stage, according to Dr. Ray C. Maul of the National Education Association. He reports that in the last four years there has been a decrease of 56 per cent in the number of those studying to become science teachers.

In the last year the colleges and universities had 608 graduates prepared to become chemistry teachers and 259 to become physics teachers—and many such graduates go into industrial jobs.

Because of the growing teacher shortage school classes will as a rule be larger than ever. Nearly 750,000 pupils will find themselves in classes of forty or more. This will be particularly true in the larger cities.

Educators fear that the effectiveness of instruction will suffer. It is generally accepted in the educational field that twenty-five pupils to a class is the efficient maximum if the teacher is to give to the pupils adequate individual attention. If the size of a class goes above thirty-five, it is agreed, teaching is seriously impaired.

Emergency Recourse

The survey shows wide recourse to the use of teachers having substandard training.

Texas has a shortage of 3,000 adequately-trained teachers. In Tennessee 1,500 of the 24,000 public school teachers have substandard training. In Georgia one of five public school teachers has an emergency or substandard certificate. Colorado reports that it yacks enough adequately trained teachers. These reports are typical of a country-wide condition.

Paralleling the teacher shortage as a major problem for the schools is that of physical facilities. Communities everywhere report that they simply cannot build schools fast enough to keep up with the increasing population. More schools are urgently needed,as well as larger amounts of equipment and supplies.

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education, says that more public schools than ever are being built, but that the rate of construction will have to be tripled if it is to keep pace with the need. He put the need for the next five years at buildings having 720,000 elementary and secondary classrooms. It is expected that 50,000 classrooms will be provided in the next year. That is a rate that would leave the country short nearly 500,000 classrooms in the five years.

New York City, which has Charles J. Bensley as chairman of the building and sites committee of its Board of Education, has stepped up its school construction program to record heights. Seven new schools and eight additions to schools are opening today, providing 12,786 new desks as 911,000 public school children go to classes. A budget of $75,000,000 annually for school construction is contemplated.

Other cities report similar progress.

Philadelphia opened a new junior high school and three elementary schools last week under a building program of $76,000,000 begun in 1946 and to run to the close of this year. Completed or under construction in the program are twenty-one elementary buildings, three junior highs, two senior high schools and twenty additions or replacements.

From Indianapolis, Dr. Herman L. Shibler, school superintendent, reports 105 new classrooms opened this fall. The city has school projects which will cost $3,533,000 and $500,000 has been set aside to modernize buildings. The city's major school problems, notes Dr. Shibler, continue to be adequate building space and an adequate teaching staff.

Dr. Herbert C. Clish, San Francisco Superintendent of Schools, declares that the teacher shortage and building needs there and on all the West Coast are acute. He reports that under a bond issue of $50,000,000 six school buildings are under construction in San Francisco and four are to be built soon. A new bond issue is planned, he adds.

Many cities report that the question of teachers salaries, is still a troublesome one. Salary increases are being offset by the rising cost of living, affecting teacher morale. The reports show, however, that, on the whole, morale has improved since the period immediately after World War II.

An exception is found in New York City. The high school teachers here have announced that they will continue their "boycott" of extra curricular activities. Col. Arthur Levitt, president of the Board of Education, has ordered a study of what should be done about the boycott and of the general question of increased teacher salaries.

Despite the many problems the educators of the country are optimistic and avow unremitting efforts to meet the crisis.

INQUIRY SEEKS AIM OF U. S. EDUCATION

House Subcommittee Is Told by Dr. Brownell About Nearly 300 Programs

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — A subcommittee of the House of Representatives set out today to investigate nearly 300 Government educational programs about which Congress and the United States Office of Education appeared to know little if anything.

The inquiry was headed by Representative Ralph W. Gwinn, Republican of Bronxville, who said at the outset:

"It is the duty of Congress to acquaint itself with the extent, the cost of course, and the content of the educational activities of the departments and agencies * * * if the Congress is to tax the people for such purposes."

The programs cost millions of dollars each year.

Questions and answers included these:

¶Was the Office of Education supervising all these programs, and if not, why not?

Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, Commissioner of Education, testified that no such supervision was afoot. Many of the programs, he said, involved only informal liaison functions by the Office of Education.

¶Why was the Office of Education not supervising all programs, within the government and through the country as a whole?

Dr. Brownell, brother of Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, replied that the Office of Education was not a supervisory agency but one to supply research findings and other services to improve the educational system of the country, inside and outside the Government.

¶Why did the Office of Education not keep a tight rein on intragovernmental educational programs and evaluate them for continuance or elimination?

Dr. Brownell held that the departments and agencies themselves—there were sixty-one programs in the Department of Defense alone—were the best judges of the value of their programs. He suggested that all report to Congress.

If Congress questioned the value of an educational program, he said, it could demand a justification report from those best equipped to evaluate. Should such a report fail to convince, he declared, experts from the outside could be called in to recheck and report.

¶Could the Office of Education in its general operations throw control of education, in elementary schools or colleges, into the hands of the Federal Government?"

Dr. Brownell protested such an implication. A principal function of the Office of Education, he testified, was to put education "closer the people" at state and local levels. These, he declared, were the areas in which the real control of studies and activities rested.

The concentration of his agency, he said, was upon advice, based upon country-wide research designed to strengthen and make more effective the controls at state and local levels despite the heavy Federal financial participation in the programs.

The Commissioner of Education expressed much confidence for improvement of the general educational system in the proposed bringing of educators together for a White House conference. The first move would be, under Congressional approvals, to have state educators, administrators and citizens generally get together and chart their problems and objectives.

This would be followed by the White House conference for the working out of a national program.

Meanwhile, Dr. Brownell emphasized, there persisted a serious problem in the national educational system because of growing shortages in elementary teachers and classrooms.

Unless conditions were improved, he said, there would be more crowded classrooms, more one-half or one-third day sessions, more teachers with less than standard preparation, or more children without teachers.

EDUCATORS SPLIT ON REGENTS TESTS

Foes Argue the Examinations Are 'Stereotyped' and Not Suited to All Students

STATE URGES WIDER USE

Albany Department's Stand Stirs Dispute at Meeting of School Superintendents

By LEONARD BUDER

Special to the New York Times.

SARANAC, INN, N. Y., Sept. 27—A State Education Department recommendation that school systems make greater use of Regents examinations has touched off a controversy among some officials at the annual meeting here of the State Council of City and Village School Superintendents.

The department also declared that under the rules of the Board of Regents, school systems that did not make "general use" of the examinations could lose their state aid appropriations. Some districts have stopped giving regents examinations altogether.

The opposition to the regents examinations is sparked by superintendents from some Nassau County and upstate school districts. An official of the State Education Department said that most superintendents in the state were overwhelmingly in favor of the tests.

The Regents examinations have been a feature of secondary school education in this state for nearly ninety years, but the tests which are given on the completion of a study unit in a subject area, are not required of all pupils. The school districts generally decide how much emphasis to put on the examinations.

Tests Called 'Stereotyped'

The opponents assert that the tests are "stereotyped" and generally not suited to most pupils in their schools, and that their systems could prepare better examinations of this nature. The opinion also is expressed that certain standard college entrance examinations have greater value and prestige for students who attempt to go on to higher education.

One educator said that "most superintendents feel that today, because of high standards of instruction, the quality of teachers and the increasingly effective local supervision, that examinations can be developed locally which are more appropriate to their educational neds."

The State Education Department's position has been set forth in a statement, which said:

"There is positive and ample proof that the New York State system of Regents examinations has contributed in large measure to the high standards of instruction which have been maintained in the New York State high schools.

"This state-wide examination system has been used with great success to measure pupil achievement, to serve as a basis for admision to college and as a supervisory device for maintaining and improving the quality of instruction in the major secondary school subjects."

Regents Diplomas Urged

The department emphasized that all pupils who intended to go to college should be required to take the examinations, and that all students of average and above average ability should be urged to work for state high school Regents diplomas.

It added that while the number of pupils taking Regents examinations will differ according to the various schools, "it is reasonable to expect that in each school system the Regents examinations will be administered to at least half of the pupils enrolled in senior high schools."

The Regents examinations are prepared by committees of selected teachers and are given in more than forty subject areas during the school year. New York City is among the school districts that make fairly extensive use of the examinations.

Plans for improving school administration in the state were outlined today at a general session of the conference. The major recommendation would require chief school administrators to take a special two-year program that would lead to an "Administrator of Education" diploma. This disploma would supplant the present requirement calling for thirty semester hours of approved graduate work.

Influx of Negro Teachers May Test North's Sincerity

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Are the parents of white children in the North prepared to accept an influx of Negro teachers to take over many of the classrooms hitherto occupied by white teachers?

This is the new problem which the American people face now that the full meaning of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has undergone further study. For it is likely that many of the Negro teachers who have been employed in segregated schools in the South will be displaced when integrated schools, with both whites and Negroes, are fully established.

There are, according to the latest United States census figures, 76,390 Negro teachers employed in the seventeen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, as compared with 310,319 white teachers. This is one Negro out of each five teachers.

In the thirty-one so-called non-segregated states, there are only 19,248 Negro teachers, as compared with 722,487 white teachers. This is a ratio of one Negro teacher out of each seventy-three teachers.

Careful reading of the Supreme Court decision would seem to indicate that any such ratio of employment in the North as between white and Negro teachers could be held to be discrimination. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court decision says, in effect, that the Federal government can intervene in the field of education and pass judgment on what kind of education pupils are receiving, it may be inferred that examination of the quality of teaching has also come within the Federal power. The Supreme Court said:

"There are findings below that the Negro and white schools involved have been equalized, or are being equalized, with respect to buildings, curricula, qualifications and salaries of teachers, and other 'tangible' factors. Our decision, therefore, cannot turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each of the cases. We must look instead to the effect of segregation itself on public education.

How Teacher Issue Arises

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other 'tangible' factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

With such a direct intervention into the subject of what constitutes a good education, the Supreme Court undoubtedly has decreed that any palpable inequality in the selection of the number of Negro teachers as compared to whites would be considered as discrimination if it can be proved that Negro teachers who are well qualified to teach are not being given jobs they deserve.

It will be asked, for instance, why, as the latest census figures show, only three Negro teachers were qualified in Maine whereas 7,483 white teachers were employed. Similarly, Montana has only two Negro teachers and 5,601 white teachers.

Even Massachusetts, which has prided itself on its historic attitude toward the Negro, employs only 110 Negroes out of a total of 36,553 teachers. Indiana, with a large Negro population, has only 680 Negro teachers out of 27,290. California has only 923 Negro teachers and 73,525 white teachers. Illinois, another state with a large Negro population, has only 1,961 Negro teachers, while it employs 55,712 white teachers.

1,693 in New York

The same small ratio of Negro teachers prevails in other Northern states. New York state has only 1,693 Negro teachers as compared with 101,387 white teachers. Ohio has 1,051 Negro teachers and 50,895 white teachers. New Jersey has only 759 Negro teachers and 34,118 white teachers.

Has there been discrimination in the North? Plainly Congressional committees—now that Federal power over education is involved—would have authority to summon witnesses and take testimony and find out what has been happening in the process of selecting or banning Negro teachers.

The South and the border states, which have 76,390 Negro teachers, are employing seven Negroes to every one on the teaching rolls of all the thirty-one so-called non-segregated Northern states put together.

If the South goes in for integration and many Negro teachers lose their jobs, as seems inevitable, will the Northern states accept them and put more and more Negro teachers in classrooms where white children predominate? That's the new question, and it will furnish the acid test of sincerity in the North, which has always assumed that the South was the only section where discrimination was taking place in the field of education.

Two Reports Show Gains In School Expenditures

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The amounts of money spent by 413 cities of various population sizes throughout the United States on the education of each public school child per year are reported in two publications just issued by the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

For 80 large cities of 100,000 population or more, the current expenditures per pupil per year range from $134 to $395. Cities of this size in the middle half of the expenditure span spent from $221.34 to $298.88 per pupil per year. This is a daily expenditure of from $1.21 to $1.68 per pupil.

For 110 small cities of 2,500 to 10,000 population, the Office of Education report reveals expenditures for the year ranging from $97 at the lowest level to $676 at the highest for each child's education. The middle half of the cities in this population group had a range in expenditure for the year from $201.53 to $251.16 per pupil, or $1.12 to $1.40 per pupil per day for each school day taught.

In releasing this information, together with reports of expenditures for 93 cities of 25,000 to 100,000 population and 130 medium-sized cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population Samuel M. Brownell, Commissioner of Education, said today, "These data will be helpful to school administrators and others in seeing how their cities stand comparatively in the amount of money spent on costs of teaching, administration, and other current expenses in public school education. What others spend is by no means what any individual city should necessarily spend," Commissioner Brownell said, "but to know if one is or is not in line with others can be a useful guide in seeking out why such differences exist."

The Office of Education reports are part of a long series compiled as aids to school superintendents, school officials, and the public in general. They are available by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. A limited number of free copies is available from the Office of Education.

Both reports were prepared by Lester B. Herlihy, Specialist in Educational Statistics, Division of Program Development and Coordination, Office of Education, under the general direction of Emery M. Foster, Head, Reports and Analysis Unit, Research and Statistical Standards Section, with the assistance of Miss Ruby Ballard and Mrs. Loretta Moses.

Educators To Consider Federal Aid

By ROLLIN ROGERS
Herald Staff Writer

A resolution indorsing federal aid in building schools will be postponed today to the Florida Education Association as the teacher-delegates end their three-day state convention here.

The FEA resolutions committee distributed copies of its preliminary report Friday night at Bayfront Park bandshell, where the association had its second general convention session.

The delegates will meet at 11 a.m. today in Bayfront Park auditorium to consider that report and reports from other committees — including one on the results of their balloting for new officers.

The federal aid resolution also urges federal money to help prevent interruption of education in disaster-stricken areas and in areas where federal projects have boosted the population beyond the capacity of existing schools.

But it will demand that the "American tradition of separation of church and state be vigorously and zealously safeguarded."

Another resolution to be proposed today urges that schools and equipment be provided to keep classes to 30 pupils, that teacher recruitment programs be improved, that plenty of textbooks and other materials be made available and that study programs to improve working relations between school and community groups be organized.

The teachers also will consider resolutions recommending that foreign language teaching be expanded and thanking the Miami Herald for making available its movie, "News Magazine of the Screen," in schools.

Main speaker Friday night was Salom Rizk, lecturer and author of the recently published autobiography, "Syrian Yankee." Rizk described his childhood in poverty-stricken Syria, pointing out the handicap of lack of public schools, and urging teachers to accept the challenge of training American youth.

"Every American," he declared, "has the duty, not just the right, to stand straight and to speak straight."

And he said that the United States no longer is isolated but is involved with the problems of the world.

A guest speaker was William Early, president of the National Education Association, who told delegates that teachers are now in a "role of leadership" as they never had been before.

He predicted that in five years, there will be 10,000,000 more school children to teach, and a critical shortage of teachers.

"Unless something drastic happens in the next five years," Early declared, "public education is going to collapse in many places."

He said "the people won't fail" to provide the money and support for meeting such problems, if they "have the facts" and are offered leadership — a job for teachers now.

Most convention delegates spent Friday attending discussion groups and departmental meetings covering basic problems in education. Group leaders, who talked on such topics as exceptional child education, reading, basic education, economic competence, guidance and modern languages, agreed that schools today are doing an increasingly better job.

The elections committee also will report today on which of three proposals submitted for raising dues was accepted. The plans appeared on ballots along with the candidates names.

One of the major issues of the convention will be concerned with an expansion of services due to the rapid growth of the association and the state. On a recommendation of the board of directors a research specialist will be chosen to compile salary information, school population changes and information for use by the legislature and lay groups.

8,000 Expected Here

Florida Educators Open Parley Today

By DORIS McABEE
Herald Staff Writer

Confronted with a heavy schedule, more than 8,000 delegates will open the 68th annual convention of the Florida Education Association here today.

Registration will begin at 9 a.m. in Bayfront park auditorium and at the McAllister Hotel, FEA headquarters.

First of the formal sessions will open at 2 p.m., with Jon Stapleton of Marianna, state president, presiding.

Tentatively scheduled to be platform guests at the convention opening are two of Florida's gubernatorial candidates, Acting Gov. Charley Johns and Sen. Leroy Collins.

This morning, the thousands of visitors will have an opportunity to see Dade county schools in action.

There will be a reading demonstration program at Benjamin Franklin Elementary School, a civil defense program at Little River School where pupils will demonstrate dispersal procedure, and visits to classes for exceptional children, under direction of Mrs. Laura Sutter, head of the county special education division.

Minnesota Rep. Walter H. Judd will be principal speaker at the general session at 8 tonight in Bayfront Park bandshell.

His topic will be "Education for America's Role in Today's World." A nationally-recognized authority on Far Eastern affairs, Judd is a member of the House committee on foreign affairs and is an adviser to President Eisenhower and the State Department.

Friday night's session vill feature Author Salom Rizk, whose autobiography, "Syrian Yankee," is widely used as a school text. He is also a writer for Reader's Digest.

Seven area meetings Friday morning will present nationally-known educational authorities.

Guidance problems will be discussed by Dr. Victor B. Johnson, of the state department of education while the value of modern languages will be the topic of a panel discussion with Elizabeth Oakes as moderator.

Gladys Peck, of the Louisiana state education department, will speak on economic competence.

Departmental meetings Friday afternoon will include the Classroom Teachers, elementary principals, secondary principals, the department of supervision and curriculum development.

Final session of the convention will begin at 11 a.m. Saturday with committee reports and results of the balloting for officers.

Meeting Friday in conjunction with the FEA will be the Florida Vocational Association with headquarters in the McAllister Hotel.

Presiding for the vocational convention will be Miss Frances Champion, president, who also will conduct a breakfast session Saturday with Jonathan Bliss, manager of the Florida state employment office in Miami, as guest speaker.

Warning Issued On Segregation

A warning to Florida School Board Association members not to let the segregation issue take them unaware was voiced Wednesday by President Robert E. Willis.

Speaking at a business meeting in the McAllister Hotel, Willis said that while immediate action is not anticipated, schools could not afford to wait for a decision from the Supreme court before deciding the course they will follow.

"If the court decides on separate but equal facilities," he said, "we must already have building, instructional and salary programs under way. Education is one of the highest professional peaks of Negroes in Florida and they are interested in working toward the best possible plan."

In recommendations of the executive committee submitted by Gussie Sullivan, Frostproof, the association voted to sponsor a survey of principal's salaries and to continue its support of the southern state's work conference and the Florida Education Association building fund.

Frank Myers, Lakeland, was elected unanimously as the association's next president and will take office at the general meeting in November. Robert C. Lechner, was chosen as first vice president and Joseph L. Plummer, Miami, second vice president.

The association will continue its two-day convention today with a clinic in the McAllister Hotel on "School Board Members and Superintendents Question the Ex-

Elected School Board Member

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (ANP) —Dr. Arthur M. Jackson was elected a member of the East St. Louis Board of Education last Saturday. He became the first member of his race to attain this honor in the third largest Illinois city, which until four years ago had segregated schools.

ennett Prexy On School Board

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett college, became the first colored member of the Greater Greensboro School board last week.

He was elected on nomination of Dr. William M. Hampton, who for several months had sought the appointment of a Negro to the seven-member board.

A prominent Methodist layman, Dr. Jones has been president of Bennett since 1926.

Dr. Jackson On School Board

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Dr. Jackson was heavily backed by Negro citizens. He reached 8,858 votes in running second among 12 candidates. Harry J. Cassin, incumbent member of the board and sporting goods store

Elected Member Of Greensboro School Board

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A prominent Methodist layman, Dr. Jones has been president of Bennett since 1926, before which time it had been a co-educational institution operated by the North Carolina Conference in cooperation with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It is now a project of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of The Methodist Church, a fully accredited women's college, and has received liberal aid from the General Education Board and the late Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City.

The Bennett faculty is composed of Jewish and American white as well as Negro educators.

Fall School Report

Public school facilities for Negroes will be overcrowded next fall despite an extensive building program, according to the report of an NAACP study group.

The committee, headed by Dr. R. O. Johnson, professor of Education of Atlanta University, also reported that Atlanta high schools are too far apart, forcing many children to travel considerable distances daily.

A citizens group from Battle Hill, Bush Mountain and Philadelphia sections asked the NAACP committee to make a special study of school conditions in their community. They said some schools do not have running water, electric lights or modern sanitary facilities.

Dr. Carey To Speak

Dr. Archibald J. Carey Jr. will deliver the baccalaureate sermon tributed the poor grades to the fact that many college freshmen have higher vocational than academic aptitudes.

He said he advocates an aptitude test for high school juniors to help the student determine for himself if he should enter college.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Freshmen from Atlanta Lag in Scholastic Ratings

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Atlanta high school graduates who entered local colleges last fall are "lagging behind" scholastically, a survey of units of the Atlanta University Center reveals.

Morehouse College records showed that freshman students from Atlanta fell below the general average for their class during the first semester, 54 making grades lower than "C."

Of 69 Atlanta freshmen enrolled at Clark College only 36 received passing grades for the semester. Atlantans attending Morris Brown College averaged "C" for the same period with none of the group receiving an "A" grade.

Atlanta freshmen at Spelman College averaged grades described by college officials as "passing marks" for the semester.

Prof. C. N. Cornell, principal of Booker T. Washington High School and the dean of Atlanta Negro high school principals, attributed the poor grades to the fact that many college freshmen have higher vocational than academic aptitudes.

He said he advocates an aptitude test for high school juniors to help the student determine for himself if he should enter college.

to the 400 graduates of Booker T. Washington High School May 23. Services will be held at the city auditorium at 6:45 p.m.

The speaker is pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church of Chicago. He is an alderman from Chicago's third ward and last year was appointed by President Eisenhower as first alternate delegate to the 8th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Europe Travel Grants

Prof. and Mrs. Russell Brooks and Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Williams of Morehouse College have been awarded grants for travel in Europe this summer.

The awards were made possible by a $5,000 gift by a friend of the college who specified that faculty couples use the money for travel.

Prof. Brooks will visit England and Ireland, concerning himself primarily with study of literature of the two countries. Dr. Williams will make a study of British socialism and will do research at London School of Economics.

Mississippi Negro Leaders Seek Meetings on Schools

By the Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., May 29.—A group of Mississippi Negro leaders, bent on abolishing segregation on the local level, met here tomorrow to draw up letters to be sent to local school boards.

Dr. E. J. Stringer of Columbus, president of the Mississippi Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the letters would request meetings during which plans to end segregation would be formulated.

If segregation is not abolished, he said, "we plan to take the matter to the courts."

Dr. Stringer said the meeting was called in accord with a recent NAACP declaration in Atlanta.

The United States Supreme Court recently ruled segregation unconstitutional and said the doctrine of separate but equal facilities has no place in public education.

The Atlanta declaration said, "Now that the law is made clear . . . we are instructing all of our branches (local groups) in every affected area to petition their local school boards to abolish segregation without delay . . ."

U.S. Lacks 300,000 Teachers

CHICAGO —(AP)— The president of the AFL American Federation of Teachers says the nation's schools will be short 300,000 teachers when classes resume after Labor Day.

In remarks prepared for the opening of the federations' 37th annual convention Monday, Carl J. Megel declared that many millions of American children are receiving second class education because of school neglect and political apathy.

He said "the" public is distracted from education's needs, until day by day fewer and fewer teachers are compelled to teach less and less to more and more pupils."

He cited the McCarthy hearings, investigations of charitable foundations and congressional disputes among the public distractions.

Low teachers' salaries remain a major school problem, Megel said, adding that the federation's drive for salary increases "must continue until every teacher receives a $1,000 increase in salary."

State tenure laws must be enacted by state legislatures opening in January to give teachers security in their jobs, he said.

"Grim as the picture is," Megel said, "it will continue to grow worse unless schools are given federal aid and increased state aid, and the education of American youth is recognized as America's first obligation."

President Eisenhower in a message of greeting to the convention said, "I am glad to learn, that, in this convention, you will be studying means of promoting 'democracy in education and education for democracy.'

"No task in all America can be of greater importance than this one. Without education, free government cannot survive; without democracy, education loses its significance.

"Your every effort, inspired by faith in America and in its young people, contributes to the welfare of the nation."

Megal said only about two-thirds of the 35,000 new teachers being graduated from teachers colleges each year are going into teaching. The other third are turning to business and industry for higher pay.

"This means," he said, "that only about 22,000 new teachers will be available to meet the already existing shortage and the need for 120,000 more teachers this fall."

The 120,000 new teachers needed include 50,000 because of increased student enrollment and 70,000 to replace teachers retiring or otherwise leaving their desks, Megel estimated.

Tells How To Get Teaching Jobs Abroad

A guide to positions in other countries available for 1955-56 to American, elementary, secondary and junior college teachers has just been issued by the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Teaching opportunities abroad, as outlined in the guide, are available in Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Thailand, Union of South Africa, Great Britain, and in certain colonial areas of the United Kingdom. Applications for teaching positions abroad during the academic year 1955-56 should be filed before Oct. 15, 1954, with the Office of Education.

The publication gives information on the exchange of teachers with countries throughout the world which the Office of Education arranges as part of the International Exchange Program of the Department of State. These exchanges are authorized by Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act; Public Law 402, 80th Congress, the Smith-Mundt Act. They are made possible through the cooperation of public and private school officials both in this country and abroad.

Thomas E. Cotner, director of the Teacher Program Branch, Office of Education, said, "This program provides an opportunity for elementary and secondary school teachers in the United States to teach in national and American-sponsored schools in about 26 countries. It also provides an opportunity for schools in this country to place on their staffs for a school year qualified teachers from one or more of 10 foreign countries. Through teacher interchange we build new foundations through education for international understanding and world peace."

Requests for the publication "Exchange Teaching Opportunities 1955-56 Under the Educational Exchange Program," should be addressed to the Teacher Exchange Section, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Washington 25, D. C.

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Negro Colleges And Universities Are Ready For Service As In The Past

While there has been an abundance of news since last May 17, dealing with the progress made toward the complete racial integration in school matters, on the eve of the school year, 1954-55 there is no curtailment of programs in the various colleges that envision the permanence of Negro institutions for higher education.

The fact of the matter, in all states it appears the "Ohio Pattern" will become a general pattern. In Ohio the state operates Central State College which was formerly a part of Wilberforce University. Ohioans and persons of other states are free to attend either Central College or Ohio State University.

Some colored students attend all Ohio State institutions of higher learning but at Central State College there is a large body of colored students and a colored faculty. White as well as colored students however, are privileged to attend Central State.

No where in the North does one near any condemnation of Central State College for being a Negro College nor is it referred to as a "Jim Crow" institution of learning. That epithet is employed by critics to hurl at institutions below the "Mason and Dixon Line."

There is every indication that all state institutions heretofore maintained exclusively for colored students will undergo no change in the near future, except that permission is to be granted white students to attend such institutions and there is a posibility that here and there white educator will be accepted as members of the faculty that previously had only colored teachers.

While it is not very generally known, it is a fact that there are quite a number of white educators who in the past have made applications to teach in colored colleges. In some instances, it is reported these white educators, who have been graduate of the best institutions of learning in the nation, have often indicated they would accept salaries lower than the salaries of colored applicants for these positions have demanded.

Here are some items of interest from several institutions of higher learning, dealing with their programs and plans:

Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

Seevral entries from the Department of Art merited winner ribbons by the judges of exhibits in the Fine Arts division at the recent Missouri State Fair. The University maintains a record of high quality offering in professional and amateur oil paintings.

The English Department is offering a "Pilot Course in communications, integrating speaking, listening, reading and writing.

Knoxville College

The football Bulldogs under Coach Paul "Chief" Redden will play their first game o fthe season on September 25, in Knoxville against Livingstone College of Salisbury, North Carolina. Practice of the team began September 1 The Bulldogs lost three veterans by graduation but have a score of veterans returning and some 25 new men gathered from the North as well as the South.

Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas

The college had 300 graduates at its 44th Annual Summer Commencement. held on August 25. The commencement speaker was Dr. Julius S. Scott, President of Wiley College, Wiley, Texas. His text was from Matthew 10:22, "He that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved." Dr. Scott advised the graduates that "Persistent effort is the chief price that one must pay for successful achievement in any endeavor." Four graduates received commissions in the U. S. Army Reserves as second lieutenants, and 15 were given token recognition of their forthcoming commissions. An audience of 5.000 attended the commencement.

Rev. U. S. Keeling of Beaumont, Texas, delivered the Baccalaureate address, Sunday August 22.

Prarie View College will begin its 78th scholastic year on Monday, September 13.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, North Caroliná

Some 125 teachers from thruout the state were brought up to date on the latest trends in the fields of Vocational Agriculture the week of August 9-13. The keynote speaker was Dr. J. Warren Smith, of Raleigh, State Director of Vocational Education." He spoke on "The Importance of maintaining Good Pubic Relations." Doctor Carsie Hammonds, professor of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky one of the original planners o fthe Vocational Agriculture Program, spoke on "Improving Our Instruction." He said: "One cannot succeed in farming now unless a day of labor yields at least double that it did in the horse and mule and handmilking days."

Dr. S. E. Duncan, state Supervisor of Negro high schools, spoke on Improving Instruction, saying: "Recent shifts in the population between rural ad urban communties make it impperative that Vocational Agriculture courses help prepare pupils for homemaking citizenship and employment in a special field, regardless of future residence."

Nearly 1,000 freshmen will arrive at A&T on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 12 and 13 as first steps in their college careers. The fresh men orientation will continue thru a whole week. The program calls for a series of lectures, tests, examinations and a number of planned activities to adjust the entering students to their new surroundings. Upper classmen will arrive at the end of the week; classes begin Monday, September 20. At a two-day orientation program for faculty members, September 10-11, the theme will be "Examining the Agricultural and Mechanical College Program in the Light of Basic Standards. Faculty and Staff will be guests of President F. D. Bluford, Sunday, September the 12th.

At least three Off-Campus Graduate Centers in Applied Education will be operated by A&T during 1954-55. They will be at Elizabethtown, Louisburg and Wadesboro, held in County Training Schools and offering M. S. degrees.

At At the third annual School Lunch Personnel Workshop held last week at A&T College, experts spoke and emphasized menu planning, purchasing, record keeping, sanitation and food storage. Both Federal and State experts delivered lectures. At the close, 20 persons received certificates for having completed three years of training at the workshops. Principal address by President F. D. Bluford.

A&T will offer evening trade classes, arranged for those who work at their trades during the day. Classes will be formed in sheet metal work, tailoring, radio and television repair, upholstering, dry cleaning, photography, machine shop and carpentry. Classes begin September 19.

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia

The Virginia State College Trojans will open their football season against Tennessee State A&I University in the Rogers Stadium on September 25. Other home games against Bluefield (W. Va.), North Carolina State, Hampton (Homecoming) October 23 and "Turkey Day" Classic with Morgan State of Maryland on Nov. 25.

Games away, with Shaw University at Raleigh N. C.; Virginia Union at Richmond, West Virginia State and North Carolina A&T at Greensboro.

William W. Lawson, head coach and athletic director at Allen University, Columbia, S. C., has been appointed head coach at Virginia State College, President, Robert F. Daniel of VSC has announced. Lawson replaces S. R. Hall, who resigned in June to assume a position in the public school system in Wahington, D. C. Lawson, a grad uate of Alen and Columbia, is a successful coach and an advocate of the T-formation. He will be in charge at the first VSC home game with the Tennessee State University "Tigers" on September 25. Lawson is married and the father of one child.

Pioneer Business College, Philadelphia, Penna.

Mr. Meyer Herbert V. Pres. of the Chase Savings and Loan Bank Dr. William H. Gray, former president of Florida A&M State College and Attorney O. Harold Johnson were speakers on the Mid-Summer Commencement Program of the Pioneer Business College on August 22, held on the lawn of the Ridgeway Library. Diplomas were presented to 44 graduates, by President E. Rhudolphus Clemons and Mrs. Meta Fauntleroy Asitant President. Diplomas were awarded in, the Secreterial and Stenographic Course, Accounting and Finance. General Business, Higher Accounting and Business Administration and the Key Punch and Business Machine Course. Twelve men and women who were adjudged as having been successful in business affairs received the James A. (Billboard) Jackson Award for their achievements.

Mentally Retarded Pupils Put at 700,000 in the U. S.

But Only 15 Per Cent Are Enrolled in Special Classes—Others Not in School at All

By HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.

Among the 31,000,000 children who will be returning to school this month will be 700,000 who are mentally retarded to the degree that they need special assistance.

In some communities, such as Detroit, Houston, Cincinnati and New York, these children will be enrolled in special classes and programs designed to meet their particular needs. Here, for example, [illegible],000 children will be in such programs.

Unfortunately, not more than 15 per cent of the 700,000 retarded children will have this opportunity. Many will be enrolled in regular classes where they will not receive the special help they need. Far too many others will not be in school at all.

No one can say accurately how many mentally retarded children there are in the United States, for "mental retardation" is a relative term. Authorities estimate, however, that one in every thousand is retarded to the point that he is "dependent" and will need full-time care throughout his life.

Four in every thousand are listed as "semi-dependent." This means that although they can be trained to the point of self-care and social acceptability, they probably will never be able to earn a livelihood.

Twenty-five in every thousand will never acquire a mental age of over 12 even in adulthood. With special services, however, they can be trained to get along independently with limited judgment and ability.

Several Studies Pressed

Several studies are being made, with the aim of gathering more definitive information on the prevalence and degree of mental retardation. Among them is one in Onandago County by the State Mental Health Commission. There is no doubt, however, that the problem is sizable, affecting not only an estimated 3 per cent of our total population but the victims' families and communities as well.

In contrast to previously accepted concepts that most mental retardation was inherited, more recent studies have shown that more than half of all cases come from causes in which heredity is not a factor.

Children of mentally normal or superior parents are frequently affected as a result of damage to the nervous system during the fetal period or at birth. The condition may also result from an infection of the brain tissue (encephalitis) or the tissue covering the brain (meningitis).

The approach to the problem until recent years was to place the "dependent" and "semi-dependent" groups in institutions and to ignore the larger number of children who could achieve limited independence with special services. Whenever possible, children were placed in either state or private institutions, where they received an educational program consisting of normal matter brought down to their mental level.

The cost of providing good care and specialized instruction for such children is necessarily high, and many parents are unable to place their children in the approximately 200 private home-schools for such children in the nation. However, as the excellent new Public Affairs Pamphlet, "New Hope for the Retarded Child", brings out clearly, the factor of whether a home-school is state or privately operated is not the important issue.

Advantage of Private Schools

There are some excellent state-operated schools, just as there are some excellent private schools. Since state schools usually handle larger numbers of children, the child in a private school may have more individual attention and a better chance for both educational and social achievement.

The fact that children in state schools sleep in dormitories, eat in centralized facilities and participate in more group activities, however, is not of itself undesirable. There is always, of course, the danger that such large institutions may lose the highly desirable "home atmosphere."

Whether the school be a public or private institution, the primary factor in its quality will be its personnel, for they determine its atmosphere and competency.

Some advancements are now being made on the development of educational programs outside of institutions for such children. Some states provide "home instruction" for pre-school children and their parents, and some communities have established special classes, nursery schools, day schools, vocational training programs, guidance services and other special activities.

One of the most promising of these new developments is the 500 public and 250 parent-sponsored, private day classes now in operation throughout the country for children in the "semi-dependent" group who previously have been excluded from public schools. The development of these special classes not only reduces the cost of the care and training of such children but also permits them to be taken care of by their families in their own communities.

Parents Get Credit

Much of the credit for these new day classes and other progress made recently in improving services for mentally retarded children goes to the parents. In 1950, a number of parents' groups banded themselves into the National Association for Retarded Children, which now has its headquarters at 129 East Fifty-second Street, New York. It has 325 locally affiliated chapters in forty-six states, with a rapidly growing membership exceeding 40,000 families.

Although this is a relatively new organization, it already has been extremely influential in increasing facilities of all kinds for such children and serving as a national clearing house for information on mental retardation. It is also playing an important role in making all of us realize that, despite their limited abilities and judgment, the vast majority of these children can be trained to be independent, contributing members of society.

This effort toward public education is designed to overcome ignorance and misinformation which go back many generations. Mental retardation today stands about where tuberculosis did fifty years ago, venereal disease thirty years ago, or mental illness as little as a decade ago.

New School Enrollment Record Forecast for US

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Commissioner of Education S. M. Brownell estimated today the nation's schools and colleges will enroll 38 million students during the 1954-55 school year, a new record.

Brownell based his estimate on a survey which indicated that the 1953-54 estimated record enrollment of 36,114,900 in public and private schools and colleges of all kinds will be surpassed by almost 1,900,000.

This is the 10th straight year the number of students has increased, but Brownell emphasized that the peaks are yet to come because of the high birth rates since early in World War II, after a low period in the 1930s.

"By 1959-60 the enrollment in elementary and secondary schools and in colleges and universities will rise to approximately 46 million," Brownell said in a statement.

"High schools and then the colleges will feel the enrollment increase bulge now taxing our elementary schools.

Elementary Schools

"This year's increase in elementary and secondary school enrollment will be 1,692,000. Elementary school enrollment will be up 5.6 per cent with 1,473,000 additional pupils. High schools will have 219,000 more students, 3 per cent more than last year.

"Colleges and universities will enroll about 89,000 more students this year than they did last year. College enrollment is now reflecting the nation's low birth rates during the 1930s. However, larger numbers of young people, born in high birthrate years, will swell college and university enrollments by 1959-60 to more than three million."

The college and university enrollment is estimated at 2,533,000 for 1954-55, compared with 2,444,000 for 1953-54.

Public elementary schools are expected to have 24,091,500 pupils, compared with 22,801,400, and private and parochial elementary schools are listed to have 3,506,200 compared with 3,325,400.

'Building More Schools'

Public secondary schools are expected to enroll 6,582,300, compared with 6,388,000 last year, and private and parochial schools will have 744,800, compared with 751,200.

Other types of schools will account for the remainder.

"Although our communities are building more schools than ever before in any single period of our nation's history, the rate of construction will have to be nearly tripled if we are to keep pace with the number of children to be educated," Brownell said.

"To accommodate the growing numbers of children, to erase the estimated September 1954 shortage of 370,000 classrooms, and to take care of continued obsolescence, approximately 720,000 public elementary and secondary school classrooms and related facilities will be needed during the next five years. About 50,000 classrooms will be provided this year."

Brownell also said that in many localities there will be shortage of persons qualified to teach or do supervisory and administrative work in the schools.

The commissioner estimated that the grand total expenditure for education from kindergarten through college, including current expense and capital outlay, will be $13,700,000,000 for 1954-55.

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'Unless Something Happens'

Education's Collapse Seen in Five Years

By BRYAN DONALDSON
Herald Staff Writer

A collapse of public education within the next five years "in lots of places unless something happens," was predicted Friday by the president of the National Education Association.

By "something," William Early, who also is superintendant of schools in Savannah, Ga., said he meant the public assuming the responsibility of operating the nation's schools.

Here to address the Florida Education Association convention, Early said in an interview the public is to blame for the current shortage of teachers and school facilities.

"The schools belong to the the public; the public finances them; we just run them," he said.

The NEA president said in the next 10 years there will be 10,000,000 more children in our schools than there are now "and I don't see any more teachers in sight."

Early said "we are training about 90,000 teachers a year, but about 40 per cent of these won't ever teach." He explained that marriage and better paying jobs lure many potential teachers from the ranks of education.

He also said that each year about 75,000 teachers are dying, retiring, getting married or moving on to better paying positions.

Early also emphasized that the gratest need is for men teachers.

"Very few men are staying with the profession because they can't afford to support a family on their pay," he declared.

"I predict," he said, "that within the next five years there will be a collapse of public education in lots of places unless something happens."

Early said the average "life" of a teacher is only four years, and called this situation "a waste of human resources."

The NEA president explained that many teachers quit their jobs because of a lack of school facilities, materials and living quarters, too many children in the classrooms and low pay.

Only an educated public can correct this situation, he declared "and most of the people don't know the true story."

"It's up to the public to say 'this is what we want and this is what we'll do,'" he added.

—Herald Staff Photo by William Kuenzel

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT—FLORIDA NEA DIRECTOR
... William Early, Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. Palmer Pelleway, Tampa

College Speaker:

Role Of Humanities Cited By Dr. Tobias

DURHAM — "American colleges need to continue to emphasize the role of the humanities in helping individuals to use their scientific knowledge to make a better world."

This was the view expressed here in a speech recently by a former U. S. delegate to the United Nations, Dr. Channing H. Tobias of New York City.

Dr Tobias concluded a two day speaking tour at North Carolina College with a talk in Duke Auditorium on "The Role of the College in Today's World".

The speaker, who is also chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said it is the role of the college "to encourage the acquisiton of knowledge." He added, however, that the acquisition of knowledge though important, is not the college's only purpose. "The college must continue to encourage students in the acquisition of knowledge in ever increasing quantities and qualities", he said.

He added, "A principal role of the college is the unfolding and stimulation to the unfolding of the human personality. A great many people don't appreciate the root meaning of 'education'. The word means to "lead out". The unfolding process of education should unfold the latent power of the individual in the atmosphere of a college.

"The discipline that one learns at college should develop the capacity for thinking in logical fashion about all sorts of problems in your lives".

"Another principal role of the college is to enable students to think in an orderly fashion — to tackle the problems of life in a logical rather than in a "harum-scarum" fashion — to enable the individual to have logical rather than emotional responses".

"One of the most disastrous things that I know of is to prevent an individual from making a contribution to the general culture of our times because of any accidental reasons". Dr. Tobias said neither Negroes nor white people in the United tSates should be denied the opportunity to contribute to the nation's general culture because of their color or for any other reason.

He added that no limitation should be placed on the opportunities of any citizens to contribute their fullest to the country's general welfare. He said not all of the discriminatory practices and thinking in the U. S. is on one side".

"Some of us", he went on, "condemn Southerners, and understandably so, for what's happened through the years, and what tunities for college training there should be less and less "prejudging" of people for sectional, or racial or other reasons.

"A college atmosphere is one in which there must be aroused appreciation for cultural expressions and an excited determination that there should be no damning up wherever it would come out."

Dr. Tobias emphasized his belief that today's colleges are places where there are opportunities to "cultivate world-mindedness". "Colleges must encourage people to become cosmopolites, to be narrow-minded nationalistic practices are damaging American pres-

come citizens of the world, for tige throughout the world today.

"Americans don't know enough about other people to know that they may have a different outlook on issues that may confront and confound us. A closer acquaintance with other people may take out some of our conceit as Americans. Other people before us have done things, and we may learn from some of the great things that some people have done. It is the business of the college to continue to encourage students to learn more about other people.

"Future Is Here; We're Not Ready", Fisk Prexy Says

HOUSTON — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, addressing the Booker T. Washington Hi's Seventh Annual Profession banquet, said on the racial issue, which we have been putting off constantly to be settled in the future, we put off no longer for "the future is here" and "we are not ready."

The impending Supreme Court decision in the five educational cases hangs over our heads menacingly. We may get the decision next Monday, or the next, or the third Monday, but the decision is here and there is no time for further putting off or talking about gradualism. Tragically, the future is no longer certain, he said. It is here, also, before we as a race are prepared for it.

NOT READY

"It would be impossible today to fill 10 new posts with Negro Ph. D.'s in chemistry, physics, mathematics, history, English or sociology," the speaker said.

He took again an example he has used previously, and that was mathematics, saying:

"Though there are about 3000 Ph. D.'s in Mathematics in the United States, only 18 are Negroes, of the 400 expecting to get Ph. D.'s in the next two years, only 3 are Negroes. Hardly any of the 105 Negro colleges and universities have been able to secure one qualified mathematician for its staff. Only two colleges have two Ph. D.'s in Mathematics as faculty members. Though there are many opportunities, there is only one Negro mathematician holding a job outside the framework of Negro institutions, Dr. Abram Harris was taken by the University of Chicago from Howard University as soon as he had proved his competence."

Whites are even further from being ready for the coming Supreme Court decision than are Negroes. Whatever the decision may be, it is conceded by all that the Supreme Court will not reverse the provisions, that are even in the constitutions of Southern states, for equal facilities for the schools. But if the South gets this "lesser decision" it will mean that the great majority of the money they spend in future years will go into Negro schools, with the white schools getting practically nothing while the Negro schools are being brought up even. Actually such a decision is likely to prove more embittering for Southern whites than would the decision knocking out segregation altogether. Today it would probably take $2 billion to equalize the facilities in the 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia.

Dr. Johnson answered the scare cry of some faint hearts that Negro teachers would be eliminated by pointing out that in many of the Southern states Negro teachers are as well prepared, and in some instances better prepared than white teachers, and that though there are ample Negro teachers in most instances, there is a vast shortage of white teachers. He thought supervisors, or principals, would fare hardest in the immediate adjustment, but indicated that they too would come into their own in a reasonable time after the integration.

Dr. Johnson received a long ovation at the end of his address, and many of the guests crowded around the table at the adjournment to tell him it was the best speech they had heard. Dr. Johnson is president of Fisk University.

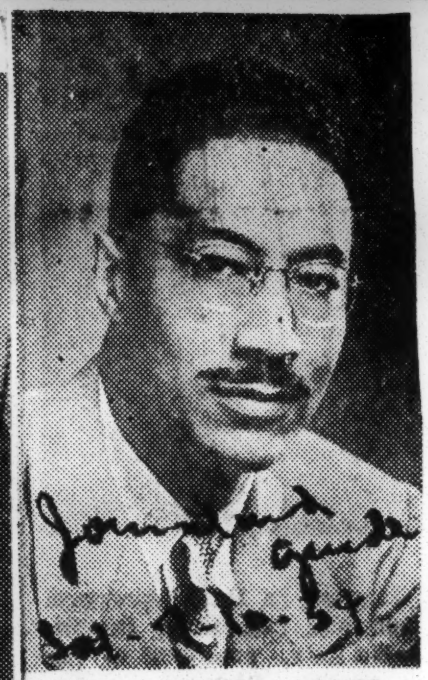
Dr. I. B. Byrant, principal of Booker T. Washington Hi, is also a graduate of Fisk University. This was the seventh of these banquets at which the faculty of Booker T. brings in outstanding speakers. The elaborate preparations, and the management of the banquet itself were entirely in the hands of the faculty.

The program opened with a pre-social hour. Then the guests retired to the gym, where the banquet was set up, and took their seats to the strains of a prelude by Roi Leeland Hopkins. This music was followed by an intermezzo, played by C O. Johnson. Next, with Mrs. Hunter at the piano, Mrs. Gladys S. Lucas sang "An Italian Street Song." Then Dr. Bryant, serving as master of ceremonies, presented the speaker. This was followed by Chopin's "Polonaise," played by Mrs. Claudia Hunter. The postlude, as the guests left the chamber, was by Roi Hopkins."

Discuss School Needs

Sallie E. Tancil and Selma Borchardt, both members of Local 6 Washington, American Federation of Teachers, discussed the need of more active labor participation in local school administration during the sessions of the National Conference on Elementary Education, sponsored by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Miss Borchardt is chairman of the subcommittee on public schools and child care of the AFL Committee on Education.

A. E. Meyzeek, of Louisville, only Negro member of the Kentucky state board of education, last week supported a resolution supporting continued segregation in schools, despite a statement by the State chief executive that Kentucky would comply with the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation. Stating his position, Meyzeek said; "I think it is the only thing to do."



DR. C. WALDO SCOTT
'Regrets 'Closed Minds'

Wants Positive Steps Taken

Dr. Scott Cites Means Of Speeding Up Integration

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Dr. Waldo Scott, a member of the school board at Newport News, Va., has advised a "safe and sane" approach to the problem of desegregating schools in the state.

Speaking here at a meeting of school officials from six Virginia cities here last Friday, Dr. Scott noted that it was "unfortunate" that some state officials have "closed minds" about integration, but said it is the duty of school officials to take positive steps toward that end.

CITIES ... the session called by Dr. B. J. Chandler of the University of Virginia School of Education in addition to Newport News, were: Lynchburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria and Richmond.

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IKE WELCOMES CLASS — On the lawn of the White House, President Dwight D. Eisenhower welcomes to Washington his former mess sergeant, now John Hunt, ph. D., and Dr. Hunt's fifth-grade class of 38 pupils of both races from Nishuane School of Montclair, N. J. The group registered at the Statler Hotel and toured places of interest in the capital with all expenses paid by the President.

Led By Ex-Mess Sergeant—

School Kids Draw Ike Away From NSC Meeting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(INS) —President Eisenhower slipped out of a momentous National Security meeting Saturday to greet a group of New Jersey school children touring the nation's capital as his guests.

The 29 fifth graders from Nishuane School, Montclair, were accompanied by their teacher, Dr. John H. Hunt, who was one of the President's mess sergeants during World War II.

MR. EISENHOWER shook hands warmly with Dr. Hunt, who served with him from North Africa until the final German surrender, and then chatted for several minutes with the school children.

Dr. Hunt said the President arranged for the financing of the sightseeing trip after he wrote and said the class wanted to make a spring trip, but didn't have enough money.

MR. EISENHOWER told Dr. Hunt, who earned a degree in education after his discharge from the Army, that the bill was being taken care of by "friends" of his.

The President asked the youngsters what they had seen in Washington so far and when they told him they had been to the top of the Washington Monumnet, he replied enthusiastically:

"Hot dog!"

HE HELPED pose the group for pictures on the lawn outside his office, telling them smilingly:

"Let's see you grin a little bit—you are on a picnic, you know."

Then the Chief Executive returned to the White House, where the meetnig of the National Security Council was just breaking up.

Negroes Told They Must Advance on Merits Now

Kentucky State Speaker Refers To Court Ruling

By ALLAN M. TROUT
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., June 1.—Now that the Supreme Court has outlawed segregation at every point where Government controls, the Southern Negro must learn to advance wholly on his merits.

That was the admonition today of James Madison Nabrit, noted Negro attorney, to 81 graduates at the 66th annual commencement of Kentucky State College.

Nabrit, professor of law and secretary of Howard University, Washington, was one of winning counsel in the five cases that led the Supreme Court two weeks ago to ban segregation in the public schools of Kentucky and 16 other states.

The speaker quipped that, having a captive audience today, he was in position to make his first uninterrupted analysis of the ruling two weeks ago. His thoughts upon the matter back home, Nabrit explained, wryly, have been disturbed all too frequently by the excitement of his wife, oldest son, friends—and the telephone.

For too long now, Nabrit said the Negro has relied upon his old excuse, "I am a Negro," for failure to achieve advancement.

"You can't use that any more," he told the graduates. "You are no longer a Negro in any situation that Government controls. The time has passed when you were judged by race. Your new measure will be achievement."

Admonishes Graduates

Nabrit observed that the Negro has been so preoccupied with becoming free, now that he is free his first job is to learn what to do with freedom.

He admonished the graduates to get out and, by example, lead the great masses of their people to the integrated life ahead. He commended them to seek advancement upon merit in every avocation and occupation known to man, but recommended politics and business as of first importance.

Bue Nabrit warned them against expecting integrated life to become a Utopian fantasy.

"Do not fool yourselves," he said. "This nation is not about to become one happy family. White people are not happy among themselves, and I certainly am not happy with all the Negroes I meet. But there are enough practical people on both sides to see this thing through. Of that I am confident."

'This Is A New Day'

Perhaps the deepest impact of desegregation upon the Negro has been caused by the swiftness of it, Nabrit said. Time and time again he urged the graduates to reorganize their thinking upon the premise they stand in a new day.

"And this is a new day," he added. "It is a new day in 1954. It is not 1884, or '64, or '94, or 1924, or '44. You must learn to think it: this is a new day and we face new duties."

Nabrit barely touched upon the body of the desegregation opinion, only referring to it once as a "harmony between public conscience and American principles of government."

of Federal interference in the schools."

He added:

"The Judicial Department has recently taken over the Legislative Department in regard to education and now the Executive Department wants to horn in and legislate. I'm against the Judicial doing any legislating and I'm against the Executive doing any advising on legislating in education."

Other Southerners joined in. Rep. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D-Ga.), a former teacher in a rural school, charged that the purpose of the White House meeting was integration of the races in the public schools."

Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.), referring to "black Monday last" said he felt the $1,500,000 originally proposed for the White House conference could be better used to "provide scholarships to some good law school for the nine judges of the Supreme Court to qualify them to practice law and earn a living after they are separated from the bench."

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

NEXT WEEK IS 'TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK,' according to a proclamation issued Tuesday by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison. Receiving the document from the mayor are Gloria B. Johnson (left), president of the Negro citywide high school council of the Junior Red Cross, and Mary Margaret Venus, president of the white high school council. The week is part of a national observance through which the American Junior Red Cross will honor teachers.

Federal 'Interference' Assailed

House Approves Education Parley; Southerners Help Wipe Out Funds

The House yesterday passed a bill authorizing a White House conference on education, but wiped out all funds from the measure.

The 269-69 vote approving the measure came after Southerners heaped abuse on Federal "interference" with their public schools, and after they had helped cut out a $750,000 authorization for the National Conference on Educational Problems and some preliminary state conferences.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) led off the Dixie attack on the Presidentially requested measure.

"I'm opposed to the rule and the bill," he told the House. "I'm a little more opposed to the bill than I was a few days ago. I think we've had enough

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Study Will Prepare Florida To Meet Educational Needs For Future Growth

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Studies to chart Florida's needs in higher education for the next quarter-century, and to establish an orderly plan for growth, were announced Saturday by Hollis Rinehart, chairman of the state board of control.

RINEHART

Believed unique in educational planning, the studies will be made by a group of national authorities who will give their time freely.

It will be a continuous survey and the resulting plan will serve not only as a guide to Florida, but may be adapted by any state which needs help in providing the proper kind of training for its youth in a rapidly changing world.

Rinehart said the preliminary discussion took place at the last meeting of the board of control. Next step will be a conference within the next few weeks in which the study group will meet with heads of Florida's universities and colleges, as well as its four accredited junior colleges.

Far more than the future of the three state universities — University of Florida, Florida State University and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University — is involved. Taking part also will be the University of Miami, University of Tampa, Stetson University, Rollins College and others within the state.

One possible result might be establishment of a state-supported university in South Florida, either through some tie with the University of Miami, or by founding of a new school.

Members of the Council for the Study of Higher Education in Florida have accepted their assignment and some have been here for preliminary discussions, Rinehart disclosed.

Members include Dr. John E. Ivey Jr., director of the Southern Regional Educational Council, Atlanta; Dr. John Dale Russell, chancellor of the New Mexico Board of Education, Santa Fe; Dr. Earl J. McGrath, former United States Commissioner of Education, now president of the University of Kansas City; Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, professor of education administration and consultant to the president of Michigan State College, Lansing; and Dr. Aaron John Brumbaugh, president of Shimer College, Mount Carroll, Ill.

Rinehart said the ambitious plan has been under consideration for the past two years by the board of control. The way was opened by passage at the last legislature of an enabling measure offered by Rep. Farris Bryant of Ocala.

The study is designed to cover all phases of higher education, Rinehart said.

"It is hoped that it will provide answers to many problems, not only those presently facing higher education in this state, but make it possible to foresee and meet problems and opportunities over the next quarter-century."

One big aim is co-ordination of tax funds, Rinehart said.

"The elimination or reduction of unnecessary duplication in courses and the possibilities for greater cooperation among the several institutions will be developed."

The council will study Florida's economic and social background, and its growth pattern, so may be provided type of leadership needed in the years to come.

"The relationship of higher education to these problems and the type of research and service which institutions of higher learning of the state must provide in order to promote resource, economic and cultural progress will form an important part of the study," he said.

The Southern Regional Education Board already has compiled facts which indicate Florida must provide for 94,000 college students by 1970, an increase of 370 per cent over the present figures.

This tremendous expansion will throw a heavy burden on tax funds, unless careful planning is done in advance, Rinehart pointed out.

At preliminary sessions Dr. Ivey was named chairman of the council and Dr. Brumbaugh was asked to serve as director of the study.

Full cooperation in the study was pledged by Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, president of the University of Miami, who said the plan was a "statesmanlike approach" by the board of control to the needs of higher education.

"Ahead of us looms a tidal wave of incoming students who will swamp our facilities, place teaching staffs under intolerable strain and lower our educational standards, unless we join hands now and prepare for them.

"The board's plan shows how state-wide educational resources can be pooled and intelligently allocated. It is not only a call for unity of effort among our schools, colleges and universities. Rather it is a handwriting on the wall to warn that we must join forces now or succumb to a scholastic chaos unfair to our sons and daughters and to our commonwealth."

Dr. Pearson said the University of Miami will work "with complete enthusiasm" for the success of the plan.

Educator Says South Must Seize Opportunities

JACKSON, Miss., April 3 (AP)— Tulane University President Rufus C. Harris Saturday predicted the South of the future will be determined "by the way our people take advantage of changing conditions and expanding opportunities."

Dr. R. Harris

The Tulane president spoke before the first Tulane Conference here and urged his fellow Southerners to envision the future of their region less in terms of measurable statistics and more in the training of superior young people for creative thought and leadership.

"Our leaders must be educated not merely to solve immediate problems in terms of the past," he said, "but to be ready for any problem, to engage fearlessly in creative thinking."

Dr. Harris said many persons tend to look upon Southern progress "in terms of improvement over some admittedly wretched circumstances of the past; or what may be worse, to measure our advancement by comparison with other sections of the country."

Harris said that despite remarkable economic progress, the South still lagged in per capita income and other factors, as all parts of the country had advanced their economies in recent years. He warned that if Southerners look upon economic parity as their prime objective, they may be discouraged by failure to achieve it after a few years of strenuous effort.

He said that although the South had made tremendous strides at overcoming illteracy, it still lagged badly in advanced higher education.

They Admitted Negroes, and It Worked

Lesson Is Drawn From Experience of Southern Universities

By Fred M. Hechinger

During a recent trip to Williamsburg, Va., I accompanied the foreign delegates to the Herald Tribune High School Forum on a visit to the town's public school for Negro children. The most gratifying observation was the high academic standing of the teachers and pupils, and the number of the work done. Equally encouraging was a teacher's report that about 25 per cent of the graduating classes go on to college.

These are timely facts now that the Supreme Court is in the last stages of its deliberations on whether or not or how to end segregation in the public schools. I realize that some of the advocates of segregation use the facts of past progress under the "separate" system to argue against the need for ending segregation by legal action. But a more valid view would seem that the progress made in Negro education finds its teachers and pupils ready and prepared to become part of the total American school fabric.

To document this, the National Urban League, in its "Vocational Opportunity Bulletin," provides some of the most recent facts, based on an NBC radio address by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University. "The walls of segregation in education are crumbling," says the bulletin, and here are the highlights of one of America's most vital progress reports:

The Walls Crumbling

Within the last twenty years the advance has been greater than during the entire previous period since emancipation. Within the sixteen Southern states that require segregated schools (and with a Negro population of ten million), about two million Negro children are in primary schools, 300,000 in high schools and 75,000 students are in college.

In the same area, Negro college enrollment today is three times the total of twenty years ago. What is most important, the Negro colleges which started out as little more than advanced high schools, are today institutions of high academic caliber.

Statistics tell a dramatic story: In 1900 the Southern Negro colleges had a total enrollment of not quite 2,500. In 1930 it was above 27,000. Today it is 75,000.

Obviously none of this could have happened, had not the high school lived up to its responsibility first. Its enrollment—this is still the enrollment in the segregated high schools—rose from 112,000 in 1930 to 338,000 in 1950.

Separate, Not Equal

But "the walls of segregation" really began to crumble at the peak—on the graduate and professional education level. In twelve of the sixteen states, the doors of state-supported white universities have been opened to colored students. It was on that level that the failure of the doctrine of "separate but equal" schools became most glaringly apparent: In eighty-eight years, since the end of the Civil War, not a single university or professional school for Negroes, offering graduate work in medicine, dentistry, engineering, etc., was developed in the segregation area.

Largely because of this, a series of law suits, in the ten years between 1940 and 1950, forced an opening wedge into the traditionally color-tight doors. Striking inequalities were proven in court. No way was found to overcome them. Admission of Negro students to Southern universities was the only solution, and it worked.

By 1951—only one year after these rulings in court—1,107 Negro students were enrolled in twelve previously all-white state-financed universities. At the conclusion of the first full year there were 4,066.

It's Too Costly

It might be added that while the inequalities were most glaring on the higher education level, they are frequently serious in the lower schools as well. What has become more and more evident is that two separate systems impose a financial burden which only the wealthiest community can bear without harm to each system.

These are impressive developments on the road toward the American ideal of equality of opportunity. They are all the more impressive because they may be the key to the smooth transition into gradual non-segregation, if the Supreme Court should point the way in that direction.

Hands Across the Line

"Negroes are no longer content to go into the courts with the limited purpose of offsetting the injurious effects of the segregated system in this or that local area," Dr. Johnson said. "It is now their purpose to attack the system itself on the most fundamental constitutional grounds, and to ask the courts of the land to set the system itself aside."

Dr. Johnson reports another crucial observation. In every single university where Negroes have been admitted, he says, the Southern white student has welcomed them "to the classrooms, to the dormitories, to the dining halls and to his friendship." At one such university the first Negro student was met by 135 white students who had come to the train to shake hands with him.

72,000 Teachers Needed, Educator Says

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Samuel M. Brownell, comissioner of education, said Saturday such serious educational problems confront the nation that "Americans must examine whether or not the states are willing or able to meet them without financial aid from federal taxation."

BROWNELL

He said he thinks state and local officials will take the necessary action "if they have the facts."

Brownell in a speech for the National Association of Deans of Women hammered again at the question he first raised last month in a speech in Buffalo.

He outlined the challenges presented by steadily increasing school enrollments, a shortage of more than 340,000 classrooms in elementary and secondary schools, a shortage of more than 72,000 prepared teachers, illiteracy in some states and a heavy drop-out of students before they finish high school.

He said the last census showed the nation had 8,000,000, functionally illiterate persons, or persons between the ages of 25 and 34 years with less than five years of schooling. He added that a study showed that 495 out of 1,000 pupils entering fifth grade in 1943 failed to finish high school.

"We cannot look at these figures without being both appalled at the big job ahead, and being thrilled at the challenge to the efforts and ingenuity of the American people and its educators," Brownell said.

"Seen from the federal point of view, the question is very real as to whether the response of 70,000 school districts and of 48 state legislatures will or can be great enough and rapid enough in mobilizing the necessary action programs to provide essential education for the security and well being of America.

"I believe it will be, if they have the facts.

"And I believe that parents and citizens concerned about seeing that this generation has essential schooling have a special responsibility to take an active part in making known the facts and their implications.

"The alternative, of course, is federal action to tap the resources of these 48 states and their 70,000 school districts, to see that adequate education is provided.

"Perhaps that is the way the American public wishes the job to be done. However, I do not propose to debate ways and means here."

Brownell said that as the nation faces the problems of education "we shall be guided by the wise principles of our forefathers: That the control and management of schools is properly a local and state function and that the federal government aid and promote the cause of education without interfering."

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Educators Urge College To Hire Negro Teachers

The American Council on Education, meeting in St. Louis this week, reported that discrimination because of race is diminishing as a reason for not attending college and urged in a resolution that Negroes be named to the faculties of colleges and universities over the country in the interest of desegregation.

Council delegates also heard Assistant U. S. Attorney General J. Lee Rankin declare that racial discrimination in education and other fields will disappear as result of the Supreme Court decision of last May 17.

The Council concluded a three-day conference Wednesday on equal educational opportunity considering a proposal that practice of racial discrimination by member institutions be grounds for barring them from the Council. The proposal was defeated by a close vote.

Rankin told the body that the "separate but equal" doctrine has been weakened by Supreme Court decisions since 1896 and has been completely repudiated by the 1954 Court which held that "segregation did not satisfy the 'equal protection' clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

Robert J. Havighurst, secretary of the Committee on Human Development and professor of education at the University of Chicago, made the report that discrimination based on race, creed and color is diminishing.

John S. Allen, vice-president of the University of Florida, pointed out that the "problem of meeting the new philosophy as enunciated by the Supreme Court is not going to be solved by an edict nor a wave of the hand."

He said, "Many Negro students are not ready for integration because their schools have no been on par with schools fo white persons.

Educators Ask For Hiring Of Negro Teachers

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Naming Negroes to faculty posts in colleges and universities in the interest of desegregation was approved unanimously last Tuesday at the final session of the conference on equal education opportunity, sponsored by the American Council of Education, at Hotel Jefferson.

The meeting was the first of its kind since the United States Court decision of last May prohibiting segregation of races in schools. Leading educators from many parts of the country were in attendance.

The conference adopted eight of nine resolutions proposed. The rejected resolution, introduced by Willard B. Spalding, representing the Oregon State System of higher education, would have recommended American Council on Education consider barring from membership institutions that practice racial discrimination in their admission policies.

The proposal received enthusiastic support when it was introduced but after it was discussed it was defeated by a close vote.

BOARD MEMBERS SWORN IN — Members of the newly installed Board of Education are shown as they gathered in the board room at City Hall Monday. Left to right are: (foreground) Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Neal Baldwin, Franklin Rodgers, Devereaux McClatchey, Mrs. Clifford Ragsdale and Ed. Cook. In the background are shown, left to right: P. L. Bardin and J. Austin Dilbeck. (Perry Photo)

WITH OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Newer School Construction Equalized, Clement Finds

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education, says he has made a partial survey of the city's public school system and is "delighted" to find no differences in white and Negro schools built in recent years.

Dr. Clement, the first Negro to hold public office here since 1871, told a local meeting of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People that he was in the process of making a complete survey of the city system.

Dr. Clement

"If I am to render the best possible service while on the Board of Education, I would have to know the facts of the educational condition of Atlanta's schools," the educator said.

He admitted to the NAACP that he had found some substandard schools in use, but he made no distinction in his speech as to whether they were white or Negro schools.

Without naming the school, he said he was amazed to find a one-teacher building with no running water, outdoor electric lights within a 10-minute drive from Five Points. (He apparently was referring to the Stewart Avenue School, a Negro building.)

"It is hard for me to believe that such a school building still exists in Atlanta," he declared.

The city school officials are faced with tremendous problems because of overcrowded classrooms, he asserted. Even after the bond program is carried out, the city will need 300 or more classrooms, he said. With a steady increasing population here, he said it appears that the system would have to provide for 13,000 more children by 1956.

Dr. Clements concluded his talk by declaring he was cordially accepted by other members of the education board.

3 Southsiders Mentioned For Education Post

Three Southsiders are being prominently mentioned as possible successors to Atty. Sydney P. Brown, vice president of the Board of Education, who will not seek reappointment when his term expires, April 30.

They are Dr. Allison Davis, Theodore Jones and Rev. Joseph H. Evans.

Brown is the last of three Negroes to serve on the board in recent years. He was preceeded by Irvin Mollison, now a federal judge and the late Dr. Midian O. Bousfield.

Brown is the first to be elected vice president.

Dr. Davis, one of the possible successors is an educator by profession, and is on the faculty of the University of Chicago, where he has done researches in English and Education.

Jones is an accountant with offices at 3501 South Parkway, where he is associated with Truman K. Gibson, jr., and Harry H. C. Gibson.

Rev. Evans is a Congregational minister, and pastors the Church of the Good Shepherd, 5700 Prairie ave.

A committee named by Mayor Martin H. Kennelly is currently seeking a list of recommendations for the post to be submitted to the mayor.

Forward-Looking School Boards

Two boards of education in the state of Kansas—in Topeka and Salina—have announced their intention of ending segregation in their grade schools. We commend them for their exercise of good judgement and for refusing to stand by with folded hands waiting for the United States Supreme Court to tell them what to do.

By acting voluntarily and formulating their own plans well in advance, the two forward-looking school boards will be far out ahead of the confusion which is likely to come when school boards attempt to comply with the Supreme Court decision without preparation on the local front.

Too many boards of education are saying their "hands are tied" until the Supreme Court speaks. Not so! Any person with half an eye and an ear knows what the trend has been during the last decade. Why not prepare for the inevitable?

The Topeka and Salina school boards are rising to the occasion and we commend them upon their foresight.

Lucas resigns as board head

DR. STANLEY L. LUCAS

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Dr. Stanley L. Lucas, first person of his race to have been elected a president of a metropolitan city's board of education since Reconstruction Days, resigned his post Thursday night after having served on the board for longer than 25 years.

The physician is 65 years old. Many persons hailed Dr. Lucas' election, Dec. 1, 1952, to the presidency of the Atlantic City Board of Education as a major step toward full recognition of colored people in education.

14 1954

Balch Is Elected Board President

B. L. Balch, retired county school superintendent, was elected president of the Macon County Board of Education at its meeting Wednesday morning. A. B. Hope was elected vice president. C. A. Pruitt, new county superintendent, is ex-officio secretary.

The meeting was the first for two members. Mr. Balch, who retired effective Wednesday as county superintendent, was elected to the board in the May Democratic primary. Dr. W. D. Goldtree was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. P. M. Lightfoot.

Hold-over members are Mrs H. A. Torbert and Sidney Bledsoe.

14 1954

BOARD OF EDUCATION(D.C.)

Dr. Butcher Says Desegregation Lags at Top, Accuses Corning

Evening Star Washington, D.C.
Star. 11-18-54

By James G. Deane

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning has been instructed by the Board of Education to answer new criticism by Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Negro board member.

Dr. Butcher yesterday accused Dr. Corning of being "dilatory and temporizing" in racially desegregating the school system's top administration.

Specifically, the board member questioned the existence of four staff vacancies. She also criticized the handling of athletics plans, asserting that Negro coaches had not been consulted on plans for an all-star football team and that basketball integration is lagging.

Dr. Butcher sought to have the superintendent instructed to submit a complete administrative reorganization plan on December 15. The board voted instead merely to ask Dr. Corning to reply to Dr. Butcher's statements, however, and other members did not immediately take a stand on them.

Give Page Statement.

Dr. Butcher, who is on leave as a Howard University professor to work as a consultant with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, raised the administrative question in a five-page statement, which she read at the conclusion of the school board's monthly meeting yesterday.

The Negro board member, who last winter repeatedly criticized Dr. Corning for what she called failure to remedy inequalities in the city's Negro schools, told her colleagues that "not a single overt and direct action" has been taken to reorganize the school system's administration.

The schools, for many years, have had dual officials and department heads, white for the white division and Negro for the colored. Dr. Corning informed the board last May that he intended to make recommendations later for reorganizing these positions, but so far he has not presented any plan.

Dr. Butcher declared that, with respect to the staff integration, "everything has been dilatory and temporizing or by indirection."

Sees Lack of Consultation.

"Theoretically," she asserted, "staff functions have been integrated, and former opposite members are supposedly operating as a 'team'. But we know that temporary teachers were sworn in by one associate superintendent for assignment to his jurisdiction without consulting his colleague.

"Departmental meetings are still being held on essentially racial lines, without any effort on the part of supposedly integrated directors to co-ordinate either personnel or programs. Mathematics teachers are presenting their subject in their accustomed ways, with no knowledge of how it is being taught in other schools or the people who are doing the teaching."

The staff vacancies referred to by the board member are those of the chief examiner and the director of health, physical education and safety of the old colored division and the English and adult education directors of the white division.

Dr. Butcher said the school system's current officer directory shows one chief examiner and no vacancy, and she pointed out that the board is asking Congress to establish one chief examiner's position. But, she added, the two former white division jobs still are listed in the directory as vacant.

Fears for Morale.

"Unless the organization plan of the school system is revised and duties and procedures determined and effected, the morale and efficiency of the administrative staff is bound to be affected adversely," Dr. Butcher asserted.

Regarding sports, the board member complained that athletic councils, which oversaw competition in the two old divisions, have not met together and that there was no integrated sports control.

Basketball is being integrated this season, with Negro and white schools all belonging to interracial leagues. But Dr. Butcher said she had been informed that coaches of former Negro division schools had been unsuccessful in seeking to arrange extra games with former white division schools, in addition to the game apiece officially scheduled.

She also complained that only white coaches were consulted on plans for an all-star team to be picked from all schools to play the winning Catholic football team this fall. Plans for the all-star team were approved by the board's Athletics Committee on Monday and by the full board yesterday.

Legislative Efforts Cited.

Wesley S. Williams, a Negro colleague, said he was "at a loss hearing this broadside saying nothing has been done." He noted that the board already is seeking legislation on certain top jobs, including the creation of dual deputy superintendencies in place of the old Negro and white first assistant superintendents.

"Why other board members are unwilling to protect these administrative officers I don't know," interjected Dr. Butcher.

"We went thoroughly into the question of deputy superintendents," Mr. Williams replied. He also asserted that the board had been assurred by Assistant Supt. Norman J. Nolson that the new basketball plans were worked out in accordance with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision.

Robert R. Faulkner asked Dr. Corning:

"Do you think you're able to do all the things Dr. Butcher asked in that limited time?"

Dr. Corning replied that he didn't know. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Walter N. Tobriner, the board members voted to ask the superintendent to answer Dr. Butcher's complaints. Dr. Butcher voted no, and Mr. Faulkner announced he was not voting, although he said he was agreeable to the motion.

Claims Drop Foreseeable.

Dr. Butcher also read to yesterday's meeting a statement criticizing the interpreting of a drop in white enrollment this fall as a result of racial integration.

The board member said she has figures showing clearly "that both the decline of white school population and the increase of Negro school population are normal developments of normal conditions of long standing and could have been predicted with tolerable accuracy by the projection of the data existing in 1949."

She also said the figures show the rate of decline in white enrollment this fall is not as sharp as it was in 1953-54.

The Star, on October 31, reported that white enrollment on September 14—the second day of school—was down an unprecedented 8.7 per cent from that of a year earlier. Last Monday, new figures released by school officials showed white enrollment down 7.7 per cent on November 4, compared with a year ago.

Dr. Butcher said she was disturbed about the way in which this information was published and the conclusions drawn from it. She also criticized a letter written by Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, the board's vice president, to Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West, which called the white pupil drop an "orderly protest" against integration.

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DR. MARGARET JUST BUTCHER ENTERS BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING ON CRUTCHES

OVERCROWDING DOESN'T COUNT:

Report on 'equal' schools rapped at board meeting

WASHINGTON

A recent school board report, designed to show that shop facilities in Divisions 1 and 2 junior high schools are equal, was blasted Wednesday afternoon at the regular meeting of the board of education.

In a prepared five minute statement on behalf of 11 organizations representing over 10,000 persons, Mrs. Carolyn Stewart demanded that the board issue an official written statement of conclusions based on the report to counteract the misleading publicity.

Mrs. Stewart also asked:

(1) That the board acknowledge the impossibility of separate and equal schools as previously requested by Dr. Margaret Just Buthcer and:

(2) That it act continuously and effectively to provide the fullest educational opportunities and services for the children of both divisions.

The spokesman's appearance before the board followed the plea of Mrs. Samuel Bigio of the Congress of Parents and Teachers that the board act in the best interest of all school children.

Mrs. Bigio said there were inequalities in both divisions and added that the integrity of each board member should protect him from pressure.

The board also heard Mrs. John Hechinger of the Francis Scott Key PTA in Division 1 which asked for relief of overcrowded kindergarten conditions.

Faulkner Requested Report

Mrs. Stewart served as spokesman of the recent Civic Assembly, called in support of Dr. Butcher after board members refused to back her request for information on inequality in the schools.

The report Mrs. Steward referred to was prepared by the board's office of building and grounds at the request of School Board Member Robert Faulkner.

Mr. Faulkner told the AFRO he asked for the report to see if all of the charges of inequality in the school were true.

Mrs. Stewart said the report rated shops, gymnasia, swimming pools, stadia and auditoria, but did not contain conclusions reported in the press.

Mrs. Stewart said that the tabulation of the figures in no way alters the evaluation of the educational adequacy of D. C. school buildings made by the Strayer survey in 1948-1949.

Cites Omissions

She also pointed out that no mention is made of the fact that the swimming pool at Dunbar is not in operation and that the one at Cardozo works occasionally.

"Nor is it indicated that this study does not deal with the overcrowding in Division 2 schools that reduces the value of these facilities." Mrs. Stewart declared.

She concluded by asking the board to act in the best interest of all the children so that the "energies and resources may not be dissipated in partisan frictions and racial strife."

Dr. Corning's Report

The board also heard a 40 minute report from Superintendent of Schools Hobart Corning on educational opportunities in D.C. public schools.

The half-hour reports had been requested by Dr. Rowland Kirk of the board at each meeting. Col. West A. Hamilton had also requested the superintendent to answer 44 qestions requested by Dr. Butcher during his reports.

There was no mention of the questions and answers at the meeting. Doctor Butcher attended the meeting on crutches as result of a broken ankle suffered earlier in the week.

New Schools Named

In other action the board approved the naming of the proposed new elementary school at 56th and E. Capitol, ne, as the Marion P. Shadd school.

It also approved the naming of the proposed elementary school at Morris and Evans rds., se, as the Lucy Ellen Moten school and the new junior high school, and the new junior high ne, as the Carter G. Woodson junior high school.

Approval was given after Doctor Kirks and Mrs. Helen Phillips suggested the public be notified of the naming of a new school so that it could make suggestions.

Rosa H. Jones

The board also approved of the selection of Mrs. Rosa H. Jones as director of elementary education in Division 2, and the participation of pupils in the youth leadership contest of the Elks.

An offer of Col. West A. Hamilton for a trophy to be awarded to the winning battalion at the annual drill of the girl cadet corps in Division 2 was approved, also.

The meeting was adjourned after a discussion on the personal fitness element of the examination for school officers. The elimination of that section of the test had been requested by the Federation of Civic Association, Inc.

Communications Received

Among communications reported received by the board were:

Williams Under NAACP Fire

3 School Board Incumbents Renamed; Terms Were Due to Expire June 30

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Three incumbent members of the Board of Education, whose three-year terms were due to expire June 3, yesterday were reappointed to office.

Named by the District Court Judges in an executive session were C. Melvin Sharpe, school board president; Mrs. Frank S. Phillips, vice president, and Wesley S. Williams, chairman of the Board's Complaints and Appeals Committee.

Sharpe, who is serving his fifth consecutive year as president, first was appointed to the school board in 1939. On several occasions this year, the retired businessman and civic leader has stated he did not seek or want reappointment.

For both Mrs. Phillips and Williams, an attorney, the reappointment marks a second term in the non-paying job. Mrs. Phillips is the wife of a Washington builder.

Recently, the Executive Committee of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called for Williams' resignation, and that of Col. West A. Hamilton, school board member.

On two occasions, these men failed to support the third Negro School Board member, Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, in her attempts to get the board to declare that it is impossible to operate an equal dual school system. The effect of Mrs. Butcher's proposal would have forced the School Board to take a stand on segregated schools before the issue is decided this spring by the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Phillips C. M. Sharpe W. S. Williams

. . . They've been reappointed to Board of Education

Dr. Butcher, militant foe of school segregation, to address council women

Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, professor of English at Howard university, will speak in Newark on Saturday, May 8, at 1 p.m., at the Terrace Room, 1020 Broad st., Newark.

She will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Council of Negro Women.

Dr. Butcher, a member of the Board of Education in Washington, D.C., recently won national attention by her militant and uncompromising fight against segregated schools in the nation's capital.

She will speak on the subject, "The Council Woman at Work in Her Community for a Better World."

The New Jersey Council of Negro Women is one of 90 chapters of the National Council of Negro Women of which Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is founder - president, emeritus.

Major program emphasis in the New Jersey Council has been in the fields of human relations, civil rights, health education, housing, delinquency among youth, employment and citizen education.

Miss Freeman Serves

Miss Grace Freeman, former member of the New Jersey Legislature, is the honorary chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. Hortense Tate of Montclair and Mrs. Alberta Haynes of Englewood are in charge of general arrangements.

Miss Garnett Henderson of Orange is program chairman and Mrs. Rosamond Marrow is chairman of public relations.

Unit Leaders

Presidents of Council units are:

Mrs. Eilene Brooks, Orange; Mrs. Florence Jackson, Montclair; Mrs. Kay Wetmore, Morris county; Mrs. Helen Norwell, Bergen county; Mrs. Flossie Walker, Passaic county; Mrs. Mary Hendricks, Jersey City; Mrs. Prino Hellman, Newark.

WITH OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Newer School Construction Equalized, Clement Finds

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education, says he has made a partial survey of the city's public school system and is "delighted" to find no differences in white and Negro schools built in recent years.

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Dr. Clement

"If I am to render the best possible service while on the Board of Education, I would have to know the facts of the educational condition of Atlanta's schools," the educator said.

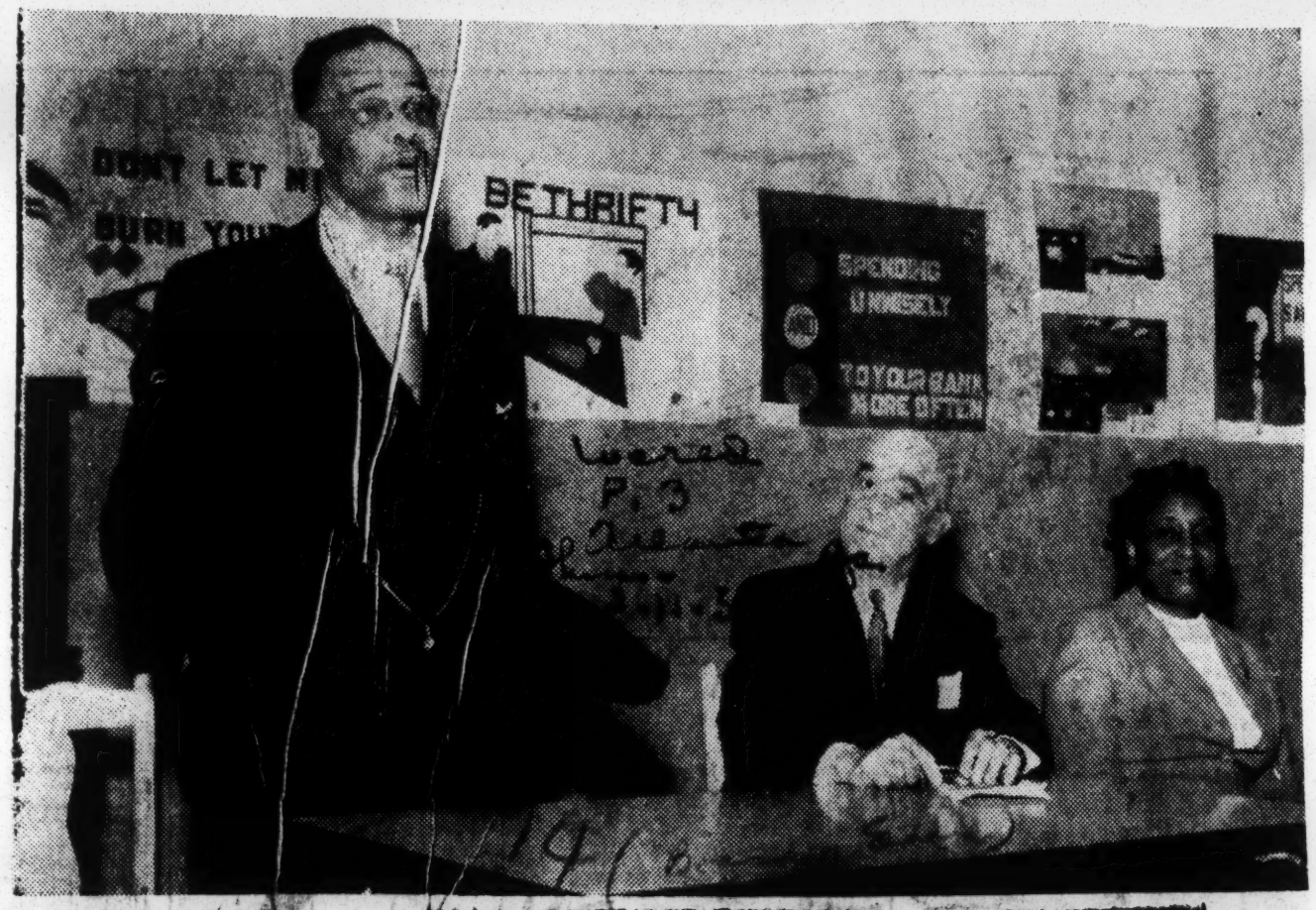
He admitted to the NAACP that he had found some substandard schools in use, but he made no distinction in his speech as to whether they were white or Negro schools.

Without naming the school, he said he was amazed to find a one-teacher building with no running water and no electric lights within a 10-minute drive from Five Points. (He apparently was referring to the Stewart Avenue School, a Negro building.)

"It is hard for me to believe that such a school building still exists in Atlanta," he declared.

The city school officials are faced with tremendous problems because of overcrowded classrooms, he asserted. Even after the bond program is carried out, the city will need 300 or more classrooms, he said. With a steady increasing population here, he said it appears that the system would have to provide for 13,000 more children by 1956.

Dr. Clements concluded his talk by declaring he was cordially accepted by other members of the education board.



DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT is shown delivering the principal address at a special meeting of the John Hope School Parents and Teachers' Association Tuesday night. Seated are Professor Charles L. Gideons, supervisor of instruction, Atlanta Public Schools and Mrs. C. E. Lovelace, PTA president. Professor Ralph Long is principal at John Hope School. — (Adams Photo)

Dr. R. E. Clement Cites Local School Needs At NAACP Meeting

Atlanta will have approximately 13,000 more school children to provide for by 1956 and will face an increasing problem in relieving conditions in overcrowded public schools The present $7 million bond program will not be adequate to meet the change.

That observation was made last night by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and member of the Atlanta Board of Education.

"Atlanta will need 300 or 400 more classrooms after the bond program is completed," Clement told an audience at the regular meeting of the Atlanta Branch NAACP at Ebenezer Baptist Church.

He reported that he had visited schools all over the city for a first-hand observation of conditions, so that he can act on the basis of facts regarding issues affecting the education of Atlanta children.

INTERESTED IN EVERY CHILD

"I am interested in the education of every child in this city," Clement said.

He stated that "all new schools look alike" in colored and white communities. But he found in the city a one-room school without running water and toilet facilities.

"I saw some beautiful schools and some wretched schools," Clement said.

Atlanta needs $250,000 more to provide free certain school supplies, as do 92 per cent of the metropolitan school systems in the United States, he said. Children in Atlanta pay for supplies which are furnished children in other cities at no cost.

"We should support every increase in funds for better schools and better education for the children of Atlanta," Clement urged.

CORDIAL RECEPTION

"I have been cordially received by every member of the board of education," he observed. "The people have decided that Atlanta is a decent place and they want to keep it that way."

He suggested that more citizens from the West Side should attend regular board of education meetings every second Monday at 7:30 P. M. on the 13th floor of the City Hall.

During the business session of the NAACP meeting, the branch voted to observe Walter White Day March 21, at which time both the executive secretary of the association and Thurgood Marshall, legal counselor, will be honored by Atlanta citizens.

The program will be part of the drive to gain 10,000 members for the Atlanta branch, said C. L. Harper, president.

Dr. Clement

Warns South On Bias

DR. RUFUS CLEMENT
"... the world has not yet come to an end"

ATLANTA, Ga.—Separate but equal schools are an impossibility in the South, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta's first Negro School Board member, told the Junior Chamber of Commerce last week.

In addition, the nationally known educator declared that a "sober second thought" may change the attitude of white Southerners who fear that public school segregation will be outlawed by the Supreme Court.

Dr. Clement pointed out that "... In spite of the law and decisions of the Supreme Court, you and I know that schools for Negroes and whites are not equal by almost any yardstick you might want to use ... If the South should attempt to provide two equal school systems for white and Negroes it would become bankrupt. It simply would not be able to finance them."

* * *

THE RAPID growth in pupil-population, the fact the South is backwards economically, and yet tries to support two school systems, constitute plaguing factors in the South's education, Dr. Clement declared.

"We have more children. We have a smaller income per individual. But it must be said that the South now puts a larger part of its income into education than any other section ... These three factors have presented the South almost insuperable obstacles, in spite of the will the South has to educate its children well."

Since the South can neither stop population growth nor immediately improve its economy, the only answer is to abandon the doctrine of separate but equal schools, Dr. Clement implied.

* * *

THEN THE educator pointed out that many Southerners are freely admitting that it will be impossible to equalize dual facilities for Negroes and whites.

In addition, Dr. Clement cited the many signs that Negroes and whites can attend schools together in the South despite the clamors that "blood will flow in the streets."

"In twelve of the seventeen Southern states," Dr. Clement said, Negroes are now admitted to state universities or private colleges.

"There are more than a single incident ... I put that on record for those who say that blood will flow in the streets ... The world has not yet come to an end because of these things."

* * *

ACCORDING TO the Jaycee speaker, the final answer to the problem of segregation in schools revolves around two important questions:

"Are we a law-abiding people? Are we willing to give a sober second thought to the problem, or are we wililng to be pushed pell-mell into making decisions before we know all the facts?

"And do we have the wise leadership in the South that will help people make that sober second thought? I am sure we do. I would rest my case on the leadership of thoughtful Southern citizens."

ATLANTA—No matter what the Supreme Court rules, there will be a very gradual mixing of the races in the South's school's Dr. Guy B. Johnson, president of the Southern Sociological Society, declared here last week.

Expressing the belief that the U. S. Supreme Court will "hold against compulsory segregation," Dr. Johnson made the keynote address at the sociological society's seventeenth annual convention.

Attorney Brown Renamed To School Board

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Sydney L. Brown, local attorney, last week was renamed to the Chicago school board.

Atty. Brown was one of two persons named by Mayor Martin J. Kennelly. The other was Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., son-in-law of former Ambassador Joseph Kennedy. Both names were scheduled for approval by the City Council Tuesday, May 11.

Renamed to board

CHICAGO (ANP)—Sydney P. Brown, local attorney, last week, was renamed to the Chicago school board.

Brown was one of two persons named by Mayor Martin J. Kennelly. The other was Robert Sargent Shriver Jr.

THE SCHOOL BOARD—This photo of the Baltimore School Board was made late Thursday just before the body vote to end segregation in city schools by September, 1954. Walter Sondheim Jr., president of the board, is seated at head of table, facing camera. Other members of the board, left to right, around the table are: Dr. Bernard Harris, John R. Sherwood, Dr. Elizabeth Morrissy, Dr. Roger Howell, Dr. John H. Fischer, superintendent of schools; Mr. Sondheim, Dr. Bently Glass, Mrs. William J. Rysanek Sr., and R. Samuel Jett. Dr. Houston R. Jackson, assistant superintendent, is at rear, right.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION (NEW JERSEY)

RENAMED TRUSTEE — Dr. Marie Carpenter is congratulated by Mayor Bernard J. Berry of Jersey City, N.J., who reappointed her to a second full term on the Jersey City Board of Education. She was first appointed by former Mayor John V. Kenny. Teachers, parents, civic leaders and organizations showered Dr. Carpenter with a deluge of floral tributes on the occasion.

On Westchester board

MT. VERNON, N.Y.— **Allierson R. Henderson**, a real estate and insurance agent, as well as lay minister of Unity Baptist Church, last week became the first colored man to win an elective office in Westchester. Henderson was elected to the Mt. Vernon Board of Education after a city-wide contest.

Ithaca doctor elected to city board of education

ITHACA, N.Y. — Leading the ticket with 344 votes, Dr. G. Alex Galvin of 401 W. State St. was one of three persons elected to membership on the Board of Education in a city-wide election last week.

Of the 540 persons who voted in the election, more than 63 per cent of them cast their votes for Dr. Galvin. He and Mrs. Evelyn D. Fincher were elected to 5-year terms and Russell C. Mott to one year.

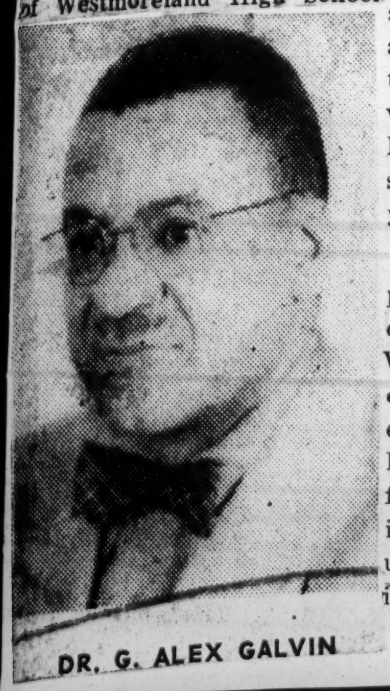
Kiwanis Club Member

Dr. Galvin, a physician, is speaker of the Congress of Delegates of the New York State Academy of General Practices, a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Kiwanis International.

He was born in Danville, Va., Nov. 25, 1903, and has lived here for 16 years. He is a graduate of Westmoreland High School, Danville, Howard University, Virginia Seminary and College and Meharry Medical College.

Dr. Galvin has practiced medicine here since 1938, lectures to nursing classes, is a former professor of chemistry at Texas College, is medical adviser to the county welfare department and president of the staff of Thompkins County Memorial Hospital.

He has one daughter, Jane McDougald Galvin, a pupil at Boynton Junior High School.



DR. G. ALEX GALVIN

First Negro Elected To Westchester Education Board

MT. VERNON, N. Y. (GLOBAL) Allierson R. Henderson, a Real Estate and Insurance Agent, as well as Lay Minister of Unity Baptist Church, last week became the first Negro to win an elective office in Westchester. Henderson was elected to the Mt. Vernon Board of Education after a city-wide contest.

Unsuccessful in his bid for the post last year, Henderson was subsequently called upon to complete an unexpired term and ran on the ticket with Anthony Scarpino, who was re-elected President. The Board Members, who are non-salaried, serve for a period of five years.

Mr. Henderson was warm in his praise of citizens of the nominating committee, composed of 39 Mt. Vernon organizations, which screened the candidates and recommended the five who ran for the two Board vacancies. He was grateful for the support given him by Ministers of all faiths who constantly urged their congregations to vote in the election.

Negro "Leader" Named To N. C. Segregation Study Board

RALEIGH, N. C. — (INS) — A five-member committee of the North Carolina Board of Education was appointed Thursday to study the segregation situation.

Lt. Gov. Luther Hodges, chairman of the board, appointed the following members:

John Pritchett, of Windsor, who will chairman the committee; Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles F. Carroll, Negro leader Harold L. Trigg of Raleigh; and Oscar L. Richardson of Monroe.

Hodges said the group will give special attention to legal duties and responsibilities of the board and will act as liaison with other groups.

The new committee is expected to meet in August.

IN GREENSBORO, N.C.: 14 1954

SCHOOL BOARD (NORTH CAROLINA)

Bennett president on school board

Afro American p 3

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, was appointed to the Greater Greensboro School Board by the City Council this week.

His name was submitted by Dr. William M. Hampton, colored council member, who for several months had sought to effect racial integration on the seven-member board.

Dr. Jones replaced the incumbent, Fleming L. Fry, who was ineligible for re-appointment according to a ruling by City Attorney Herman C. Wilson.

Other Recognitions

This is the most recent of several recognitions that have come to Dr. Jones as a native citizen of Greensboro and as an educator.

The David D. Jones public school, named in honor of the educator by the school board last year, is in the final stages of completion and will be ready for use in the fall.

A monument to Dr. Jones' active interest in education is Bennett College, where he has given over a quarter century of constructive leadership.

DR. DAVID H. JONES

14 1954

MRS. COLEMAN AND C. FLOWERS APPOINTED BY SCHOOL BOARD

Two from the Second Ward appeared on the assignment list announced by the Hamilton School Board this week.

Mr. Charles Flowers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Flowers, 1206 South Second St., has been appointed by the school board to teach the 6th grade at Harrison school. Mr. Flowers is a graduate of Hamilton High and Lincoln Univ. of Penn.

Mrs. Gussie Coleman, 816 S. Front St., has been appointed manager of the cafeteria at Harrison school.

FINAL GRADUATION CLASS—When school doors at the Trinity Lutheran School closed this past week that was the end for it as such. This graduating class of 1954 marked the end of the journey. Parents and students have been most cooperative during its 38 years of existence. First row, left to right: Mrs. Alice H. Wilborn, Richard Sinkfield, Leroy McWhorter, Mary Alice Scott, and Alonza Lorenza Turner. Second row, Bettie Marvetts Wade Juliette Evelyn Smith, George Larkins. Third row: Pastor Nelson W. Trout, Eddie Mae Boyd, Leo Craig, Godfrey Taylor, John Curtis Williams, Arthur Howard and Daniel W. Mitchell Jr.

EDUCATION 1954

Supreme Court To Maintain Jurisdiction

BY DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The government urged the Supreme Court Wednesday to adopt a five [illegible] program to bring about [illegible] in the public [illegible] the earliest practi[illegible]

[illegible] submitted by Attorney [illegible] Brownell, Jr., [illegible] the U. S. plan that President [illegible] said Tuesday was [illegible] for consolidating [illegible] schools.

[illegible] recommended that the [illegible] jurisdiction for the purpose of issuing further [illegible] it necessary, after taking [illegible]

these steps:

1. By decree of the Supreme Court, the lower courts would require the Boards of Education in the five test cases to submit within 90 days "a plan for ending, as soon as feasible, racial segregation in public schools subject to their authority and control."

2. Unless a satisfactory plan is submitted to and approved by the lower courts, "it shall forewith enter appropriate orders, by way of injunctions or otherwise," directing admission of the Negro plaintiffs and other children similarly situated to non-segregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term.

LOWER COURT HEARINGS

3. The lower courts would be directed to hold hearings on whether the plans submitted provide for transition to nonsegregated schools "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Boards asking for a delay would have "the burden of proof on the question of whether, and how long, an interval of time was necessary to carry out full desegregation."

4. During any periods of time allowed for the transition, the defendant Boards of Education would be required to "submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made in any segregation."

5. The lower courts would be authorized to "enter such further orders as may be required from time to time in order to insure that unnecessary delay in the execution of the program."

In addition, the lower courts would be required to submit reports to the Supreme Court at specified intervals "showing in detail the actions taken to bring about compliance with the requirements of the Constitution." The Supreme Court could issue "such further orders, if any, as may become necessary for carrying out its mandate."

Local-Level Control Is Proposed

Brief Submitted To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell suggested to the Supreme Court Wednesday that racial desegregation in public schools be carried out on the local level under the direction of federal district courts in the areas involved.

The plan, advanced in a brief Brownell filed with the court, appeared to be in line with what President Eisenhower suggested Tuesday at a news conference. Eisenhower said the matter of decentralizing desegregation is being explored.

The court ruled out "separate but equal" facilities for White and Negro pupils in the public schools in a decision early last summer. It now has before it the matter of setting up the actual procedure for ending segregation.

The attorney general, in suggesting that the procedure be handled in the local districts, rather than by a general Supreme court mandate, emphasized his belief that the Supreme court should retain jurisdiction "for the purpose of making such further orders, if any, as may become necessary."

Brownell proposed these steps:

A Supreme court decree declaring racial segregation is unconstitutional and that all laws requiring or permitting such segregation are invalid.

A return of the test cases to lower courts where they were first heard for further action in line with the high court's decision. These cases came to the Supreme court from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The entry of orders in the lower courts directing the defendant school boards to submit within 90 days a play for ending segregation in their districts "as soon as feasible."

Unless a satisfactory desegregation program is submitted to and approved by the lower court, the entry of an order, by that court directing that nonsegregated schools be operated at the beginning of the next school term.

Upon submission of a desegregation plan, the conduct of hearings by the lower court to determine whether it provides for the transition "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Brownell said no program should be sanctioned which does not call for immediate commencement of the procedures necessary to bring about desegregation.

During the period allowed for transition, he said, the lower court should require the defendants in the test cases to submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made toward ending segregation.

Brownell noted that, in addition to administrative and fiscal problems, "school authorities may have to cope with a certain amount of popular hostility." In that connection he commented:

"This results from the fact that in each of the areas involved the dual system has existed for generations and is accepted by many as being 'part of the way of life' of the area.

"We do not believe that there is warrant for presuming that responsible officials and citizens will tolerate violations of the constitution.

"Popular hostility, where found to exist, is a problem that needs to be recognized and faced with understanding, but it can afford no legal justification for a failure to end school segregation.

"Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, and will have to be terminated as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community."

ATTY. GEN. HERBERT BROWNELL

PLAN URGED ON HIGH TRIBUNAL BY BROWNELL

Cases Would Go to Districts Again

Washington, Nov. 24 (AP) — Atty. Gen. Brownell today suggested to the Supreme court that racial desegregation in public schools be carried out on the local level under the direction of the federal district courts in the areas involved.

The plan, advanced in a brief Brownell filed with the court, appeared to be in line with what President Eisenhower suggested yesterday at a news conference.

Mr. Eisenhower said the matter of decentralizing desegregation was being explored.

Should Retain Jurisdiction

The court ruled out "separate but equal" facilities for white and Negro pupils in the public schools in a decision early last summer. It now has before it the matter of setting up the actual procedure for ending segregation.

The attorney general, in suggesting that the actual procedure be handled in the local districts, rather than by a general Supreme court mandate, emphasized his belief that the Supreme court should retain jurisdiction in the matter "for the purpose of making such further orders, if any, as may become necessary."

Asks High Court Decree

Brownell proposed these steps:

A Supreme court decree declaring racial segregation is unconstitutional and that all laws requiring or permitting such segregation are invalid.

A return of the test cases to lower courts where they were first heard for further action in line with the high court's decision. These cases came to the Supreme court from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Boards to Tell Plans

The entry of orders in the lower courts directing the defendant school boards to submit within 90 days a plan for ending segregation in their districts "as soon as feasible."

Unless a satisfactory desegregation program is submitted to and approved by the lower court, the entry of an order by that court directing that nonsegregated schools be operated at the beginning of the next school term.

Upon submission of a desegregation plan, the conduct of hearings by the lower court to determine whether it provides for the transition "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Brownell said no program should be sanctioned which does not call for immediate commencement of the procedures necessary to bring about desegregation.

Asks Periodic Reports

During the period allowed for transition, he said, the lower court should require the defendants in the test cases to submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made toward ending segregation. He proposed also regular reports from the lower courts to the Supreme court detailing the actions taken in the respective districts "in bringing about compliance with the requirements of the Constitution."

The attorney general suggested the Supreme court may want to appoint a special master to review such reports and make appropriate recommendations concerning them to it and to lower courts.

Duty of Everyone

"The responsibility for achieving compliance with the court's decision in these cases does not rest on the judiciary alone," Brownell concluded. "Every officer and agency of government—federal, state, and local—is likewise charged under it. "And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared."

Brownell's proposal that the cases.

The states asked that the lower courts be given broad discretion. The attorneys for the parents asked that the high court lay down strict limitations against delay in ending segregation.

are principals in the original

EDUCATION 1954

ATTY. GENERAL HERBERT J. BROWNELL

Suggests Plan For Integration

Brownell Urges That Lower Courts Order Compliance

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Final decrees of the United States Supreme court in the five school segregation cases should require rapid desegregation of public schools but permit an "intelligent, orderly, and effective solution" of the problems arising in desegregated school systems, Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell, Jr., declared Wednesday.

In a brief filed in the Supreme Court, Mr. Brownell urged that the cases be remanded to the lower courts with instructions to order the immediate admission of colored pupils to former all-white schools or require school authorities to submit within ninety days plans for desegregation.

The brief filed by Mr. Brownell for the United States was in response to an invitation from the court to him to participate in the further argument of the cases on the questions of how and when the court's decision against segregated public schools shall be carried out.

The government urges that the final decrees declare that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and that all provisions of law compelling or permitting such segregation are invalid.

Makes Definite Suggestions

Mr. Brownell suggests that the final decrees contain the following instructions:

1. That the lower courts immediately enter orders directing the defendants to submit within ninety days a plan for ending, "as soon as feasible," segregation in public schools subject to their authority or control.

2. That, unless a satisfactory plan is submitted to and approved by the lower court, it shall immediately order the admission of the plaintiffs and other children similarly situated to nonsegregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term.

3. That, upon submission of a plan by the defendants, the lower courts shall promptly hold a hearing to determine whether it provides for transition to a nonsegregated school system as rapidly as the circumstances permit.

The defendants shall have the burden of proof on the question of whether, and how long, a period of time is required to carry out full desegregation.

In approving any proposed plan, the court shall make such changes as may be required, and shall fix the earliest practicable date for completion of the program.

No program shall be approved which does not call for the immediate beginning of procedures necessary to make the change.

Must Make Reports

4. During the period, if any, allowed for the changeover to a nonsegregated system, the lower court shall require the defendants to submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made in ending segregation.

The court shall enter such further orders as may be required from time to time to include any unnecessary delay in carrying out the program.

Mr. Brownell also suggests that the Supreme Court itself retain jurisdiction so that it may enter any further orders which may be necessary for carrying out its mandate.

He proposes that the lower courts be required to submit reports to the Supreme Court at specified intervals showing in detail the actions taken in bringing about compliance with constitutional requirements.

Parenthetically, he says the Supreme Court may wish to appoint a special master to review such reports and make recommendations to it and the lower courts.

"The responsibility for achieving compliance with the court's decision in these cases does not rest on the judiciary alone," the government brief states, adding:

Citizens Have Responsibility

"Every officer and agency of government, federal, state, and local, is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it. And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared.

"We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the President, of 'patience without compromise of principle.'"

In addition to Mr. Brownell, the brief is signed by Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff, Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin, and Philip Elman and Alan S. Rosenthal, special assistants to the Attorney General.

The brief argues that the formulation and execution of plans for the changeover to nonsegregated schools should be undertaken by the responsible school authorities under supervision of the courts to which the cases are remanded.

"No single formula or blueprint is readily susceptible of application to all localities which must end segregation in their school systems, the brief asserts.

Local Conditions Vary

Measures essential to bringing about an expeditious, orderly, and effective transition in any given area, it says, will depend on special conditions and problems in that area.

School authorities and the judges of the lower courts in each area, the brief says, have the greatest familiarity with local conditions and are in the best position to evaluate their significance and effort in ending segregation in as short a period as feasible.

For that reason, the brief states, the Supreme Court should not outline the precise steps that each of the defendants should take in ending public school segregation.

"Instead,' the brief says, "the primary responsibility for both devising and carrying out programs for the expeditious accomplishment of the required transition should be placed upon the defendants, to be exercised under the continuing direct supervision of the district courts or appropriate state courts.'

But the Supreme Court, the brief adds, should lay down standards to guide the lower courts in carrying out programs for the expeditious accomplishment of the required transition should be placed upon the defendants, to be exercised under the continuing direct supervision of the district courts or appropriate state courts."

But the Supreme Court, the brief adds, should lay down standards to guide the lower courts in carrying out its decision. "A remand for further proceedings without more," it states, "would add to the uncertainty and doubt which already exist and would only serve to make the process of adjustment more difficult."

Immediate Action Asked

The lower courts should be instructed to order the defendants to admit colored children immediately to public schools on a nonsegregated basis or propose promptly, for the courts consideration and approval, an effective plan for making the changeover as soon as practicable.

In passing upon proposed programs, the brief states, their acceptability should be determined by a showing of the defendants that their particular plan will bring about the "total elimination of racial considerations in the admission of pupils to public schools as rapidly as local conditions allow."

In determining whether the proposed plan is the most expeditious means of making an effective transition, the brief says, the courts should be permitted to take into account the scope of the administrative adjustments that are called for and the particular conditions existing in the community.

Delay Not Justified

"Where there are no solid obstacles to desegregation, delay is not justified and should not be permitted,' the government declares.

It is only where the lower court finds, upon clear and convincing evidence, that the defendants have met the burden of showing that abolition of segregation by the beginning of the next school term is impracticable that any delay is justifiable, the brief states.

In such a situation, the district court should fix the shortest practicable period for completing desegregation, it adds.

The Supreme Court should not enter any order which will have the effect of slowing down desegregation where it could be swiftly accomplished, the government states.

But it should make it clear that any proposal for de-segregation over an indefinite period of time will be unacceptable, the brief states, and that there can be no justification anywhere for failure to make "an immediate and substantial start toward desegregation in a good-faith effort to end segregation as soon as fesible.

The lower courts also should be instructed to insist that any interval permitted for ending segregation is being fully utilized.

"Any period during which little or nothing is being done to further the transition would serve no useful purpose and, indeed, would only intensify the difficulties," the government states, adding:

No Delay For Sake of Delay

"Whether time will be useful will depend on how it is used; delay solely for the sake of delay is intolerable.

"Where a period of time is allowed for transition, it should be for the sole purpose of enabling necessary constructive measures to be taken, and not for the purpose of permitting postponement per se."

If the plan for desegregation, proposed by school authorities, will remove, as rapidly as possible, state-imposed or state-supported racial classifications of public school pupils, the lower courts should not substitute their judgements respecting the administrative features of the program for that of the school authorities, the brief states.

The constitution prohibits the maintenance of segregated public school systems," the government declares. "It does not compel the adoption of any specific type of nonsegregated system.

Race No Criterion

"The decisive inquiry is whether race or color has been entirely eliminated as a criterion in the admission of pupils to public schools. The essence of the court's decision in these cases is that there be no governmental action which enforces or supports school segregation."

The government also suggests that the Supreme Court should not in its final decrees give blanket approval to any particular programs for desegregation.

The brief outlines some of the kinds of problems which may arise in making a changeover to nonsegregated systems:

1. The division of authority between state and local school officials is usually fixed by the state legislature. In most jurisdictions, the state board of education and school superintendent have the statutory duty of making the board policy decisions affecting the state school system as a whole, enforcing state school laws, and insuring that all school units meet certain minimum standards.

Local authorities, within the framework of state policy, exercise control over the details of school management within their district.

The problems facing state authorities will be principally ones of revising state laws and regulations tailored to fit the needs of a segregated school system.

In South Carolina, for example, teachers salaries are based on a formula involving minimum enrollment and average daily attendance in each district for white and colored teachers separately.

Several states have laws providing for school officials whose duties are limited to the supervision of colored schools. In others, the legislature has provided for entirely separate colored and white school districts embracing the same area.

2. No two school districts will be faced with precisely the same problems in ending segregated schools.

In districts where there is more than one school, adjustments in the methods employed for allocating students to particular schools may have to be made.

In the case of segregated school systems, boundaries are fixed separately for white and colored schools, with the result that the overall objective of making the maxium use of total school facilties and minimizing travel difficulties is seldom achieved.

Boundaries Will Change

The extent of the boundary changes to set up a nonsegregated system will vary. This is illustrated by the recent experience in the District of Columbia in establishing boundaries on a wholly geographical basis.

In neighborhoods where there is little or no mixture of white and colored families, and where school facilities have been fully utilized, the elimination of the racial factor worked no material change in the territory served by each school.

In biracial neighborhoods, the objective of securing maximum utilization of facilities on a non racial basis, was achieved only by radical revisions in the area served by formerly colored and white schools.

Enrollment outside the school boundary in exception cases is suggested. Such cases include allow-

ing high school pupils to attend a school at a distance from their homes because it offers courses of instruction not otherwise available, the grouping together of mentally or physically handicapped children, and special schools for children not having an adequate knowledge of English.

May Change Districts

Some districts may be faced with efforts by students to attend schools in other areas to avoid enrollment in a biracial facilities.

In low population rural areas now maintaining two schools solely by reason of the dual system, educational and economic considerations may dictate consolidation.

Where existing structures are small or otherwise inadequate, a new school might be built to accommodate all children, or one school might be closed and its pupils transferred to the other.

In areas where there is a considerable disparity in the quality and curricula of the former white and colored schools, parents may be reluctant to send their children to the inferior school, school administrators may have to devise stopgap methods, not involving continuation of racial segregation, to protect the interest of children now in school.

New Teacher Lists

Teachers may have to be reassigned and changes made in the methods of their selection. In areas which now have separate eligibility lists for white and colored teachers, new lists coming applications of both groups may be be established. Salary differentials may have to be eliminated.

In communities having separate supervisors for colored schools, a general realignment of duties may be necessary.

Communities which have maintained separate transportation facilities for white and colored pupils may have to reorganize schedules and routes. In some localities there may be a need for more or fewer vehicles.

In localities where the segregated colored schools were inferior, colored students may find it difficult to pursue satisfactorily the same studies as white students in the same grades. In such cases school authorities may desire to give tests to determine the grade to which each student should be assigned, or select students for additional and intensified instruction in subjects in which they are deficient.

3. Many areas may be faced with the necessity of making substantial outlays for capital improvements.

In addition to administrative or fiscal problems, school authorities may have to cope with community hostility towards abolition of segregation in public schools.

"While general community hostility cannot serve as justification for avoiding or postponing compliance with the constitutional mandate, it is relevant in determining the most effective method of ending segregation in the particular locality," the government states, adding:

Education Desirable

"In some areas it may be found advisable to preface the desegregation process with programs, not extending for more than a few months, designed to promote interracial understanding among students, teachers, and parents.

"Such preparatory measures were taken in many of the localities which have abolished segregated school systems in recent years.

"In one New Jersey community, for example, funds were appropriated to allow several selected teachers to attend a special workshop on human relations conducted at a state university.

"In addition, an extension course on the same subject was offered by school authorities during the year preceding desegregation and was well attended by teachers.

"In other areas civic, PTA, religious, and fraternal groups took the initiative in establishing a favorable climate for making the transition.

"It was found that the efforts of these groups were instrumental in reducing many of the pre-existing racial tensions in the community, with the result that integration was accomplished speedily and with little or not serious friction or incident."

EDUCATION 1954

ATTY. GENERAL BROWNELL

Brownell Asks Supreme Court All Local People To Plan Desegre ow gation

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. P. 1

Offer Appears In Line With Eisenhower Idea

Thur. 11-25-54

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell today suggested to the Supreme Court that racial desegregation in public schools be carried out on the local level under the direction of the federal district courts in the areas involved.

The plan, advanced in a court, appeared to be in line with what President Eisenhower suggested yesterday at a news conference. Eisenhower said the matter of decentralizing desegregation was being explored.

The court ruled out "separate but equal" facilities for white and Negro pupils in the public schools in a decision early last summer. It now has before it the matter of setting up the actual procedure for ending segregation.

The attorney general, in suggesting that the actual procedure be handled in the local districts, rather than by a general Supreme Court mandate, emphasized his belief that the Supreme Court should retain jurisdiction in the matter "for the purpose of making such further orders, if any, as may become necessary . . ."

Proposals Listed

Brownell proposed these steps:

A Supreme Court decree declaring racial segregation is unconstitutional and that all laws requiring or permitting such segregation are invalid.

A return of the test cases to the lower courts where they were first heard for further action in line with the high court's decision. These cases came to the Supreme Court from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The entry of orders in the lower courts directing the defendant school boards to submit within 90 days a plan for ending segregation in their districts "as soon as feasible."

Alternative Action

Unless a satisfactory desegregation program is submitted to and approved by the lower court, the entry of an order by that court directing that nonsegregated schools be operated at the beginning of the next school term.

Upon submission of a desegregation plan, the conduct of hearings by the lower court to determine whether it provides for the transition "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Brownell said no program should be sanctioned which does not call for immediate commencement of the procedures necessary to bring about desegregation.

During the period allowed for transition, he said, the lower court should require the defendants in the test cases to submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made toward ending segregation.

Brownell proposed also regular reports from the lower courts to the Supreme Court detailing the actions taken in the respective districts "in bringing about compliance with the requirements of the Constitution."

The attorney general suggested the Supreme Court may want to appoint a special master to review such reports and make appropriate recommendations concerning them to it and to lower courts.

Brownell concluded:

"The responsibility for achieving compliance with the court's decision in these cases does not rest on the judiciary alone. Every officer and agency of government, federal, state, and local, is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it.

Each Citizen Obligated

"And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared.

"We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the President, 'of patience without compromise of principle.' "

Brownell's proposal that the cases be returned to the lower courts is in line with suggestions made to the Supreme Court by the states of Texas, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, the School Board of Clarendon County, S. C., attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the original cases.

Montgomery Ala. Thur. 11-25-54

U.S. District Judge C. B. Kennamer charged yesterday a suggestion desegregation be carried out on a local level under the direction of federal courts was strictly a case of authorities in Washington "passing the buck."

The suggestion was made yesterday by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell in a brief filed before the U.S. Supreme Court.

"I have no particular comment to make other than it just looks like the Supreme Court and the attorney general have found the issue a potato too hot to handle," Judge Kennamer said. "I'm not surprised at Brownell's suggestion, as I say, the whole thing is a little too hot for them so they are passing it on down to us."

"Of course, we will be bound to follow the law as laid down by the Supreme Court and the U.S. Constitution," Kennamer added.

Two city school officials contacted to comment on the new proposal both declined to make any statement.

T. L. Bear, president of the Montgomery Board of Education, said he would rather not make any statement "until I have a better chance to study Brownell's suggestion."

Attorneys Retained

The county board has retained the services of several attorneys to study the entire segregation issue, but no official statement has been made by the bozrd on the controversial issue.

Dr. C. M. Dannelly, superintendent of education, also had nothing to say on the matter.

"I couldn't make any comment on that question," Dr. Dannelly said. Ironically, he and Brownell were classmates at Yale University.

Kennamer Hits Brownell Plan As 'Buckpass'

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. P. 1

Bear, Dannelly Decline Comment On 'Compromise'

BROWNELL AND EISENHOWER ASK FOR DESEGREGATION THRU DIRECTION OF INFERIOR COURTS

Black Dispatch 12/4

Nation Astonished at Effort to Direct Action Of Judiciary in Controversial Matter

STATE'S RIGHTS ISSUE ENTERS PICTURE

Oklahoma City Okla

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Lower courts should supervise desegregation in public schools as quickly as possible on a local basis.

This is the position of the Eisenhower administration on the problem as stated in a 30-page brief set forth by the Justice department last week.

Signed by Atty.. Gen. Herbert Brownell, the brief pointed out that problems involved in school desegregation will vary from area to area and therefore the program should be carried out by school authorities under the supervision of lower federal courts.

12-4-54

The Supreme court, which was to have heard formal argument on desegregation methods Dec. 6, by states which are parties to suits filed by the NAACP, has postponed indefinitely the hearings because the death of Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson. They delay in the confirmation of the appointmen of Dist. Judge John Harlan leaves the court short one member.

Some newsmen felt Brownell's brief explained President Eisenhower's somewhat vague news conference statement last week that he felt sure the court would find a way to end segregation through a decentralized process. The president noted that many deep emotional and practical problems are involved.

Eisenhower's statement came as a surprise to many newsmen since presidents hardly ever comment on expected decisions by the high court.

The Justice department asked for no immediate deadline for state compliance with the Supreme Court antisegregation decree, but said the change "should be as prompt as feasible."

However, the department said that unless school officials submit "a satisfactory plan," the lower courts should order admission of Negroes to non-segregated schools at the beginning of the next school term. It also recommended that the lower courts require school officials to submit detailed periodic progress reports.

The department said "every officer and agency of government, federal, state and local," is charged with enforcing the court's order. The brief would have the lower courts order states involved in the original segregation cases to submit within 90 days a plan for ending public school segregation.

The brief marked the second time that the Justice department has formally entered the public school segregation controversy. In 1953, the department filed a brief asking the high court to rule segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

EDUCATION 1954

Brownell Urges Local Control Of Integration

Brief to High Court Asks Cautious but Firm Compliance

By Robert K. Walsh

Eisenhower Administration views on how to end public school segregation developed today in a Justice Department proposal that the Supreme Court let local authorities work out methods subject to Federal District Court watchfulness.

Attorney General Brownell filed a Supreme Court brief late yesterday describing the problem of racial integration as involving "considerations of a most sensitive and difficult nature." He cautioned that the difficulties "cannot be resolved by a single stroke of the judicial pen."

He nevertheless strongly urged the high court to insist that the May 17 decision outlawing public school racial segregation be enforced as expeditiously as possible.

In some instances, he said, integration might be practical almost immediately. In other cases, he advised, the Supreme Court should set no definite deadlines or give blanket approval to a particular program.

His brief dwelt on the desirability of reasonable concern for special difficulties and needs in some communities. He cited "popular hostility" as a problem that must be taken into account in some communities but not allowed to prevent integration.

Mr. Brownell's brief was accepted as the administration's official recommendations on the how and when of public school integration. It also shed further light on a White House conference completed by President Eisenhower last Saturday.

President's View.

The President said he believed the Supreme Court would avoid any arbitrary order on the integration process and weigh practical problems and deep-seated emotions involved. He remarked, moreover, that the court might try to devise a way to bring about de-segregation under some form of decentralized process.

Presentation of the brief, signed by Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff, Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin, and Special Assistants Philip Elman and Alan S. Rosenthal, as well as Mr. Brownell, rounded out the written statements received by the Supreme Court preparatory to oral arguments. Those hearings were to have started December 6. The court last Monday postponed them until the Senate confirms a successor to the late Justice Jackson.

The suggestions applied specifically to the five cases that were decided last May from the District, Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas. They were in response to two main questions asked by the Supreme Court. They dealt with the question of eventual decrees that could set precedents, and possibly provide a pattern, for other States and communities which required or permitted separation of public school students on the basis of race or color.

Procedure Explained.

The procedure proposed by Attorney General Brownell would operate as follows:

The cases would be sent back to the Federal District Courts in which they originated. Those lower courts would immediately direct the defendants to submit within 90 days a plan for ending segregation in schools subject to their authority.

If a defendant, which in the pending cases would include school officials, failed to come up with a satisfactory plan within that time limit, the District Court would order admission of the Negro children to white schools at the beginning of the next school term.

Submission of a de-segregation plan would be the signal for the District Court to order a prompt hearing. This would help to determine whether the plan was fair and reasonable under the circumstances and could be put into effect expeditiously. The burden of proof would be on the local officials.

The District Court then could approve a program, with modifications if it saw fit. It, likewise, could fix "the earliest practicable date" for making the change-over.

Progress Reports.

During the transition period, the District Court would require periodic progress reports from local officials. The Supreme Court, moreover, would retain jurisdiction over the cases until there was complete compliance on the basis of information reports from the lower courts.

"The responsibility for achieving compliance with the Supreme Court's decision in these cases does not rest on the Judiciary alone," the Brownell brief declared. "Every officer and agency of Government, Federal, State and local, is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it.

"And ultimately it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared. We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the President, of 'patience without compromise of principle.' "

Suggestions Invited.

The Supreme Court, after ruling unanimously last May that public school racial segregation violates the Constitution, invited interested parties and groups, and the Attorney General, to suggest whether an ultimate decree should provide for "forthwith" integration or for "an effective gradual adjustment." The second question was whether the court should formulate detailed decrees, appoint a special master to hear evidence, or remand the cases to the courts of first instance.

Stating that the question about timing of the change-over "need not detain the court long," the brief recalled that the Justice Department recommended in oral arguments last December that the court had clear power to apply broad and flexible judicial remedies.

The brief agreed with the May 17 opinion that "the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity." But the brief added that "these problems must be viewed in proper perspective." It declared "we are dealing here with basic constitutional rights, and not merely those of a few children but of millions." It held that racial segregation in public schools not only has been outlawed but that its continuance is detrimental to "those who segregate and those who are segregated."

No Delay Necessary.

"In the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary," the brief said, "there should be no unnecessary delay in the full vindication of the constitutional rights involved in these cases, and if any delay is required it should be kept at a minimum."

But the brief conceded that the public interest requires an "intelligent, orderly and effective" solution of special problems in particular areas.

"The court's holding that segregation is a denial of constitutional rights involved an express recognition of the importance of psychological and emotional factors," the brief continued. "The impact of segregation upon children, the court found, can so affect their entire lives as to preclude their full enjoyment of constitutional rights.

"In similar fashion, psychological and emotional factors are involved—and must be met with understanding and good will—in the alterations that must now take place in order to bring about compliance with the court's decision.

"The practical difficulties which may be met in effecting transition to non-segregated school systems should therefore be taken into account in determining the most effective means for ending school segregation in particular areas."

Outlines Problems.

The 2,000-word brief devoted considerable space to outlining the variety of problems involved even in the five pending cases. It noted that in range, type and degree there are great differences between the problems in the District and South Carolina and Virginia, for example, and between those two States and Kansas. It indicated that the District situation is far from simple.

"In the (District) neighborhoods where there is little or no mixture of the races and where school facilities had been fully utilized,' it explained, "it was found that the elimination of the racial factor did not work any material change in the territory served by each school. In

ATTY. GEN. HERBERT BROWNELL

bi-racial neighborhoods, however, the objective of securing maximum utilization of facilities on a non-racial basis could be achieved only by making radical revisions in the area covered by the formerly Negro and white schools."

The brief observed that in addition to administrative and financial problems complicating the integration process, school authorities "may have to cope with a certain amount of popular hostility toward elimination of segregation."

Hostility Feared.

Maintaining that such hostility is a problem "that needs to be recognized and faced with understanding," the brief declared this does not give any legal justification for failure to end school segregation.

"Racial segregation in public schools in unconstitutional and will have to be terminated as quickly as possible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community," the brief said. "There can be no 'local option' on that question."

"While general community hostility cannot serve as justification for avoiding or postponing compliance, it is relevant in determining the most effective method for ending segregation in the particular locality. . . . There is a general recognition of the need for thoughtful advance preparations to resolve the problems of de-segregation with as few disruptions as possible. . . . In some areas it may be found advisable to preface the de-segregation process with programs, not extending for more than a few months, designed to promote inter-racial understanding among students, teachers and parents."

COURT DECISION 1954

DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL CASE MUST BE GIVEN A REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY TO EMPLOY AND CONSULT WITH AN ATTORNEY

Top Court Hits Barrier To Counsel

Throws Out Tenn. Conviction

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court today laid down the broad rule that a defendant in a criminal case "must be given a reasonable opportunity to employ and consult" with an attorney.

In so doing, the court set aside a life sentence given William C. Chandler, Tennessee Negro, under the state's habitual criminal law.

UNANIMOUS

Speaking for a unanimous court, Chief Justice Warren said that by denying Chandler "any opportunity whatever to obtain counsel on the habitual criminal accusation, the trial court deprived him of due process of law as guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

It follows, Warren wrote, that Chandler is being held in the Tennessee penitentiary "under an invalid sentence."

The decision reversed the Tennessee Supreme Court, which upheld the lower court's denial of habeas corpus relief to Chandler.

The decision left unsettled the question of whether Tennessee could bring Chandler to trial again provided he was accorded the right of having a lawyer speak for him.

Warren related the case of Chandler, a middle-aged Negro of little education who was indicted in Knox County, Tenn., March 10, 1949, for housebreaking and larceny, an offense punishable by a term of 3 to 10 years.

NO LAWYER

On March 17, 1949, Chandler appeared in court without an attorney, intending to plead guilty to the housebreaking and larceny charge. The judge told him, without previous notice, that he would be tried also as an habitual criminal because of three prior felonies. Chandler asked for a continuance to enable him to get counsel on that charge. The judge summarily denied the request, Warren said.

Then, Warren said, the judge asked the jurors to raise their right hands if they accepted Chandler's plea of guilty on the housebreaking and larceny charge and approved a three-year sentence. When they agreed, the judge asked the jurors to raise their hands again if they found Chandler to be a habitual criminal. The jury agreed to that too.

The entire proceeding, from the impaneling of the jury to the passing of sentence, took between 5 and 10 minutes.

LEGAL FIGHT

After serving three years on the housebreaking and larceny charge, Chandler started a legal fight to get the life sentence as a habitual criminal set aside.

A decision that the State University of New York could ban national fraternities and sororities at 22 of its units successfully weathered a challenge before the Supreme Court today.

The high tribunal refused to review, thus letting stand, the ruling handed down by a special three-judge federal court in New York. It was appealed to the high tribunal by Sigma Tau Gamma, Delta Kappa, Inc., and others.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, saying no substantial federal question was involved.

RESOLUTION

Trustees of the university in October, 1953, approved a resolution requiring student social organizations to sever their connections with national groups and to eliminate "artificial criteria" in the selection of members. The move was aimed at ending racial and religious bars by social organizations.

In another action today, the Supreme Court:

Refused to review a decision that Memphis, Tenn., dealers who sent salesmen into Arkansas to solicit orders must pay an Arkansas 2 per cent use tax on items sold. The decision given by the Arkansas Supreme Court was appealed by Branyan & Peterson, Inc., Fred J. Vandemark Co., and P. H. Williams, Memphis dealers in machinery and explosives.

EDUCATION 1954

FLORIDA SUPREME COURT

Segregation Ruling Held 'Mistake'

Herald P.I.

Miami, Fla.

Mon. 11-17-54

Will Delay Progress, Florida Court Says

TALLAHASSEE—(UP)—The Florida Supreme court Tuesday criticized the United States Supreme court's anti-segregation ruling as "a great mistake."

Ruling on a Manatee county school bond issue, the Florida court said the effect of the federal Supreme court's desegregation ruling "will retard rather than accelerate the removal of the inequalities" of segregation of the races in public schools.

Justice Glenn Terrel wrote the court's opinion in which all but one of the Florida court's members concurred.

"Whether or not the doctrine of "separate but equal" has a place in the field of public education is a question of policy determinable by the legislature," Terrell said.

"It is not a judicial question as I understand the canons of interpretation. Likewise, the question of segregation is for the same reason a legislative rather than a judicial question."

The court's views on the segregation ruling were injected into the school bond proceeding in answer to a taxpayers' challenge of the legality of continuing to build separate facilities for Whites and Negroes. The $1,750,000 issue contemplates new facilities for both races.

Chief Justice B. K. Roberts and Justices Frank Hobson, E. Harris Drew and Associate Justice John A. H. Murphree agreed with Terrell. Justice Elwyn Thomas concurred in the conclusion only. Justice John E. Mathews dissented.

The court said since the end of segregation "must come by gradual adjustment," any reasonable pattern for de-segregation will require a long time and school facilities in Manatee county are needed now.

School Bonds Held Valid Despite Integration Rule

Star & Evening

Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 18.—The Florida Supreme Court says the United States Supreme Court's ruling against segregation does not affect validity of school bonds issued to finance construction of segregated schools.

Thur. 11-18-54

In validating $1,750,000 worth of Manatee County school bonds, the court said desegregation probably won't go into effect for a long time and schools are needed badly in the meantime.

The Florida court took the opportunity to comment at length on the May decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

P. B-23

"In law I think the Brown decision (anti-segregation ruling) was a great mistake," the court said in its majority opinion written by Justice Glenn Terrell. Justice John E. Mathews was the only dissenter.

JC pool suit ruled invalid

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)— A suit by Andrew Wade Jr., whose home was bombed when he moved into an all-white neighborhood, to keep this city from building and operating jim-crow swimming pools, was dismissed in Federal Court last week.

The suit contended the operation of pools for whites only is unconstitutional. The city moved for a dismissal of the suit on the grounds "that it failed to state a claim on which relief can be granted."

City Attorney E. P. Jackson Jr. argued that Mr. Wade had made no complaint that he had been turned away from one of the pools and since there was no allegation of injury, no controversy existed.

Louisville Suit on Swim Pool Bias Dismissed by U. S. Court

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Dec. 10-30-54
P. 2

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COURT DECISION 1954

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS RAILWAY COMPANY
(For Injuries)

Awarded $28,000

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-20-54

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Company must pay Mack Henry Johnson the $28,000 awarded him for injuries received in a train wreck.

Johnson, a rear brakeman on a troop train, jumped just before the collision with a passenger train. A jury awarded him $28,000 and the Supreme Court refused to interfere.

Eight persons were killed and 69 injured in the accident.

COURT DECISION 1954

Cemetery Upheld in Ban On Burial of Indian Hero

Constitution p. 24
Atlanta, Ga.

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The Supreme Court ruled today that the constitutional rights of an Indian hero of the Korean war were not violated when a Sioux City, Iowa, cemetery refused to permit his body to be buried there.

The court divided four-to-four in affirming the ruling of the Iowa Supreme Court that the racial restrictive clause in the contracts of the Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery could be used as a defense in an action for damages. No "state action" was involved, the Iowa court held, that violated federal constitutional rights.

Sup. Ct. 11-16-54

The Supreme Court's decision was in a brief unwritten opinion that did not reveal how the justices divided. An even decision of the Supreme Court always upholds a lower court ruling.

KILLED IN KOREA

Sgt. John Rice, who was part Winnebago Indian, was killed in Korea in 1951. His body was brought to Sioux City and graveside services had been held when the cemetery officials notified his family that he could not be buried there because burial privileges were reserved for Caucasians.

Mrs. Evelyn Rice, his widow, sued the cemetery for $60,000 damages for humiliation and mental suffering. The cemetery justified its action by its restrictive clause but Mrs. Rice's lawyer asserted this defense could not be raised in a suit for damages.

When the Iowa court sustained that ground for defense, Mrs. Rice took the case to the Supreme Court. She asserted the Iowa court's ruling gave judicial sanction to discrimination, contrary to previous Supreme Court rulings. The rulings relied upon were decisions that restrictive clauses in real estate contracts could not be enforced in the courts.

CHARGES VIOLATION

Mrs. Rice also charged that the Iowa court's ruling violated the due process and equal protection of the law guarantees of the Federal Constitution.

Lawyers for the cemetery argued that since the state was not seeking to enforce a restrictive covenant, no state action was involved upon which a constitutional question could be raised.

The Supreme Court's opinion stated no reasons for its ruling, but its affirmation of the Iowa court's judgment sustained the "no state action" plea.

When President Truman heard about the refusal of the Sioux City burying ground to accept the body of the Indian hero, he ordered it brought to Washington for interment in Arlington National Cemetery. Sgt. Rice was buried there on Sept. 5, 1951, with military honors.

Sioux City, IOWA

EDUCATION 1954

Highest Court Defers Segregation Hearings

Inquirer, Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UP).—The Supreme Court, minus one of its nine justices, today postponed showdown hearings on ending public school segregation until its membership was back to full strength.

Arguments had been scheduled for Dec. 6. They cannot be held now until after the new 84th Congress convenes next Jan. 6.

Tues. 11-23-54

At that time, the new Senate will consider the nomination of John Marshall Harlan, a Federal judge from New York State, to succeed the late Robert H. Jackson as an Associate Justice.

P. 1

EASTLAND OBJECTS

President Eisenhower had sent Harlan's nomination to the Senate two weeks ago in hopes it would be confirmed during the special session considering censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.).

But Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss) and several other Democrats objected to immediate consideration, and action was put off until next year.

The new hearings are to determine when and how the States are to lower the color bar in public schools as ordered by the high court in its historic decision last spring.

In another decision bearing on the racial issue, the court rejected a challenge to an Alabama law forbidding intermarriage of Negroes and whites.

The high court meanwhile unanimously upheld the right of cities to acquire run-down property for slum clearance and redevelopment and then sell or lease it outright to private developers.

WIDELY SUSTAINED

Such redevelopment plans have been sustained by the courts in 20 of the 34 States where they have been adopted. The chief question was whether private enterprise could participate where land was obtained by the municipal government through condemnation proceedings.

The court opinion, written by Justice William O. Douglas, said public ownership was not the "sole method of promoting the public purposes of community redevelopment projects." The public's best interests, it said, might be better served "through an agency of private enterprise than through a department of government."

"If owner after owner were permitted to resist these redevelopment programs," it said, ". . . intergrated plans for redevelopment would suffer greatly."

OTHER RULINGS LISTED

In other actions, the court:

1. Denied the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards permission to appeal a Washington State court's award of $475,000 in libel damages to 95 of its former members. The union had blacklisted the former members for trying to set up a rival union.

2. Refused to review an appeal by Donald H. Brown, of Dallas, Tex., who has been sentenced to death for shooting E. J. Campbell, a finance collector who tried to collect three months' back installments on Brown's automobile.

3. Denied a hearing to Eugene Monahan, who faces execution in New Jersey for the killing of two persons during the robbery of a bar in Elizabeth.

SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court Delays Segregation Arguments

Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP).—The Supreme Court today postponed arguments on how and when to end public school segregation. The arguments, which had been scheduled for the week of Dec. 6, were delayed because of the vacancy on the court.

Tues. 11-23-54

Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York has been nominated for the seat of the late Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson, but Senate action has been put off until the new Congress meets in January.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee decided last week to delay consideration of the nomination of Judge Harlan at the request of Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss. Sen. Eastland said he wanted more time to obtain information as to Judge Harlan's qualifications. His request automatically put the matter over until the new session.

P. 12

No New Date Set

The postponement of arguments was announced today in a terse court order. It said only that "in view of the absence of a full court," the segregation cases were being continued. No new date was set.

The high court on May 17 declared public school segregation to be unconstitutional but it said it would hear further arguments before putting its decision into effect.

Among its other actions today, the tribunal:

Unanimously upheld a big redevelopment program for a slum section in the District of Columbia, saying Congress and state Legislatures have wide powers to order redevelopment of slum areas.

Washington D.C.

I. C. C. Order Upheld

Upheld an Interstate Commerce Commission order requiring railroads to increase their charges for hauling fifteen items in carload lots within Louisiana. The order was appealed to the high tribunal by the Louisiana Public Service Commission, which said the higher rates would yield the railroads $1,700,000 a year in increased returns.

Refused to rule on the validity of an Alabama law banning marriage of Negroes and white persons. The law was attacked by Linnie Jackson, a Negro sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary after she married a white man.

Refused to review a Justice Department effort to prosecute Florida State Attorney Jesse N. Hunter on the ground that he unjustifiably caused a Negro to be held in jail for nineteen months. An indictment charging Mr. Hunter violated the Federal civil rights law by causing detention of David Reese was dismissed by a lower Federal court. Mr. Reese, in July, 1950, was tried and acquitted in Hernando County, Fla., on a charge of murder. After the acquittal, Mr. Hunter asked that Mr. Reese be held for further prosecution as as accessory after the fact. He then was locked up from about July 20, 1950 until Feb. 28, 1952.

Decided 6-2 that the National Union of Marine Cooks and Ttewards, independent, is not entitled to appeal a $475,000 libel judgment won by ninety-five former union members in Seattle because they were "blacklisted" for trying to form a rival A. F. L. union. The appeal question hinged on the union's refusal to obey a trial court order to deposit $298,000 in bonds pending outcome of an appeal planned by the union.

Denied hearings to Donald Hawkins Brown, who is under death sentence in Texas for the fatal shooting, Dec. 31, 1952, of E. J. Campbell, of Dallas, and to Eugene Monahan, who faces execution in New Jersey for the killing of two persons March 7, 1953, during the robbery of a bar in Elizabeth.

EDUCATION 1954 SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court Awaits New Member Before Airing Segregation Disputes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today to wait until it has a full membership of nine justices before hearing arguments on how and when to end segregation in public schools.

Arguments scheduled to begin Dec. 6 were called off "in view of the absence of a full court."

A vacancy was created by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson on Oct. 9. President Eisenhower has named Judge John Marshall Harlan of the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York to fill the vacancy but the Senate will not act on the nomination before January.

The court set no new date for the argument. This will be done after the ninth justice takes his place on the high bench.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee last week put off consideration of the Harlan nomination until January. It did so at the request of Sen. Eastland (D-Miss). Eastland said he wanted to delay so that additional information about Harlan may be obtained.

Eastland's request automatically put off consideration of the nomination until the next session of Congress. No nominations to which objection has been made are being considered by the Senate during the session called to consider whether Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) should be censured.

In a unanimous decision last May 17, the court ruled that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The decision, however, left unanswered—pending further arguments—the question of how and when desegregation must be carried out.

Opponents and proponents of segregation already have filed their legal briefs—the basis for oral arguments—with the court. Southern states took the position that an abrupt ending of segregation would be dangerous and world disrupt their educational systems. North Carolina spoke of the possibility of "bloody race riots" in the event of a sudden mixing of the races in the school.

The court disposed of a number of other cases today.

In a sweeping, unanimous decision, it said federal and state legislatures have almost unlimited powers to order redevelopment of slum areas. Speaking for the court, Justice Douglas wrote:

"Subject to specific constitutional limitations, when the legislature has spoken, the public interest has been declared in terms well-nigh conclusive.

"In such cases, the legislature, not the judiciary, is the main guardian of the public needs to be served by social legislation whether it be Congress legislating concerning the District of Columbia or the state concerning local affairs.

Douglas said "miserable and disreputable housing conditions may do more than spread disease and crime and immorality." He added:

"They may also suffocate the spirit by reducing the people who live there to the status of cattle. They may indeed make living an almost insufferable burden. They may also be an ugly sore, a blight of the community."

The court decision upheld constitutionality of an act of Congress in authorizing a big redevelopment program in a rundown southwest Washington waterfront area. The plan calls for razing structures and selling the land to private investors for redevelopment. Douglas said the rights of property owners who contested the redevelopment act are "satisfied when they receive just compensation."

In another action today, the court refused to pass on validity of an Alabama law making marriage of a Negro and a white person a crime.

Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman, who was convicted under the law in Lauderdale County, appealed to the Supreme Court contending the act denied her "constitutional right and privilege" to marry a white man. She received a two-year prison term.

SCHOOL BIAS CASE TO AWAIT HARLAN

Implementation Arguments Delayed by Supreme Court Till There Is Full Bench

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Because of Senatorial delay in confirming Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to be an associate justice, the Supreme Court postponed indefinitely today arguments on ending segregation in the public schools. The arguments had been scheduled to begin Dec. 6.

The court's brief order said that "in view of the absence of a full court" the five cases involving the segregation issue were "continued." It set no later date for arguments.

Hopes for a full court to hear the cases Dec. 6 went glimmering last Friday when the Senate Judiciary Committee put off action on Judge Harlan's nomination until after the Eighty-fourth Congress convenes Jan. 5. The Administration desired confirmation at the special session now meeting on the resolution to censure Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin.

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, objected, however, to confirmation at this time. He said that he wanted more information about Judge Harlan, a Republican, who now sits on the Second Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, which includes New York, Connecticut and Vermont.

Mississippi is strongly opposed to desegregation of its schools. The state did not respond, however, to the Supreme Court's invitation to file briefs and participate in oral arguments on what decrees the court should issue to implement its decision last May that segregation in the schools violated the Constitution.

Important Cases Pending

After Senator Eastland had objected, Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, announced that consideration of the Harlan nomination would go over until the new Congress convened.

Democratic leaders have indicated opposition to confirmation at the special session of any appointments by President Eisenhower to major posts. The Democrats will be in control of the Senate in January.

President Eisenhower sent Judge Harlan's nomination to the Senate two weeks ago. Administration officials and members of the Supreme Court did not conceal their hopes that he would be confirmed in time to participate in the segregation cases and other important litigation now pending.

The high court, which convened Oct. 5, will now be nearly half through the present term before a successor to Justice Robert H. Jackson, who died Oct. 9, can be confirmed. A vacancy mposes a heavier work load on the remaining eight justices.

Ten states, the District of Columbia and the Justice Department were prepared to participate in the arguments now postponed. These were to deal with the procedures the court should follow in effectuating its school segregation ruling.

In the Federal judicial system, there are eleven Circuit Courts of Appeal. A member of the Supreme Court is designated as the circuit justice of each one.

Justice Jackson was circuit justice of the Second Circuit. Presumably Judge Harlan will be assigned to that circuit on confirmation, but the Supreme Court temporarily assigned Justice Felix Frankfurter today to serve in that capacity. Justice Frankfurter is circuit justice of the First Circuit, embracing Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Puerto Rico.

ACTION DELAYED ON SEGREGATION

High Court Will Wait for Filling of Vacancy

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today to wait until it has a full membership of nine justices before hearing arguments on how and when to end segregation in public schools.

Arguments scheduled to begin Dec. 6 were called off "in view of the absence of a full court."

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No New Date for Argument

The court set no new date for the argument. This will be done after the ninth justice takes his place on the high bench.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee last week put off consideration of the Harlan nomination until January. It did so at the request of Sen. Eastland (D-Miss). Eastland said he wanted to delay so that additional information about Harlan may be obtained.

Eastland's request automatically put off consideration of the nomination until the next session of Congress. No nominations to which objection has been made are being considered by the Senate during the session called to consider whether Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) should be censured.

Briefs Already Filed

In a unanimous decision last May 17, the court ruled that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. The decision, however, left unanswered—pending further arguments—the question of how and when desegregation must be carried out.

Opponents and proponents of segregation already have filed their legal briefs—the basis for oral arguments—with the court. Southern states took the position that an abrupt ending of segregation would be dangerous and would disrupt their educational systems. North Carolina spoke of the possibility of "bloody race riots" in the event of a sudden mixing of the races in the school.

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Slum Clearing Upheld

In a sweeping, unanimous decision, it said federal and state legislatures have almost unlimited powers to order redevelopment of slum areas. Speaking for the court, Justice Douglas wrote:

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'Make Living Burden'

Douglas said "miserable and disreputable housing conditions may do more than spread disease and crime and immorality." He added:

"They may also suffocate the spirit by reducing the people who live there to the status of cattle. They may indeed make living an almost insufferable burden. They may also be an ugly sore, a blight of the community."

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Delay Harlan's okay

WASHINGTON

Apparently hoping that the Supreme Court with only 8 members may become deadlocked 4-4 on implementing its school segregation decision, Senate Dixiecrats have delayed the confirmation of Judge John Marshall Harlan as associate justice.

Objection to action on Judge Harlan's appointment was raised by Senator John Eastland (Dem., Miss.) a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The objection kept Judge Harlan from taking his seat on the court in time to hear the Dec. 6 arguments on how and when the court will effect desegregation.

CONSIDERATION of the new justice's appointment will now come up after Jan. 5 when the new Democratic controlled Congress takes over. Senator Eastland will then become chairman of the committee.

Another Southern member of the committee, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, praised Judge Harlan, expressing the opinion that he "would make an excellent" member of the Supreme Court.

Only six letters objecting to Judge Harlan's appointment have been received. The writers objected to the facts that he was a Rhodes Scholar, a member of Atlantic Union and that he lacked judicial experience.

scheduled for the week of Dec. 6, were delayed because of the vacancy on the court. No new date was set.

Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York has been nominated for the seat of the late Justice Robert Jackson, but Senate action has been put off until the new Congress meets in January.

The Senate judiciary subcommittee decided last week to delay consideration of the nomination at the request of Sen. James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat.

Eastland said he wants more time to obtain information as to Harlan's qualifications.

His request automatically put the matter over until the new session.

The postponement of arguments was announced Monday in a court order which said only that "in view of the absence of a full court" the segregation cases are being continued.

The high court last May 17 declared public school segregation to be unconsitutional, but it said it would hear further arguments before putting its decision into effect.

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DENIED hearings to Donald Hawkins Brown, who is under death sentence in Texas for the fatal shooting of E. J. Campbell of Dallas and to Eugene Monahan, who faces execution in New Jersey for the killing of two persons during the robbery of a bar in Elizabeth.

Segregation Arguments Postponed

U.S. High Court Acts After Senate Delays Action on Harlan Nomination

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Supreme court Monday postponed arguments on how and when to end public school segregation. The arguments, which had been

Supreme Court Postpones School Case Arguments

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme court Monday postponed arguments on ending segregation in public schools until Justice-designate John M. Harlan takes his seat on the court.

President Eisenhower has sent Harlan's nomination to the senate for confirmation but it will not be acted upon until January, at the earliest, when the new session of congress convenes.

The hearings had been scheduled for Dec. 6.

Delay Action

The senate judiciary committee last week decided not to act on Harlan's nomination at the present session called to consider censuring Senator McCarthy (Rep., Wis.).

Ten states and the District of Columbia were prepared to participate in the oral arguments of how and when the states should carry out the de-segregation of schools, ordered by the high court in its historic decision last spring.

The high court in a brief order set no new date for the hearings. It said that "in view of the absence of a full court" the segregation cases "are continued."

Due to bench vacancy—

High court puts off segregation hearing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—(AP)—The Supreme Court today postponed arguments on how and when to end public school segregation. The arguments, which had been scheduled for the week of Dec. 6, were delayed because of the vacancy on the court.

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His request automatically put the matter over until the new session.

The postponement of arguments was announced today in a terse court order.

It said only that "in view of the absence of a full court," the segregation cases were being continued. No new date was set.

The high court last May 17 declared public school segregation to be unconstitutional but it said it would hear further arguments before putting its decision into effect.

AMONG ITS OTHER actions today, the tribunal:

Unanimously upheld a big redevelopment program for a slum section in the District of Columbia, saying Congress and state legislatures have wide powers to order redevelopment of slum areas.

Refused to rule on the validity of an Alabama law banning marriage of Negroes and white persons. The law was attacked by Linnie Jackson, a Negro woman sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary after she married a white man.

Refused to review a Justice Dept. effort to prosecute Florida State Atty. Jesse N. Hunter on the ground that he unjustifiably caused a Negro to be held in jail for 19 months.

An indictment charging Hunter violated the federal civil rights law by causing detention of David Reese was dismissed by a lower federal court. Reese in July, 1950, was tried and acquitted in Hernando County, Fla., on a charge of murder.

After the acquittal, Hunter asked that Reese be held for further prosecution as an accessory after the fact. He then was locked up from about July 20, 1950, until Feb. 28, 1952.

DECIDED 6-2 THAT the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards is not entitled to appeal a $475,000 libel judgment won by 95 former union members in Seattle because they were "blacklisted" for trying to form a rival union.

The appeal question hinged on the union's refusal to obey a trial court order to deposit $298,000 in bonds pending outcome of an appeal planned by the union.

Denied hearings to Donald Hawkins Brown, who is under death sentence in Texas for the fatal shooting of E. J. Campbell of Dallas and to Eugene Monahan, who faces execution in New Jersey for the killing of two persons during the robbery of a bar in Elizabeth.

EDUCATION 1954

Court Postpones School Hearing

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has postponed the session for hearing further arguments in the public school racial segregation cases. A new date will be set some time after the court reconvenes Oct. 4.

Plans originally called for a one-day argument session next Oct. 12. Court aids said the decision was made in order to give the justices more time to study the briefs and to assess the situation generally in the areas affected by the May 17 ruling.

The question to be argued is how to carry out the court's ruling that public school segregation is unconstitutional. The order affects 17 Southern and border states but dealt specifically with Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Attorneys general for the states involved, and counsel for the District of Columbia have been asked to file briefs by Oct. 4 telling what has been done, or what is proposed to be done to end school segregation.

order, indicated they would not be heard before January 31 at the earliest. After today's brief session the court recessed to Decemebr 6 only for the handing down of opinions. It announced it then will recess to January 10 and, from that date, to January 31 without hearing arguments on any pending cases

Briefs were submitted November 15 by the District and a dozen States and other parties preparatory to the oral arguments that had been expected to take a full week next month. These briefs offered suggestions on how and when the court should put into operation the May 17 decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

President Eisenhower has appointed John Marshall Harlan, Federal appellate court judge of New York, to the high court vacancy. but the appointment has yet to be considered by the Senate.

Senator Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi last week announced he was opposed to considering the appointment in the Judiciary Committee at present. Senator Eastland, a member of the committee, said he wanted more time to obtain information on Judge Harlan's qualifications

The District and four States are involved in the segregation cases pending before the high court. The court last May ruled segregation unconstitutional but left to further argument the question of how to apply its decision

High Court Postpones Dec. 6 Hearings on School Segregation

The Supreme Court yesterday announced pontponement of hearings scheduled for December 6 on the five pending cases on public school segregation.

The high court decided to delay the hearings, scheduled to consider how and when segregation should be ordered ended, because of the vacancy created by the death of Justice Jackson.

The hearings are not expected to be rescheduled at least until after the next Congress convenes next month.

The court set no new date for oral arguments but, in another

SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT DELAYS ACTION ON SEGREGATION

Arguments on Its End to Wait 9th Justice

BY PHILIP DODD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Nov. 22—Arguments on when and how to end racial segregation in public schools were postponed by the United States Supreme court today because of the vacancy on the bench.

In a brief order the court announced the school segregation cases scheduled for argument beginning Dec. 6 were continued "in view of the absence of a full court."

The court has had only eight justices since the death last month of Justice Robert H. Jackson. John Marshall Harlan of New York has been designated by President Eisenhower as a justice, but senate action on the nomination was blocked last week.

No new date for the segregation arguments was set because there was no indication when the senate will permit Harlan to be seated. Ten states and the District of Columbia were prepared to participate in the December arguments on how to put into force the high court's decision last spring that segregation in the schools was unconstitutional.

A senate judiciary subcommittee held a hearing on the Harlan nomination last Friday but Sen. Eastland [D., Miss.] objected to consideration before the new Congress meets in January. The Democratic leadership already has decided to block action on controversial nominations.

Eastland said he had no knowledge of whether Harlan's nomination would be objected to but he said several Democrats wanted more time to study his qualifications. Harlan is a member of the federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

Slum Clearance Upheld

In another action, the court unanimously upheld the right of a city to acquire run-down areas for slum clearance and to sell or lease the property for development by private interests.

The opinion, written by Justice Douglas, applied to a redevelopment plan for Washington's southwest area but in effect it granted sweeping authority to states as well as Congress to condemn land for slum clearance projects.

The Washington program had been authorized by Congress, which performs the functions of state legislature and city council for the District of Columbia.

Rejects Unions Appeal

On the question of turning over the condemned land to private developers, Douglas said that "the public end may be as well or better served thru an agency of private enterprise than thru a department of government. . . . We cannot say that public ownership is the sole method of promoting the purposes of community redevelopment projects."

In the only other written opinion of the day, the court decided, 6 to 2, that the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards is not entitled to appeal a $475,000 libel judgment won by 95 former members in Seattle because they were "blacklisted" for trying to form a rival union.

Justice Burton delivered the opinion of the court which was concurred in by Chief Justice Warren and Justices Frankfurter, Reed, Clark, and Minton. Justices Black and Douglas dissented.

EDUCATION 1954

SUPREME COURT

ATTY. GENERAL BROWNELL

Asks Mixing As Promptly As Feasible

By TED LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Eisenhower administration urged the Supreme Court today to let lower courts supervise racial integration of public schools as rapidly as possible on a local basis.

The administration position was set forth by the Justice Department in a 30-page brief. It suggested no immediate deadline for state compliance with the high court's antisegregation decision of last spring, but said the chance "should be as prompt as feasible."

PROGRESS REPORTS

However, the department said that unless school officials submit "a satisfactory plan," the lower courts should order admission of Negroes to nonsegregated schools at the beginning of the next school term.

It also recommended that the lower courts require school officials to submit detailed periodic progress reports. The department said "every officer and agency of government, federal, state and local, is charged with enforcing the court's order.

The administration brief, signed by Atty. Gen. Brownell, said that problems involved in school desegregation will vary from area to area. Therefore, he said, the program should be carried out by school authorities under the supervision of lower federal courts.

PROBLEMS

The brief apparently explained President Eisenhower's cryptic news conference statement yesterday that he felt sure the court would find a way to end segregation through a decentralized process. He noted that many deep emotional and practical problems are involved.

The Justice Department in its brief suggested that lower courts order the states involved in the original segregation cases to submit within 90 days a plan for ending public school segregation. It said the high court then should fix "the earliest practicable date for completion of the program."

Involved are Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia. Three—Delaware, Kansas and the District—already have started mingling Negro and white students.

All of the parties involved in the segregation cases have agreed that lower courts should supervise public school integration. But they have disagreed on how soon segregation should be wiped out.

The Southern states have pleaded for "reasonable time" and a "gradual adjustment."

parents asked that the high court lay down strict limitations against delay in ending segregation.

Brownell Suggests Desegregation Be Directed By District Courts

Plan Advanced In Brief Filed With Supreme Court; In Line With Eisenhower Proposal; High Court Would Retain Jurisdiction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Atty. Gen. Brownell today suggested to the Supreme Court that racial desegregation in public schools be carried out on the local level under the direction of the federal District Courts in the areas involved.

The plan, advanced in a brief Brownell filed with the court, appeared to be in line with what President Eisenhower suggested yesterday at a news conference. Eisenhower said the matter of decentralizing desegregation was being explored.

The court ruled out "separate but equal" facilities for white and Negro pupils in the public schools in a decision early last summer. It now has before it the matter of setting up the actual procedure for ending segregation.

Retain Jurisdiction.

The attorney general, in suggesting that the actual procedure be handled in the local districts, rather than by a general Supreme Court mandate, emphasized his belief that the Supreme Court should retain jurisdiction in the matter "for the purpose of making such further orders, if any, as may become necessary . . ."

Technically, the attorney general's brief applies only to test cases involving four states and the District of Columbia. These cases resulted in last summer's decision that segregation is unconstitutional.

However, that decision outlawed school segregation throughout the nation, and thus opened the way for Negroes anywhere to bring injunction proceedings in U. S. District Courts if the high court decision is not carried out.

In Atlanta, Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, fierce foe of desegregation, spoke of Brownell's recommendations for district courts to handle the problem as "this reversal of policy on the part of the government."

Talmadge added, "they apparently are beginning to realize that people are going to handle their local problems on the local level."

Georgia's attorney general, Eugene Cook, commented:

"It is immaterial to the people of Georgia what method they use to enforce the decision because the people of Georgia are still determined to circumvent the decision at all hazards."

Brownell proposed these steps:

A Supreme Court decree declaring racial segregation is unconstitutional, and that all laws requiring or permitting such segregation are invalid.

A return of the test cases to lower courts where they were first heard for further action in line with the high court's decision. These cases came to the Supreme Court from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

The entry of orders in the lower courts directing the defendant school boards to submit within 90 days a plan for ending segregation in their districts "as soon as feasible."

Unless a satisfactory desegregation program is submitted to and approved by the lower court, the entry of an order by that court directing that nonsegregated schools be operated at the beginning of the next school term.

Upon submission of a desegregation plan, the conduct of hearings by the lower court to determine whether it provides for the transition "as expeditiously as the circumstances permit."

Brownell said no program should be sanctioned which does not call for immediate commencement of the procedures necessary to bring about desegregation.

Periodic Reports.

During the period allowed for transition, he said, the lower court should require the defendants in the test cases to submit detailed periodic reports showing the progress made toward ending segregation.

Brownell proposed also regular reports from the lower courts to the Supreme Court detailing the actions taken in the respective districts "in bringing about compliance with the requirements of the Constitution."

The attorney general suggested the Supreme Court may want to appoint a special master to review such reports and make appropriate recommendations concerning them to it and to lower courts.

Brownell concluded:

"The responsibility for achieving compliance with the court's decision in these cases does not rest on the judiciary alone. Every officer and agency of government, federal, state, and local, is likewise charged with the duty of enforcing the Constitution and the rights guaranteed under it.

"And, ultimately, it is the obligation of every citizen to respect and abide by the law, once it is authoritatively declared.

"We have no doubt that the American people and the officials through whom they act will meet these responsibilities in the spirit, to quote the words of the President "of 'patience without compromise of principle.' "

Brownell's proposal that the cases be returned to the lower courts is in line with suggestions made to the Supreme Court by the states of Texas, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware, the School Board of Clarendon County, S. C., attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the original cases.

The states asked that the lower courts be given broad discretion which the attorneys for the Negro

DESEGREGATION ACTION ON LOCAL LEVEL URGED

Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. P. 1
Thurs. 11-25-54

Brownell Suggests Plan to High Court in Brief

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The attorney general, in suggesting that the actual procedure be handled in the local districts, rather than by a general Supreme Court mandate, emphasized his belief that the Supreme Court should retain jurisdiction in the matter "for the purpose of making such further orders, if any, as may become necessary . . "

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Citizens' Obligation Cited

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The states asked that the lower courts be given broad discretion which the attorneys for the Negro parents asked that the high court lay down strict limitations against delay in ending segregation.

December Date Set On Hearing In School Case

Final Court Decree May Be Postponed Until Next Summer

By PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court today fixed Dec. 6 for the start of arguments on how to end public school segregation. The timing raised a possibility that final decrees may not come until about the time for the spring wind-up of classes.

Announcing the December date, Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey said this was the earliest time the argument could be heard. The court's argument schedules for October and November already were filled.

The decision on the date was reached at a closed conference of seven justices. Justices Douglas and Minton have not returned from their vacations, but they communicated their agreement with the decision and thus made it unanimous.

Timing Big Question

The new arguments will pick up not only the question of how to order the end of school segregation which was unanimously declared unconstitutional last May 17. Another major question will be the timing in final orders for desegregation.

The court's opinion last May asked interested attorneys to discuss whether decrees should require admission of Negro children "forthwith" to schools nearest their homes, or whether there should be an "effective, gradual adjustment."

Attorneys also were asked to discuss whether in event orders were issued for gradual integration, the court should give detailed instruction, appoint a special master to study and recommend methods, or allow lower federal courts to devise detailed arrangements.

Wive Bases Involved

The five cases directly involved in the May decision—those from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia—have been allotted a total of 10 hours on the December argument schedule. Atty. Gen. Brownell was given an hour.

Seven states not directly involved in the decision have notified Willey they wish to file "friend of the court" briefs or take part in December's oral argument. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Willey did not say how many of these seven intend to present oral argument, but he said all may do so if they wish and may have an hour each.

Normal Routine

Under normal court routine, the justices listen to arguments in open session and then discuss the issue in later closed conference. Periods of a month or six weeks often elapse from the time arguments are heard until the court makes known its decision. Frequently the time lapse runs into months.

Some lawyers felt that in the segregation cases, months may pass before final orders are handed down. They expect several of the arguments in December to stress the need for time in working out integration.

Segregation Arguments Scheduled

Court Orders Hearings Dec. 6

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High Court to Begin Hearing Suggestions On Integration Dec. 6

By Robert K. Walsh

The Supreme Court expects to listen for at least four afternoons, beginning December 6, to arguments on the fairest way of putting into effect its decision against racial segregation in public schools.

Both sides in cases from the District, Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas, have been allotted one hour each to offer oral arguments or reports. Officials representing Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas also were granted one hour each, as was Attorney General Brownell.

That adds up to 10 hours of possible discussion. Several of the litigants or the State authorities who asked permission to submit briefs, however, indicate they will not take part in the oral arguments. The District, for example, may merely present a statement of steps it is taking to integrate schools here.

Ordinarily the court sits for four and a half hours Monday through Friday in hearing arguments. Mondays, moreover, are decision days with usually at least an hour devoted to reading of opinions.

Justices Absent.

The December 6 date for the start of hearings was set yesterday following a conference attended by seven of the justices. Justices Douglas and Minton were not in Washington but agreed to the action.

The court followed something of a precedent in picking early December as the time for hearing the school segregation cases. In December, 1952, it first listened to arguments on the constitutional question itself. Last December it heard further arguments, particularly in connection with the intent of the framers and ratifiers of the 14th amendment. On each of those occasions it confined the arguments to less than two days.

In ruling unanimously last May 17 that public school racial segregation violated the Constitution, the court called for further arguments this fall on two questions. These, in general, were whether the court should decree that integration be effected "forthwith" or by a "gradual transition," and whether the pending cases should be remanded to Federal district courts with instructions to formulate orders for the most equitable method of implementing the May 17 decision in the respective jurisdictions.

7 States Accept.

The court last May set September 15 as the deadline for States, other than those in the five cases on the docket, to request permission to file written briefs. Only seven such States accepted that invitation.

Originally, they had until October 1 to send in the briefs. The court yesterday extended that time limit to November 15, both for "friend of the court" briefs and those to be presented by the District, Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and Kansas. This applies also to the brief being prepared by the Justice Department. The extension was granted at the request of several of the States which asked leave to appear.

Selection of December 6 as the date for start of oral arguments was no great surprise, although the announcement of such a date had not been expected until after the court opens its new term October 4.

There were informal and unofficial complaints in various quarters last summer that the oral arguments might be held before the November elections.

Court Clark Harold B. Willey said December 6 was the first available date on the schedule prepared some time ago for oral arguments. Beginning October 11 the court will hear cases carried over from last June for re-argument and on others previously accepted for review and set down for argument in late October and November.

COURT DECISION 1954 TEXAS LIBRARY

Negro Loses Fight On Library Rule

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UP).—The Supreme Court refused today to consider a Negro attorney's protest against alleged discrimination in a Harris County, Tex., Law library, which set aside a separate table for "colored" persons. P.23

The High Court's brief ordered left standing a state decision that the attorney, Robert W. Hainsworth, of Houston, failed to show his constitutional rights were violated.

Sun. 11-9-54

Mr. Hainsworth contended the pratice of assigning Negroes to separate tables in the library guarantees for equal protection of the law.

The Texas Supreme Court in Feburary held that Mr. Hainsworth " presented no question whatever as to there having been any infringement of any constitutional rights . . ."

Eisenhower Doubts 'Arbitrary' Segregation Ruling

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Eisenhower, in a surprise comment on what the Supreme Court might do, said today he believes it will not be arbitrary in its final ruling on how to end racial segregation in public schools.

He also told his news conference he understands the court is trying to find some sort of decentralized process to handle the problem. He said he believes the emotional and practical problems involved will be given weight by the court.

There was no indication of what was the basis of Eisenhower's belief and understanding. Traditionally, court justices never talk to anybody about a pending case, and Presidents refrain from comment on possible future court decisions.

On the surface, Eisenhower seemed to be hinting that the court may listen sympathetically to the argument of Southern states that much time will be needed in making any shift from segregated schools to nonsegregated.

Attorneys for Negro parents in the school segregation cases told the court Nov. 15 they would be willing to postpone desegregation until next September, but no longer.

When the court ruled last May 17 that public school segregation is unconstitutional, it decided to hear further argument on how desegregation could be carried out.

Some border communities didn't wait for final orders but started the process this fall. There were instances of racial friction in some of them; in others the white and Negro children were brought together without incident.

Eisenhower's mention of the possibility of the court settling on a decentralized program could mean handing the problem over to regional authorities, perhaps U.S. District Courts.

In briefs filed Nov. 15, suggestions that the district courts handle it were made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, S.C., and attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the original cases.

The states urged that the lower courts be given broad discretion. The Negroes' attorneys asked the supreme court to lay down strict limitations to avoid "any invitation to procrastinate.

Some of the state briefs said there was no constitutional bar to the court using its discretion to permit gradual desegregation. On the other hand, the attorneys for the Negroes protested against any idea of postponement 'because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings."

It is indefinite when the court will hear the arguments preliminary to a final ruling. It had called for these arguments to start Dec. 6 but has now postponed them, until it has a full membership of nine justices.

There is one vacancy on the court and President Eisenhower appointed John Marshall Harlan to fill it. However, the Senate has put off considering the nomination until the new session starting in January. Hearings were postponed after Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said he and other senators wanted more time to study the appointment.

Ike Doubts 'Arbitrary' Race Ruling

By J. W. Davis
Associated Press Reporter

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Eisenhower Thinks High Court Will Not Take Arbitrary Stand

President, In Surprising Comment On Segregation Issue, Says He Believes Supreme Court Will Give Weight to Emotional and Practical Problems Involved In Prospective Ruling

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Ike hints regional integration setups

Says he doesn't think high court will be arbitrary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 —(AP)—President Eisenhower said today he understands the Supreme Court is trying to find some sort of decentralized process for ordering race integration in the public schools.

Eisenhower told a news conference he believes the court, when making its final ruling, will take into consideration the emotional and practical problems involved in ending segregation.

He said he does not believe the court will be arbitrary.

EISENHOWER MADE no flat prediction but there was some surprise among newsmen that he ventured even a guess about what the Supreme Court might do in issuing its final order on the desegregation issue.

He said it was his understanding the court was trying to work out the problem under some sort of decentralized process.

This seemed to indicate enforcement of the court's final desegregation order might be left to regional authorities—perhaps to federal district courts.

A number of Southerners have urged such a regional approach to the problem as a means of meeting individual situations in states and communities.

Several of the states whose presently separate schools for Negro and white children would be affected by the final Supreme Court ruling have argued that the changeover must be fitted to local situations with no absolute, over-all formula for instant application everywhere.

COUNSEL FOR PARENTS of Negro pupils involved in the controversy on the other hand, have called for definite full integration by the opening of next Fall's term at the latest.

The Supreme Court, postponing oral arguments on the form for its final order, has raised the possibility that it might not even get around to the matter at this term.

The Senate, not wanting to consider any potentially controversial nominations during the special session on censure charges against Sen. McCarthy (R., Wis.), has delayed consideration of the nomination of John Marshall Harlan to fill a high court vacancy.

The court put off the arguments until a full bench can hear them.

AT TODAY'S news conference the president also said the greatest mistake America could make would be to lose sight of Russia's quest for world revolution and domination.

His statement was in reply to a question as to whether there is any real indication that the Soviet Union's talk of peaceful coexistence means a basic change in attitude.

Eisenhower said Russia lately has been talking in a somewhat different tone—apparently meaning less belligerently.

But everything he has ever read about the Communists makes it clear their ultimate objective is world revolution and domination of a centrally controlled state, the president added.

EISENHOWER'S discussion of the international situation was touched off by a request for comment on fears expressed by Sen. Knowland of California, the Senate Republican leader, that Russia is promoting a policy of peaceful coexistence as a Trojan horse to lull the United States into a false sense of security.

Eisenhower said you have to distinguish between peaceful coexistence and just coexistence.

And, he said, he wanted to emphasize there is no tendency on the part of the United States to take anything for granted in connection with relations with Russia.

He said this country will remain alert, vigilant and strong.

EISENHOWER ALSO dealt with these other matters:

RED CHINA DEBATE—Differing with the superintendents at West Point and Annapolis, Eisenhower said he would be inclined to trust the judgment of the Cadets and Midshipmen and let them publicly debate—to their hearts' content—the question whether the United States should recognize Red China. The superintendents ruled out debate of that question which had been posed as one for college debaters to tackle this year.

BIG FOUR MEETING — The president said he would not favor a Big Three meeting with Russia until: (1) The London and Paris agreements have been ratified, (2) there is promise that such a conference would have real fruitfulness, and (3) adequate preparations had been made for such a meeting.

SECURITY — Eisenhower said Secretary of State Dulles gave much prayerful study to the John Paton Davies case before deciding to fire the career diplomat for lack of judgment.

BIPARTISAN CONFERENCES —The president said he is looking forward to conferences with the Democrats, who will control the new session of Congress, but that he still does not know just what the mechanics will be and how frequently such meetings will be held.

SERVICEMEN'S FAMILIES—In general, the president said, it is a good thing for servicemen to have their families with them on overseas assignments when there is no hot war. In the present state of cold war, Eisenhower said, this country wants to put its best foot forward and not give any impression that it is frightened to death of the possibility of enemy attacks.

FARM—The president said that if samplings of opinion he made around the country during the Summer are accurate, the farmers do not want a return to rigid price support programs, as proposed by some members of Congress. A new administration program of flexible supports, approved by the last Congress, is scheduled to go into effect next season.

PRESIDENT SAYS SUPREME COURT MAY MAKE SCHOOL RULING ON AREA BASIS

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. wed. 11-24-54 P.1

Says Allowance May Be Made For Various Practical Problems

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower told a News conference Tuesday that he understands the Supreme Court will carry out de-segregation in the public schools on a de-centralized regional basis.

Mr. Eisenhower said there is no intention to be arbitrary, and that he believes allowances will be made for what he called great emotional strains and practical problems in various parts of the country.

The President's remarks appeared to refer to a plan before the Supreme Court to assign to the lower courts without definite instructions the task of consolidating white and Negro schools "as soon as possible."

This would be a concession to the states that have asked for gradual integration. The five groups of Negroes before the court have asked for immediate de-segregation.

NOT PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE

The White House emphasized later that Mr. Eisenhower was not speaking from any personal knowledge of the court's intentions.

The President, in answer to a question, mentioned that there had been some delay in filing a brief by Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., that will make clear the government's position on de-segregation.

Mr. Eisenhower added that he is sure America wants to obey the constitution, and that in declaring racial segregation in the schools unconstitutional, the Supreme Court has made clear what is the law and what the constitution means.

But, he continued, there are certainly deep-seated emotions and very great practical problems involved.

He said that what the Supreme Court has undertaken to do is to write its orders of procedure in such fashion as to take into consideration the great emotional strains and the practical problems, under some form of de-centralized process.

EISENHOWER SEES FAIR BIAS RULING

Times

Capital Debates His Action in 'Forecasting' a Decision by the Supreme Court

P. 14 C

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 — President Eisenhower said today he understood the Supreme Court did not intend to be arbitrary in establishing procedures to end segregation in the public schools.

The court would try, he thought, to devise some form of decentralized process that would take into consideration the great emotional strains and the practical problems involved.

This Presidential forecast of what a coordinate branch of the Government might do about a grave public issue stirred wide speculation whether it might have been based on foreknowledge. That idea was cast aside, however, by officials thoroughly grounded in relationships between the White House and the Supreme Court.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said the President had got his understanding from reading the unanimous decision of the court last May that segregation was unconstitutional. The President had no private information, Mr. Hagerty declared, but he would not say whether the President had discussed the case with any member of the court.

'A Reasonable Deduction'

Aside from the fact that Supreme Court justices are bound by honor, tradition and court procedures not to discuss or reveal decisions until they are announced from the bench, it was asserted that the members of the court did not themselves know what their ruling would be in the segregation cases.

One highly placed official said no one had told the President anything about the segregation decision. He described the President's comment as "an obviously reasonable deduction" based on the procedure the court had followed in its consideration of the cases.

It was generally conceded, however, that President Eisenhower's statement at his news conference had been a departure from the traditional White House approach to matters concerning the Judicial Branch of the Government.

The President was asked at the conference for his personal views —whether there should be delay in ending school segregation or whether it should be abolished forthwith. In reply he remarked that the Supreme Court had ruled on what the law was and what the Constitution meant, as applied to the segregation cases.

Emotional Strains Cited

Then he spoke substantially as follows:

America wanted to obey the Constitution, but there was a very great practical problem involved, and there were certainly deep-seated emotions. What he understood the Supreme Court had undertaken as its task was to write its orders of procedure in such fashion as to take into consideration these great emotional strains and the practical problems, and to try to devise a way where, under some form of decentralized process we could bring this about. He didn't believe they intended to be arbitrary, at least that was his understanding.

The Supreme Court yesterday announced postponement of arguments that had been scheduled to begin Dec. 6 on the steps it should take to implement its ruling last May 17 that segregation was unconstitutional. Ten states and the District of Columbia filed briefs in advance of arguments urging the court to permit a period of gradual adjustment.

Counsel for Negroes who instituted the cases pending in the court opposed prolonged delay. They said all school segregation should end not later than September, 1955.

Full Bench Desired

The position of the Administration is expected to be stated in a brief to be filed within the next few days. In some quarters it was surmised that President Eisenhower might have been reflecting the Administration's policy, rather than the possible position of the court.

The reason given by the court for postponing the arguments was the desire to have the issue heard by a full bench. President Eisenhower has appointed Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to the vacancy created by the death of Justice Robert H. Jackson.

The Senate, however, has postponed consideration of the Harlan nomination until after the Eighty-fourth Congress convenes in January. Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota and chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said the group had "voted unanimously to to delay any atcion until January."

This vote by the full committee upheld a previous decision of a three-man subcommittee to take no action on the Harlan nomination at the current special session. Judicial appointments must be confirmed by the Senate.

The desire of the court to have the case heard by a full bench was cited as another reason that President Eisenhower could not have foreknowledge of the ruling. Obviously, it was pointed out, the court would not postpone arguments until a new justice had been cinfirmed if it already had reached a decision.

On the general subject of Senate delay in confirming his appointments, the President said in his press conference today that he hoped the Senate would act speedily where no real controversy existed, because the business of government had to go ahead.

He recognized, however, that at the present limited session, there was not time to deal with appointments that genuinely were controversial.

Back to Buchanan

Researchers went back to President James Buchanan in pre-Civil War days to find a parallel for a White House forecast what the Supreme Court might do in a given case. The country then was awaiting the court's ruling in the Dred Scot case.

The issue was whether Dred Scott, a Negro slave mho had been taken into free territory, remained a slave when he returned to territory where slavery was permitted. The whole question of Federal power over slavery in the territories was involved.

The Supreme Court's decision that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories was one factor that led to the Civil War.

In his inaugural address in 1857 President Buchanan said he was confident that the ruling in the Dred Scott case would settle questions then dividing the country. He urged that the decision be cheerfully observed by all good citizens.

Two days later the decision was announced by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. A biographer of President Buchanan, commenting on his discussion of the Dred Scott case, said that "he had somewhat irregularly informed himself" of the prograsss of the case.

'Arbitrary' Bias Ruling Doubted by President

Philadelphia Inquirer P.9 Wed. 11-24-54

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—President Eisenhower, in a surprise comment on what the Supreme Court might do, said today he believed it would not be arbitrary in its final ruling on how to end racial segregation in public schools.

He also told his news conference he understood the court was trying to find some sort of decentralized process to handle the problem. He said he believed the emotional and practical problems involved would be given weight by the court.

HINTS TOLERANT VIEW

There was no indication of what was the basis of Mr. Eisenhower's belief and understanding. Traditionally, court justices never talk to anybody about a pending case, and Presidents refrain from comment on possible future court decisions.

On the surface, Mr. Eisenhower seemed to be hinting that the court might listen sympathetically to the argument of Southern States that much time would be needed in making any shift from segregated schools to nonsegregated.

Attorneys for Negro parents in the school segregation cases told the court Nov. 15 they would be willing to postpone desegregation until next September, but no longer.

HEARING GRANTED

When the court ruled last May 17 that public school segregation was unconstitutional, it decided to hear further argument on how desegregation could be carried out.

Some border communities didn't wait for final orders but started the process this fall. There were instances of racial friction in some of them; in others the white and Negro children were brought together without incident.

Mr. Eisenhower's mention of the possibility of the court settling on a decentralized program could mean handing the problem over to regional authorities, perhaps Federal district courts.

It is indefinite when the court will hear the arguments preliminary to a final ruling. It had called for these arguments to start Dec. 8 but has now postponed them until it has a full membership of nine justices.

Eisenhower And Brownell Represent Different Views Toward Segregation Issue

Commercial Appeal P.11 Memphis, Tenn. 11-28-54

President Says More Time Should Be Given, With A Gradual Changeover—Attorney General Calls For More Rapid Action By Supreme Court

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—President Eisenhower and Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell seem to have different views upon the rapidity with which public school segregation should be ended.

Last Tuesday the President left the impression at a news conference that he believes the process should be very gradual.

Next day Mr. Brownell filed an advisory brief with the Supreme Court which employed such terms as "promptly" and "immediate."

In his news conference remarks, President Eisenhower used the language of Southern moderates and spoke of deep-seated emotions and the great practical problem involved.

The President, without disclosing the source of his information, said he understands the Supreme Court has undertaken to write orders of procedure that will consider these emotional strains and practical problems.

Cites 90 Days

The President said he understands the court will try to devise some form of decentralized process. And he said he understands the court does not intend to be arbitrary.

Mr. Brownell, who will be the top Federal official charged with carrying out the court's orders, took what appeared to be an entirely different view. His 30-page brief employed the language of Northern extremists.

He advised the Supreme Court that it should enter decrees striking down all Federal, state and local laws requiring or permitting racial segregation in public schools.

Then the attorney general said lower courts should give public school officials 90 days in which to submit "feasible" plans for ending segregation.

And unless "satisfactory" plans were submitted within the 90-day period, Mr. Brownell declared lower courts should "forthwith" order the admission of Negro children "to non-segregated public schools at the beginning of the next school term."

He said lower courts should hold hearings on any plans that are submitted but no plan should be approved "which does not call for the immediate commencement of the procedures necessary to the accomplishment of the transition."

And, the attorney general added, "during the period, if any, allowed for completion of the program of transition to a non-segregated system, the lower court shall require the defendants to submit periodic reports showing the progress made in ending segregation."

'Rapid Procedure'

If these "progress reports" were found unsatisfactory, the lower court should enter new orders "from time to time in order to insure against unnecessary delay in the execution of the program."

The attorney general, holding his position by appointment of President Eisenhower, thus proposed a rapid, forceful procedure which the President himself did not appear to visualize in his news conference remarks.

And while the President was talking only to news reporters, his attorney general was speaking directly to the Supreme Court as the official spokesman of the Eisenhower administration.

The attorney general's brief appeared to be based upon a firm conviction that ending public school segregation will be little more than a routine procedure to be effected by a series of court orders.

The current determination of such Deep South states as South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi to abolish their public school systems rather than submit to integration was brushed aside without even specific mention.

The nearest reference was a statement that "fear has been expressed in some quarters that the opposition to any departure from the existing pattern will manifest itself in the withdrawal of state aid to education, and in actions on state and local levels designed to prevent or impair the effective operation of public schools on a non-seggrated basis."

'Isoliated' Cases

A footnote referred, without naming them, to recent disturbances in West Virginia, Delaware and Ohio. It called these "isolated" incidents "incited by a small number of reckless and irresponsible individuals and groups."

"And, as is so often true in such circumstances," the footnote added, "where school and law enforcement authorities made clear their determination neither to countenance nor to capitulate to lawlessness, the disturbances ended as abruptly as they had started."

"Popular hostility," the brief continued, "where found to exist, is a problem that needs to be recognized and faced with understanding, but it can afford no legal justification for a failure to end school segregation.

"Racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional and will have to be terminated as quickly as feasible, regardless of how much it may be favored by some people in the community."

The brief added that "there can be no local option" on the question.

The attorney general recognized the need for "thoughtful advance preparations" in some of the more sensitive areas, but he took the position that such preparations would require only a minimum of time.

"In some areas," his brief said, "it may be found adviseable to preface the desegregation process with programs, not extending for more than a few months, designed to promote inter-racial understanding among students, teachers, and parents."

These "thoughtful" programs of a few months duration, the attorney general seemed to think, should be adequate to ease racial prejudices and permit rapid integration to go forward.

The brief was the second to be filed by Mr. Brownell on the segregation issue. Last spring he filed his first. In that one he outlined the Eisenhower Administration's view that racial segregation in public schools could and should be abolished.

Eisenhower Assured Of Progress Against Bias in U.S. Work

Star P.A-9 Washington D.C. Tues. 11-16-54

President Eisenhower was assured yesterday that much progress has been made in the national effort to end racial discrimination in work done under Federal Government contracts.

In its first reports, the President's Committee on Government Contracts, headed by Vice President Nixon, said it has been impressed by the willingness of various segments of the national community—induustry, labor and the Government—in developing and expanding economic opportunities for all qualified persons.

The committee said it has given considerable attention to the District of Columbia and reported that the city government has adopted the Federal program in connection with its own contracting activities. It now includes a non-discrimination clause in all of its contracts.

Gains Cited in Report.

The report, which was handed the President this morning by Mr. Nixon, said there had been progress in the elimination of discrimination in the employment policies of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. It pointed out that negotiations apparently are being conducted with Capital Transit Co. for elimination of the racial bar in connection with the employment of streetcar and bus operators.

"We believe that national necessity requires the wise and efficient use of our available manpower resources," the committee said in its conclusion.

"The committee is grateful for the opportunity to help advance the security and well being of our country through encouraging equality of economic opportunity for all qualified persons. To this purpose we pledge our continuing efforts," the committee said.

Directive in September.

Many gains were scored after President Eisenhower issued an executive order in September strengthening the non-discrimination clause of contracts. The clause specifically covers upgrading, promotion, rates of pay, training and apprenticeship as well as employment.

It also requires the posting of a notice by the contractor indicating his agreement to provide employment on Federal contracts without discrimination.

See Eisenhower Administration Stalling On School Expansion Program

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15—The Eisenhower Administration is stalling on a school expansion program while the nation's educational crisis deepens, the December issue of the Democratic Digest reports.

"Although the needs are clearly documented," the Democratic Party's official publication asserts, "the Eisenhower three-point program for education adds up to one thing: more study of American educational needs."

"The Administration's attitude toward Federal aid for school construction has been made all too plain by Welfare Secretary Hobby," the article continues. When three Democrats and one Republican sponsored a school aid bill in the Senate, Mrs. Hobby suggested that should be delayed until after state conferences had worked out "48 state action programs" and there had been a "White House conference" based on "grass roots" thinking.

Observing that Democrats do not agree with Mrs. Hobby that there's no hurry about the school problem," the article concludes:

"Though our educational needs are grim enough today, the statisticians at the U. S. Office of Education have some dreary forecasts for us. Our high postwar birth rate means that by 1960 enrollment in primary schools will be about nine million students higher than it is today. By 1959, public high schools will have six million more students than today."

Putting off expenditures for adequate school facilities is false economy, the Democratic Digest asserts. It cites the close relationship between the alarming rise in juvenile delinquency and too few schools, too few teachers for our expanding population.

Attorney General Brownell "has gone far toward converting the Department of Justice into the political offensive arm of the Republican Party," the Democratic Digest declares in another article in the December issue.

"He has built up a tight machine of his own in the Justice Department and he has laid the groundwork for political presecutions on a wide scale," the Democratic organ adds.

"This is not the way in which a nation gets clean-ups, but just the opposite. What comes from political 'justice' of this sort is national disorder, partisan extremism, and a weakening of all the institutions which have been designed to prevent corruption and punish wrongdoers. The chief events in Brownell's Department during the first half of the Eisenhower Administration provide food for long reflection over the course of Justice during the next two years."

Ten incidents of Brownell's administration are reviewed by the Democratic Digest as proof that the "political motive" has been paramount in the Republican Attorney General's course.

Other articles in this issue include a report on the "step-child treatment" which Alaska has received, a documentary account of Vice-President Nixon's role in the 1954 Congressional campaign, an account of the first and second censure actions by the U. S. Senate and a group portrait of the new committee chairmen on Capitol Hill.

IKE SEES TEMPERATE SEGREGATION RULING

Doesn't Believe Court Will Be Arbitrary

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Eisenhower, in a surprise comment on what the Supreme Court might do, said today he believes it will not be arbitrary in its final ruling on how to end racial segregation in public schools.

He also told his news conference he understands the court is trying to find some sort of decentralized process to handle the problem. He said he believes the emotional and practical problems involved will be given weight by the court.

There was no indication of what was the basis of Eisenhower's belief and understanding. Traditionally, court justices never talk to anybody about a pending case, and Presidents refrain from comment on possible future court decisions.

On the surface, Eisenhower seemed to be hinting that the court may listen sympathetically to the argument of Southern states that much time will be needed in making any shift from segregated schools to nonsegregated.

Limit Is Urged

Attorneys for Negro parents in the school segregation cases told the court Nov. 15 they would be willing to postpone desegregation until next September, but no longer.

When the court ruled last May 17 that public school segregation is unconstitutional, it decided to hear further argument on how desegregation could be carried out.

Some border communities didn't wait for final orders but started the process this fall. There were instances of racial friction in some of them; in others the white and Negro children were brought together without incident.

Eisenhower's mention of the possibility of the court settling on a decentralized program could mean handing the problem over to regional authorities, perhaps U.S. District Courts.

In briefs filed Nov. 15, suggestions that the district courts handle it were made by Texas, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, the school board of Clarendon County, S.C., and attorneys for Negro parents who are principals in the original cases.

Broad Discretion Asked

The states urged that the lower courts be given broad discretion. The Negroes' attorneys asked the supreme court to lay down strict limitations to avoid "any invitation to procrastinate.

Some of the state briefs said there was no constitutional bar to the court using its discretion to permit gradual desegregation. On the other hand, the attorneys for the Negroes protested against any idea of postponement "because of anticipation of difficulties arising out of local feelings."

It is indefinite when the court will hear the arguments preliminary to a final ruling. It had called for these arguments to start Dec. 6 but has now postponed them, until it has a full membership of nine justices.

There is one vacancy on the court and President Eisenhower appointed John Marshall Harlan to fill it. However, the Senate has put off considering the nomination until the new session starting in January. Hearings were postponed after Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said he and other senators wanted more time to study the appointment.

EDUCATION 1954

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

Nixon Intervenes; Children in School

Students strikes against integration of public schools in Baltimore and Washington had apparently abated as school authorities in both cities made it clear that there would be no capitulation to the hate-inspired demands.

Back-to-school movements developed this week in both cities with school authorities warning that punitive measures wiuld be taken for further unexplained absences. Both cities this week reported nearly normal attendance in all schools. There were some holdouts at Anacostia and Eastern high schools in Washington whose students had been encouraged to continue the strike by Congressman James C. Davis (D., Ga.)

Nixon Intervenes

The strikes were forthrightly condemned by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who pointed out to Delaware parents that his two daughters were attending school in the racially integrated system in the District of Columbia. He repeated his appeal to halt racial discrimination in a state-wide radio broadcast and later reiterated his opposition to the strikes in a speech in Omaha, Nebraska.

Meanwhile, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called upon Attorney General Herbert Brownell "to make it clear to all concerned that the full force of the federal government stands behind the local school boards involved in effecting a transition from segregated to desegregated schools."

The telegram, signed by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, blamed the so-called National Association for the Advancement of White People for provoking the strikes. "Such action," he said. "is not only reprehensible within itself but is obviously in direct violation of the civil rights laws of the United States guaranteeing and protecting American citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights." The Attorney General was asked to deal "vigorously and promptly" with violators of the civil rights laws.

While School Boards Fret

Desegregation Hits In Arkansas Schools

State Press. p.1

While Many school board heads are losing sleep, seeking subterfuges to evade the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools, the president of the school board at Charleston comes up with this announcement, that Negroes and whites have been attending school together since August 23. Little Rock, Ark.

The school board official said the move to integration was made as an economy measure. He said the district will save about $4,005 this year in tuition and transportation costs in sending the Negro students to out-of-town schools.

EDUCATION 1954

COURT SETS DATE ON SEGREGATION

Dec. 6 Fixed for Arguments in Matter

By PAUL M. YOST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Supreme Court today fixed Dec. 6 for the start of arguments on how to end public school segregation. The timing raised a possibility that final decrees may not come until about the time for the spring windup of classes.

Announcing the December date, Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey said this was the earliest time the argument could be heard. The court's argument schedules for October and November already were filled.

The decision on the date was reached at a closed conference of seven justices. Justices Douglas and Minton have not returned from their vacations, but they communicated their agreement with the decision and thus made it unanimous.

The new arguments will pick up the question of how to order the end of school segregation which was unanimously declared unconstitutional last May 17. Another major question will be the timing in final orders for desegregation.

The court's opinion last May asked interested attorneys to discuss whether decrees should require admission of Negro children "forthwith" to schools nearest their homes, or whether there should be an "effective, gradual adjustment."

Attorneys also were asked to discuss whether in event orders were issued for gradual integration, the court should give detailed instruction, appoint a special master to study and recommend methods, or allow lower federal courts to devise detailed arrangements.

The five cases directly involved in the May decision—those from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia—have been allotted a total of 10 hours on the December argument schedule. Atty. Gen. Brownell was given an hour.

Seven states not directly involved in the decision have notified Willey they wish to file "friend of the court" briefs or take part in December's oral argument. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Willey did not say how many of these seven intend to present oral argument, but he said all may do so if they wish and may have an hour each.

Under normal court routine, the justices listen to arguments in open session and then discuss the issue in later closed conference. Periods of a month or six weeks often elapse from the time arguments are heard until the court makes known its decision. Frequently the time lapse runs into months.

Some lawyers felt that in the segregation cases, months may pass before final orders are handed down. They expect several of the arguments in December to stress the need for time in working out integration.

Schools Open As Racial Bars Are Eliminated

106,000 Students Expected, Teachers Also Integrated

By James G. Deane

Washington's public schools opened their doors for a historic school year today.

Negro and white children for the first time reported to many schools together as the Capital's school system began a one-year program of race desegregation.

Several formerly all-white schools reopened with colored newcomers in the majority. Most schools, both white and colored, were expected to have at least some pupils of the opposite race.

In some schools the teaching staffs were also of both races also for the first time.

106,000 Enrollment Forecast.

A record enrollment of 106,000 pupils was forecast by school officials, about 58 per cent of the total being colored.

Some 3,000 colored pupils were transferred to former white schools this morning to relieve crowding in their old schools. The largest number—around 500—enrolled at Eastern Junior High School, Eighteenth and A streets N.E.

Jefferson Junior High School, in the Southwest, and Sousa Junior High, in the Southeast, also enrolled groups of Negro transferees. Jefferson was slated for about 200 and Sousa for 140.

McKinley High School, which will supplant formerly colored Armstrong as the city's sole technical high school, enrolled 430 colored youngsters.

Fourteen elementary schools also received large transfer groups. At least two—Petworth and Raymond, both in the Northwest—were slated for Negro majorities.

Associate Supt. Carl F. Hansen reported another sizable influx of new registrants at grade schools this morning.

For newly enrolling pupils there were no longer any racial restrictions. All 167 of the city's schools are accepting children not in the school system last year without regard to race.

Children who recently have changed residence within the city also can attend school this fall without race limits.

Principal Voices Appeal.

The morning at Raymond School, Tenth and Spring roads N.W., as at most other buildings started with an assembly.

Miss Mildred Green, the principal, first led the new pupils—about 50 or 60 colored and a dozen or so white—and their parents in the Lord's Prayer. Then she made a brief talk about the school.

"What kind of school this is going to be," she told the youngsters, "will depend on you, the children. You can be kind to each other, polite and helpful to each other, and make this a happy school."

Later the newcomers took their places in classrooms, where they became acquainted with their teachers.

Raymond has five new Negro teachers and 10 white ones. Miss Green hadn't had time to check the exact pupil enrollment.

At McKinley High School Principal Charles E. Bish also greeted all students, both new and old, in an assembly. From the auditorium the new students went in groups to their section rooms afterwards for an hour's orientation and then a compressed class schedule.

Today was a half-day for pupils throughout the city. Full sessions start tomorrow.

D.C.

ADJUSTED

Desegregation Foes Weigh Direct Appeal

Federation May Ask High Court to Halt D. C. School Plans

By James G. Deane

A direct appeal to the Supreme Court to halt District public school race desegregation is under consideration by attorneys for the Federation of Citizens' Associations.

David C. Colladay, Federation attorney, said today the high court may be approached, if Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut dismisses the Federation's anti-integration suit in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Judge Schweinhaut yesterday refused to grant an immediate order halting integration. He also refused to dismiss the white citizens' organization's suit for a permanent injunction order until Federation attorneys have an opportunity to argue this matter. But he made it clear dismissal is likely.

Formal Motion Due.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman, defending the Board of Education's integration plans, sought immediate dismissal of the suit at yesterday's hearing. Mr. Korman said he will file a formal dismissal motion, and Mr. Colladay said that, if this motion is granted, he may then seek to go direct to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Colladay said he doubted whether any appeal could be made prior to Judge Schweinhaut's ruling on the dismissal motion.

Judge Schweinhaut, in turning down the plea for an immediate anti-integration order, said the Supreme Court had definitely and unequivocally outlawed segregation in District schools and that the Board of Education was free to integrate immediately, as it saw fit.

The judge added that in his opinion, present integration plans are "wholly practicable."

Recognizes Hardships.

"Of course, it operates a hardship in some cases, indeed, I suppose in many cases," Judge Schweinhaut declared. But any such broad change involves hardships, he said, asserting that the equities of the case favored the general public rather than the "relatively small number of people who would be suffering inconvenience."

Mr. Colladay, presenting the Federation's case, urged Judge Schweinhaut to preserve the "status quo" in the District's school system until the Supreme Court issues a formal decree ordering its May 17 anti-segregation ruling carried out. Mr. Colladay argued that until such a decree, the Board of Education is without authority to end segregation.

Doubts Own Authority.

Judge Schweinhaut, however, early in the two-hour-long hearing, said he had "grave doubt" of his own authority to delay integration.

"You're asking me to stop the wheels when the Supreme Court could have, but did not itself stop the wheels," the jurist told Mr. Colladay.

It may be, Judge Schweinhaut continued, that the School Board's plan will differ in some respects from the broad master plan expected from the Supreme Court. But if so, he said, the School Board could then revise its plan. And he added:

"Is that perhaps a more logical, natural and more legalistic solution to the problem than for the School Board to sit on its hands, so to speak, and say, 'Well, I know segregation is illegal, because the Supreme Court has said so, but I'm not going to change the situation any until the Supreme Court tells me how I can change it.'

"Backward Thinking."

"Isn't that backward thinking rather than forward thinking?

Mr. Korman spoke only briefly in answering the Federation's suit. He read a statement from School Supt. Hobart M. Corning defending integration plans and asserting that the school system in fact already is integrated. Mr. Korman said integration, not segregation, is now the status quo, and that a reversal of present plans would bring "utter chaos."

The Justice Department, at the start of the hearing, asked to intervene in the case as a friend of the court. A statement submitted by the department, represented at the hearing by Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Berger and United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, defended the School Board's right to order integration and cited what it called the expressed wish of President Eisenhower for quick integration.

Mr. Colladay yesterday asked the court for permission to drop one family from the group of 15 families acting with the Federation in its suit and to add two others.

Dropped were Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley, 234 Varnum street N.E. Added were Mr. and Mrs. Emile E. Joseph, 2808 Olive avenue N.W., and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Higgins, 1507 Monroe street N.E.

EDUCATION 1954

D.C.

ADJUSTED

D.C. School Head Says De-Segregation Is "Amazingly Successful"

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — Dr. [redacted] Corning, superintendent of the District of Columbia schools, said Monday that initial integration of Negro and white teachers and students has been "amazingly successful."

The program, which brought a commendation from President Eisenhower last Thursday, may give the Supreme court a clue on how schools can be integrated without friction.

Corning said Negro and white teachers have been installed in one-fifth of the schools and unsegregated students are enrolled in about two-thirds of the classrooms.

Compliance Is Smooth

The District's smooth compliance with the court's ruling against segregation contrasts with a wait-and-see attitude in most of the affected states, active political opposition in others and threats of violence which have closed the schools at Mi[illegible]rd, Del.

The great question remaining before the Supreme court, to be argued beginning Dec. 6, is whether integration should be effected immediately or gradually in the 21 states which, like the District, have maintained separate schools for Negroes.

The court is to issue a decree early next year stating how integration must be carried out.

Immediate And Gradual

Corning's system involves elements of both the immediate and gradual proposals. Here is his program affecting just over 100,000 students, about 60,000 of whom are Negroes, and 3,620 teachers of whom 1,943 are Negroes:

1. On the first day, Sept. 13, children were ordered to report to the same school they had attended, except in cases where they had been travelling unusually long distances. But children entering for the first time were required to go to the school nearest them.

2. Before the end of October, parents will be given the option of sending children either to the school they have been attending or to the school to which they belong geographically. If the child lives in the school district where he is attending, there is no option.

3. Teachers have generally been assigned to the schools where they taught last year, but 17 of the 79 elementary and two of the 11 high schools already have both whites and Negroes on their teaching staffs.

Even before the exercise of the October options, all but 20 of the elementary and all but three of the high schools, formerly divided into white and Negro, now have at least a few students of the race formerly excluded. The filing of options in high schools has already begun.

In several cases, the proportion of both students and teachers from each race is large. Petworth elementary has 123 white and 370 Negro students, and seven white and five Negro teachers. At Raymond elementary, there are 341 Negroes in an enrollment of 493, and five Negroes on a teaching staff of 16.

The October step will carry the schools further toward full integration. Since new students each year will be required to enroll by zones, any remaining optional factors will disappear over a period of time.

Corning said that despite rumors of possible friction, the first steps have been "amazingly successful." He said parents, teachers and children have outdone themselves 'in a determined co-operative effort."

Integration also affects these schools. In practice, however, the change-over will be gradual. So far, no instructors have been transferred and only 32 students out of a combined total of about 900 have been shifted.

Bias Unrest Subsides at Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP).—A group of fifty teen-agers put on a brief demonstration against public school integration at the Supreme Court Building today, but police broke it up after one youth wrote in red crayon on the marble steps: "We want our rights."

The flurry at the High Court, which ruled at the last term that racial segregation in public schools in unconstitutional, followed by a few hours the noisy break-up of a meeting called at one high school with the aim of ending strikes and disorders wich brought out Monday.

Generally, however, the situation was quieter than it had been for the last two days, during which strikes affected nine schools and 2,800 high school and junior high schools pupils missed classes.

In Baltimore, schools opened peacefully and principals reported that attendance was almost normal. Students were under orders to come to classes or face expulsion.

Several of the young people at the Supreme Court said they were from Eastern High School, where most of the classes appeared back to nearly normal today. Others said half a dozen schools were represented. The group appeared to be made up about evenly of boys and girls.

Two Boys Removed

Police permitted them to remain on the marble-paved plaza until they noticed one boy writing his three-inch red letters on a step. Then Capt. Philip H. Crook, of the Supreme Court police force ordered them away. Two boys who did not obey were gently lifted to their feet and told to get moving. They went.

At Anacostia, scene of the first and biggest strike here by white boys and girls against admission of Negroes, 700 to 800 boys and girls assembled in the athletic stadium to hear pleas that they return to classes and let their own leaders try to work out a solution with school authorities. The only accomplishment was an agreement that a committee of pupils would discuss the matter with Acting Principal Eugene Griffith.

After that, speakers began to experience difficulty in making themselves heard above cries from the crowd. The session finally broke up with the strikers howling "no" to Mr. Griffith's final plea for the group to meet with him in the school auditorium.

"All right," he said, "those of you who want to go to classes come in, and those of you who want to go home, go home."

"Let's Go Home"

"Let's go home; let's go home," the strikers chanted in reply.

Things went more smoothly at McKinley High School, where there were only half a dozen holdouts as the rest of a big group of strikers filed into a meeting in the auditorium to talk with Principal Charles Bish, police officers and a bi-racial, twenty-one-member committee named by the pupils yesterday.

Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, announced in advance that he would try to get Mr. Griffith's permission to address the Anacostia pupils. He said a student had telephoned him and asked him to appear. Mr. Bowles' group has been active in the areas of school strikes in Delaware and Maryland.

He said his only purpose was to plead for avoidance of violence and to ask the boys and girls to keep off the streets. "We will be their spokesmen after the streets are clear," Mr. Bowles said. "It's their business if they want to stay away from school. It's their prerogative. They are still free Americans."

At the outdoor meeting, Jack Sales, a pupil, did manage to read a petition setting forth the stand of some of those who oppose integration. The howling objections began when he read a point saying the racial intermingling should begin in elementary schools.

One girls protested that integration even at that level would lead to intermarriage between whites and Negroes. "That's what they want," she said. "That's why people are moving from the District of Columbia to Maryland and Virginia."

Capital's Schools Begin Racial Integration Smoothly

Associated Press Wirephoto

H. B. Sanders, right, gives instructions to members of tenth grade at McKinley High School

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Officials said today that on this opening public school day the capital had "set the pace" for desegregation. Not a single untoward incident was reported. President Eisenhower, at the time of the Supreme Court's unanimous ruling last May that school segregation was unconstitutional, requested that Washington be the trail-blazing city in desegregation. Today about 3,000 Negro pupils in a school population of more than 100,000 were transferred to schools formerly all white. Kindergartens were fully integrated. In addition all white schools were open to Negroes newly resident in the various school districts. This was done under a time table whereby complete redistricting did not go into effect this year. Pupils now in school, if thrown into a new district by a boundary change, may go to the new school or complete studies in the school they are now attending, whether grade, junior high or high school.

"Gratifying," Official Says

Schools Superintendent Hobart M. Corning congratulated all concerned on the smooth functioning of the first major move toward intergration of all Negro pupils, estimated at about 58 per cent of the city's school population.

"It is very gratifying to all the school officers, as I am sure it must be to the community, that schools opened today on an integrated plan and with no more difficult and confusion than has attended the opening of schools any other year," he said.

Assistant Superintendent Norman J. Nelson, out early at a threatened trouble spot where all went well, said at the day's end, "we don't know of one single thing untoward happening."

Rumors had circulated that Negroes demanding full integration now would march on Anacostia High School asking admittance. A police cordon guarded the school entrance and scout cars circulated through the neighborhood. No sign of disturbance developed. Five Negro newcomers to the Anacostia area were quietly admitted as students in the hitherto all-white high school.

Complex Plan Explained

Mr. Nelson said that a Negro leader in Anacostia had twice visited the board of education headquarters urging that pupils eventually to be included in the new Anacostia High School boundaries be allowed to come in at once.

But Superintendent Corning explained the rather complex plan to him, and told him that the Anacostia principal had no authority to change it. The Negro leader was told that hardship cases were being considered by a biracial committee of school officials.

Mr. Nelson said that at McKinley High School, to which the largest number of Negro high school students, some 300 had been transferred, he found students "walking down the corridors with obviously no recognition of racial differences."

"We think that the District of Columbia sets the pace for desegregation, and that it will proceed as rapidly as we can make it go—there will be no holding back," he said.

The Maryland and Virginia environs of the capital are holding to the status quo until there are further Supreme Court orders implementing its decision.

White Students Strike

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 13 (AP)—About 275 of White Sulphur Springs High School's 430 students went on strike today in protest against integration of Negro students into the school.

The boys and girls began parading through the streets of the town about 7:30 A. M. The students were reportedly demanding that twenty-three Negro students at the school be returned to Dolling High School in Lewisburg —the Negro high school before students were integrated under a state-wide order last week.

County School Superintendent D. D. Harrah, not immediately available for comment, and the Board of Education met with delegations of parents from White Sulphur Springs, Rupert and other towns in the county. Mr. Harrah's office said about 200 persons were jammed into the board's meeting room.

COURT REJECTS PLEA TO DELAY DESEGREGATION

White Citizens' Group Asks for Writ

Washington, Sept. 9 (AP)—A federal district judge today turned down a plea to halt plans for raci alintegration in the Washington public schools.

The action came on a motion for a temporary restraining order filed by an all-white federation of citizens' associations.

Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut denied the motion after hearing two hours of arguments.

Parts in Operation

The federation had sued to throw out desegregation plans approved by the District of Columbia board of education after the Supreme court held segregation illegal in public schools. Parts of the program already are in operation.

Today's hearing was on a motion for an immediate order restraining school officials from carrying out those plans.

After Judge Schweinhaut rejected that motion, Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman moved for dismissal of the main suit.

Decision Is Postponed

The court, however, postponed decision of that motion. Counsel for the federation contended it was a question to be taken up later.

A major contention in the federation's suit is that the education board acted illegally in starting integration before there is a final Supreme court decree spelling out the order to drop racial bars.

In rejecting the plea for a temporary order, Judge Schweinhaut said there would be more hardship in halting the plans already under way than there would be for a comparatively few people in allowing them to go ahead.

It is manifest, he added, that plans cannot be changed solely because they operate to the inconvenience of some people.

Fears "Utter Chaos"

David C. Colladay, federation attorney, said he realizes that the Supreme court can only give a broad outline of desegregation plans and that details for elimination of separate schools for Negroes and whites must be left to local authorities. But, he added, the district board should await further word from the Supreme court in view of the fact the highest court has invited additional argument on how to go about abandoning the dual school system.

Won't Halt Capital Race Integration

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Judge's Decision

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David C. Colladay, federation attorney, said the district board should await further word from the Supreme Court in view of the fact the court has invited additional argument on how to go about abandoning the dual school system.

Mr. Korman told the court that to halt integration plans now in the national capital would bring about "utter chaos."

"What we are faced with today," he said, "is an established integrated school system."

To halt the school board's plans now would result in big transfers of pupils, teachers and school furniture, he said.

Registration was carried out yesterday for the first integrated classes which will start Monday.

Mothers Protest Integration

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 9 (AP).—Mothers of sixty pupils at the Annabelle Grade School at near-by Four States kept their children at home today and congregated in front of the school to protest the admission of thirteen Negro pupils to the previously all-white school. The women planned a protest meeting and said they would demand the dismissal of Lloyd Seccuro, school principal.

The Negro pupils were enrolled Tuesday because they would have had to travel five miles to the nearest Negro elementary school at Monongah.

The Marion County Board of Education has not issued any clear directive on whether schools may be integrated this fall, but seventy Negro pupils have enrolled at various schools in the county. Negro schools in the county are operating normally.

The normal enrollment at Annabelle is 170. It was reported that half of the parents objected to the admission of the Negro pupils, while the remainder favored allowing them to enroll.

Associated Press wirephoto

Mrs. Ella J. Rice, a Negro teacher, and her white pupils in Washington yesterday.

Washington Ends School Segregation

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Washington opened its public schools to Negro and white children alike today as a "model" for other cities where segregation is still being practiced. For the first time, 98,000 youngsters in the nation's Capital found themselves accepted into the school system without regard for their race. Negro and white teachers also were assigned to the same schools. In accordance with the Supreme Court ruling last May, the District of Columbia is integrating its white and Negro schools over a one-year period. President Eisenhower has said he hopes the district plan will be a model for other schools in the nation which face the unification problem. The first day of mixed classes passed without incident in the city, which takes many of its customs from the South. Parents, teachers and children were on their best behavior. The police department sent an officer to every school but all they had to do was direct traffic.

Children who were in school last year returned for the most part to the same schools, but about 9,500 first-graders and newcomers were registered without regard to race. In addition, about 3,000 Negro students were transferred out of over-crowded schools into white schools with a low enrollment. A few Negroes who had to travel unduly long distances were also reassigned.

Dr. Charles Bish, principal of McKinley High School, reported "not one single problem" stemming from the change-over. McKinley, a vocational school, was the only high school to start a unified program today. Other high schools will become wholly interracial next February, when new residential boundary lines become effective.

public schools, and expressed confidence in the General Assembly would be able to come up with the "right answer."

Appearing before the thirty-two member legislative group, Gov. Stanley suggested it proceed as quickly as possible with its work and schedule any public hearings at plans at places within easy reach of citizens who wish to appear. "Your conclusions may well have much to do with the future welfare of all the citizens of this great Commonwealth," he said.

School Rolls Near Normal as Protests End

Some Principals Report Attendance Above Usual Totals

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Virtually all absentee students returned to their classes yesterday, ending their stay-away demonstration against racial integration.

Attendance was above normal yesterday in the handful of affected District junior and senior high schools.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning had warned that students still absent yesterday would forfeit school honors and privileges for the rest of the year.

At Anacostia High School, where the organized class-cutting originated Monday, acting Principal Eugene Griffith reported 81 students absent out of 1300. Normal absenteeism, Griffith said, runs 90 or 100.

As on Thursday, when the first large group of the truants returned to class, corridors of Anacostia High were jammed with students waiting to get their absences excused by counselors. The young people next reported to classrooms where teachers brought them up to date on the classwork they had missed.

Griffith met at 10 a. m. with the student committee of four which Thursday visited Corning with a petition which, among other things, requested "separate but equal rights."

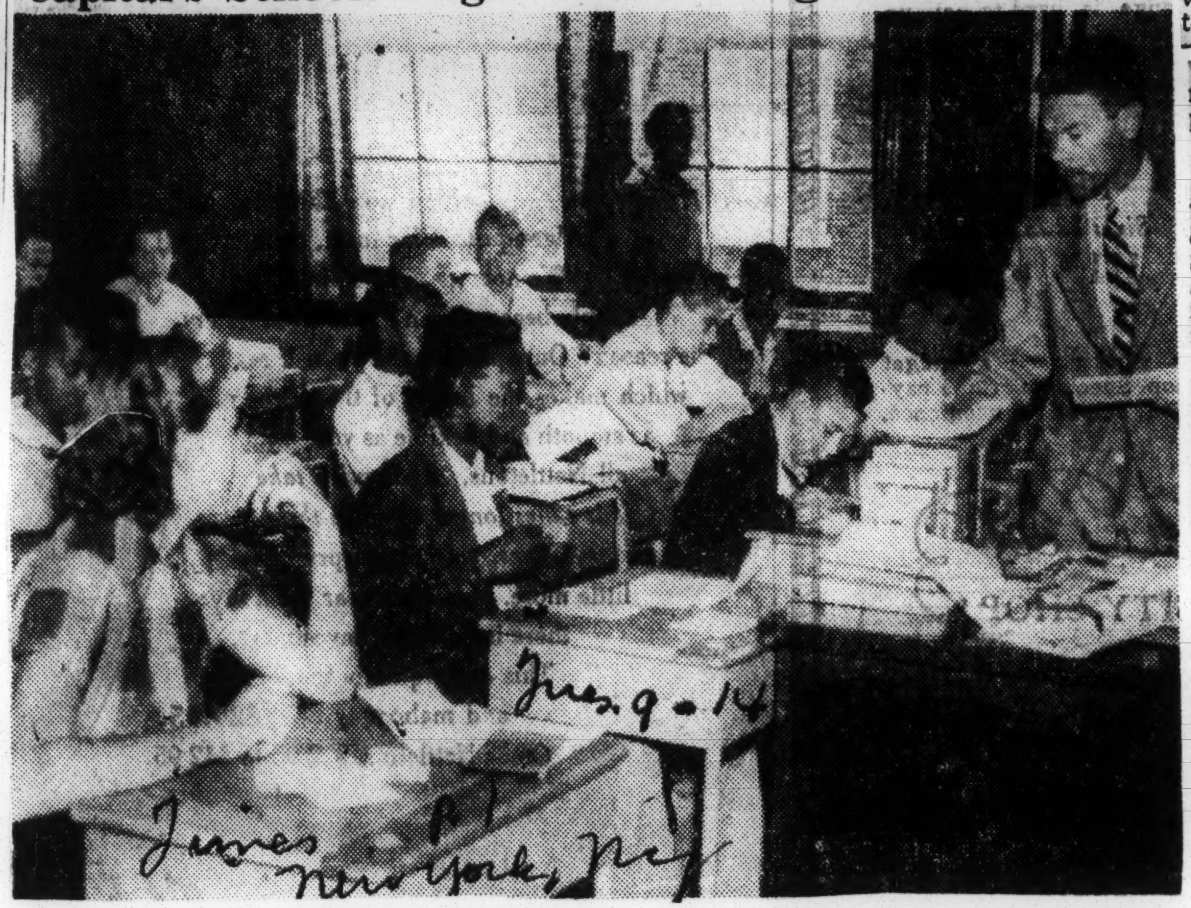
These students, who Thursday rejected Corning's instruction to return to class, yesterday returned to school and told Griffith they would like to try a new approach. They suggested that a biracial student committee be appointed to work out integration problems.

Griffith and the quartet immediately set to work to plan such a committee. Similar groups have been organized at McKinley and Eastern High Schools where students also took part in the demonstrations.

McKinley High School, where students first returned to class Wednesday, reported for the third straight day above normal attendance with all but one or two of the 1300 students in class.

The half-dozen junior highs involved by chain reaction in the demonstration also reported full attendance.

Capital's Schools Begin Racial Integration Smoothly



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County School Superintendent D. D. Harrah, not immediately available for comment, and the Board of Education met with delegations of parents from White Sulphur Springs, Rupert and other towns in the county. Mr. Harrah's office said about 200 persons were jammed into the board's meeting room.

DEMOCRACY IN D. C.—Mrs. Fannie L. T. Johnson, principal of Giddings School, registers Irene, 9, and Marion, 10, daughters of Mrs. Laura Kuney (right), who had previously attended an all-white school. Mrs. Kuney, who voluntarily transferred her children as Washington's integrated plan got under way, said: "We are oll God's children and I don't think there will be any problems."

Bias Strike by Students

Two former officers of the organization, Benjamin P. Robertson and his brother, Paul S., said they had been ousted from the group and had been unable to obtain an accounting of its finances. While declaring themselves in sympathy with the aims of the organization, they said they "do not condone" all of Mr. Bowles' activities and "do not wish to be associated with his present activities."

Herald Tribune—United Press

End boycott—Students at Anacostia High School in Washington at a meeting in which they agreed to return to school. They had stayed away in protest against integration of whites and Negroes.

Students Return To Classes After School Leaders' Plea

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (INS) — White striking teen-agers complained, "We didn't accomplish a darn thing," as they began returning to their Washington schools Wednesday after staging a march on the Supreme Court.

Court guards refused to permit the 50 boys and girls to congregate in front of the building and the youngsters moved across the street muttering complaints. In less than an hour they were gone, carrying their protest placards with them.

The demonstration took place a few hours after an outdoor mass meeting at Anacostia High School ended in bedlam.

Elsewhere in the Capital—which President Eisenhower had hoped would serve as a "model" for the nation in carrying out the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation protests seemed to be subsiding.

ABSENTEEISM DROPS

Fewer than one thousand students were marked absent compared with almost 1,500 Tuesday and only three schools were hit by walkouts, which affected nine schools Tuesday. Officials pointed out that many of the truants were being kept home by parents fearful of violence.

School authorities warned that officials and student leaders as well as striking students. A local disc jockey appealed for an end to the walkout but a group of mothers shrieked their advice that the strike continue.

Also on the scene was Bryant Bowles, organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which has been accused of promoting integration protests in Delaware.

Bowles, against whose organization Delaware Attorney General H. Albert Young is taking legal action for revocation of its charter, said he agreed to a request for talks with the Washington strikers, but only if they promised not to hang around the school buildings.

He did get into a conversation with several of the students, but police broke up the group, saying Bowles would be allowed to address the pupils in a public place.

The Mass Meeting lasted less than an hour and was hampered by a public address system that was too weak to be heard throughout the stadium, especially over the hubbub of 1,500 voices.

STRIKERS PETITION PRINCIPAL

The only thing accomplished was adoption of a 12 point petition which seven of the strikers later carried to school Principal Eugene Griffith. Among other things, the petition stated that "we do not want to take showers with Negroes."

However, at McKinley High School, where a mass meeting was held in the school auditorium, a committee of four white and four Negro pupils was created to handle any grievances arising from integration.

Students Call Off School Strike

Attendance Normal In Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (U.P.)—Some 500 high school students called off their "strike" against mixing of whites and Negroes in Washington classrooms today after city officials and school authorities convinced them they "couldn't win."

Associate Schools Supt. Lawson J. Cantrell reported "perfectly normal" attendance at three high schools and six junior highs primarily affected by the four-day disorders. Attendance at Anacostia High, focal point of unrest, was "better than normal."

One of the student strike leaders, 18-year-old Robert Dean of Anacostia High, gave up the fight and said he would do his best to make integration work.

"I still don't want to go to school with Negroes," he told a reporter. "But we talked with a lot of city officials and they really convinced us we can't win. They explained that when they say 'Supreme Court' they really mean supreme."

Dean, who throughout demonstrations appealed to fellow strikers not to "get out of hand," also said he hoped parents who had been backing the strike would see that their sons and daughters attend school now.

The strike collapsed in the face of a threat of sharp disciplinary action against any students who failed to report for classes today. They had been warned they could not play on athletic teams, hold school offices or participate in certain other activities.

Meantime, trouble continued to pile up for Florida-born Bryant W. Bowles, 34-year-old ex-Marine who consulted with the student strikers during the disorders here. Bowles heads an organization called "The National Association for the Advancement of White People."

Two former officers of the organization—Benjamin P. Robertson and his brother, Paul S. Robertson—said they had been ousted from the group and had been unable to obtain an "accounting" of its finances. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., told a press conference yesterday his agency has a "file" on Bowles. Previously, Delaware moved to revoke the organization's charter. Philadelphia authorities have warned Bowles to stay out of their city.

Student Strike Ends In D. C.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The strike of a relatively few white students against integration of colored and white students in the public schools appeared to be ended Friday as the strikers agreed to talk things over. Attendance was reported almost normal at all schools.

Tues, 10-12-54

Robert Dean, 18-year-old spokesman for Anacostia High School, strikers, the biggest group, said:

P. 1

PRETTY JUVENILE

'I still don't want to go to school with Negroes. But we talked with a lot of city officials yesterday (Thursday) and they really convinced us we can't win.

"They explained that when they say 'Supreme Court' they really mean 'Supreme.' Some of the parents have been acting pretty juvenile. It almost looks like some of them have been hoping for violence."

Friday was the deadline set by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, for absentees to return to school or forfeit their chances for cadet commissions, places on football teams, and other school honors.

NEXT FEBRUARY

Dr. Corning also issued a statement there will be no more mass transfers of students to accomplish integration before next February 1.

Dr. Corning said it has come to his attention that "some parents are disturbed because they believe the process of moving groups of children from school to school is to be a continuing process through out the year. No more such transfers will be made for the remainder of this semester (ending January 30)."

On the elementary level, Associate Superintendent Carl F. Hansen said only a few minor transfers have been made and no major ones are contemplated.

The Corning statement apparently was inspired by a conference Thursday morning with three parents from Anacostia High School's Home and School Association. Neither Dr. Corning nor the parent group would say what they discussed, but one member of the Anacostia group said the superintendent had promised to issue a statement.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department said it is keeping an eye on Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People here, who has played some part in segregation demonstrations in Delaware Baltimore, and Washington.

EDUCATION 1954 D.C. ADJUSTED

Integration Works Both Ways

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier p. 1 Jan. 11-6-54

WASHINGTON—Integration does not always mean Negro children flocking to the white schools.

William Logan, physics teacher at Washington's Eastern High School, is currently teaching an all-white class.

Arthur D. Jewell is assistant principal at the Eastern High School. Irene Rich has been appointed principal at Western High School and N. D. Brooks was recently elevated to the principalship of Garnet-Patterson High School.

Mrs. E. Watkins, secretary to the Board of Education, told the Courier that there were several openings for principals and that she was reasonably sure that some would go to Negroes.

Physics teacher William Logan shows integration works both ways.

...to Country—McKinley ...Technical ...schools in Washington, D. C., ...their flag ...opened its new school year last week. The system is operating on an integrated basis for the first time since the Supreme Court wiped out segregation last May 17.—Washington Star Photo.

district commissioner's the union had this to say:

"Forced integration of men who have to live together as well as work together can serve no purpose other than lowering morale and efficiency."

Local officials charged that the move was a "low blow" since it was effected after Congress adjourned. About two years ago, the union headed off integration by appealing to the district committee of the Senate and the House.

G. E. Tacey, president of the local, predicted that some white firemen will resign, mostly men near retirement or new arrivals with little seniority. He added, that some Negroes have been promoted out of turn in order to keep segregation intact.

The union will work to have such officers downgraded to the rank they are entitled to by competitive exams, he said.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME integration in Washington schools moved ahead faster than expected. The first mixed classes began last week, and School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning ordered a speedup in the dropping of racial barriers.

He ordered the new integrated high school boundaries put into effect now instead of in February as originally planned.

That means that tenth and eleventh grade high school pupils may transfer immediately to the schools nearest their homes, regardless of race.

* * *

SO FAR, NEW students in the system have been admitted to the schools nearest their homes, and some Negro students have been transferred from over-crowded segregated schools to mixed ones.

All school segregation is slated to end in September of next year.

President Eisenhower has urged that Washington be made the national model for ending school segregation.

Integration sooner than execs planned

Dr. Corning reveals latest big step-up in school program

WASHINGTON

Complete desegregation of District pupils is coming about sooner than most school officials thought—or cared to admit.

New boundaries for all elementary school children regardless of race will go into effect Oct. 4, four months ahead of the elaborate schedule proposed in June by Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools.

Dr. Corning had said earlier the speed-up in his plan was being considered because of the empty seats in former Division 1 schools caused by the enrollment of fewer white pupils than had been anticipated.

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AN AFRO study also indicated the change may have been brought about to relieve overcrowdding in the 20 former Division 2 schools which at present house 3,500 pupils beyond their capacity.

Some of the more over-crowded buildings under limited desegregation are Birney, 300 over; Harrison, 200; Charles Young, 535; and Richardson, 475.

There were approximately 5,000 empty seats in former Division 1 schools when enrollment figures were announced on Sept. 14.

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MOST OF THE PUPILS involved in the latest changes will be moved from former Division 2 to Division 1 schools.

The announcement Tuesday followed earlier revelations that boundaries for senior and junior high schools are also being placed into effect immediately.

The superintendent's office said that 550 senior high school pupils had already taken advantage of the option transfers to schools within their boundaries which went into effect last week.

—o O o—

FRANCIS GREGORY, associate superintendent of schools had already revealed that 250 junior high school pupils were being transferred to Easter and McFarland Junior High Schools from former Division 2 buildings.

According to the sudden changes in the "Corning Plan," pupils have the "option" of attending the school nearest them, according to the new boundaries, or remaining in the school they are now attending.

Pupils in the 6th, 9th, and 12th grades will not be allowed to transfer, since they will graduate this year, Dr. Corning said.

—o O o—

IN ANNOUNCING PREPARATION for the biggest and most important step in his detailed plan, the superintendent is doing what his severest critics said should have been done when the Supreme Court decision was announced.

"Let all pupils simply go to the schools nearest their home" civic leaders and parents asked.

The superintendent is also attempting what he always said he wanted to avoid most, namely, "the mass transfer and wholesale shifting of pupils.

—o O o—

"THIS WOULD BE MOST unfortunate for the children" Dr. Corning had said.

So, instead of putting his plan into effect at the opening of school when there would have been only one great change, he has waited until a week after school opened.

And most of the pupils eligible for the wholesale transfers are former Division 2 pupils—if they desire to be transferred at this time.

—o O o—

DR. CORNING SAID the decision to put the new boundaries into effect immediately was brought about by empty classrooms, a factor which school statisticians could not evidently foresee to months ago.

In announcing his new boundaries in July, Dr. Corning said they were devised on the basis of expected pupil enrollment, but his office repeatedly refused to give figures on this enrollment.

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"WE WISH WE didn't have to make predictions" the superintendent told reporters later. "They are never accurate" he added.

2,361 Pupils Request Immediate Shifts in Elementary Schools

By James G. Deane

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning yesterday announced that 2,361 elmentary school pupils have asked for immediate transfers to schools they are entitled to attend under racial integration.

Dr. Corning also disclosed that by next week almost 900 similar transfers will have been approved on the secondary level. Transfer of 354 Negro junior high pupils to formerly all-white schools has been ordered by next Monday, he announced. And officials have now approved 511 senior high transfers. The previously announced high school total was 436.

Most of the transfers involve Negro children moving to former white schools, and all involve children enrolled last year.

New School Boundaries.

The school system this fall drew up new school boundaries merging the former colored and white divisions. These non-racial boundaries took effect when school reopened for new pupils, but not for those enrolled last year.

Recently officials decided to put the new boundaries in effect for the old pupils, too. Those finding themselves in a different school zone under the new boundaries can move if they wish. It is these pupils who have been invited to request transfer.

Principals turned in the 2,361 transfer requests on the elementary level last Monday. Dr. Corning said none of these ... been approved yet, but the

hoped they would be by early next week. Approval depends on the availability of space and teachers, and some requests may not be granted until February or later, he added.

All but 30 of the elementary requests come from the 61 schools of the former Negro division. Only nine formerly all-white schools submitted requests.

To Increase Integration.

Dr. Corning did not disclose a breakdown of the schools to which the elementary pupils want to transfer. Most of them presumably belonged to the old white division, however.

At least three-fourths of the city's schools already have pupils of both races as a result of the dropping of race bars for new pupils. The new transfers, of course, will increase the extent of racial integration.

Large groups of children want to transfer from some grade schools. At 15 schools—all of the old colored division—the groups of prospective transferees number over 50. These 15 schools and the number of pupils asking transfers out of them are: Bryan, 141; Crummell, 94; Garrison, 76; Gage, 126; Logan, 84; Lovejoy, 60; Morgan, 76; Mott, 111; Nalle, 69; Park View, 133; Pierce, 70; Smothers, 106; Taylor, 54; Webb, 73, and Wilson, 70.

In the case of the nine schools of the old white division, the numbers of requests are very small. These are: Bancroft, 2; Benning, 5; Buchanan, 6; H. D. Cooke, 3; Edmonds, 1; Grant, 1; Kingsman, 10; Raymond, 1, and Stanton, 1. All these schools now have pupils of both races.

Dr. Corning said some teacher

School Superintendent Airs Plan Which May Guide Supreme Court

BY DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of District of Columbia schools, said Saturday that initia integration of Negro and white teachers and students has beer "amazingly successful."

The program, which brought a commendation from President Eisenhower last Thursday, may give the Supreme Court a clue on how school can be integrated without friction.

Corning said Negro and white teachers have been installed on one-fifth of the schools and unsegregated students are enrolled in about two-thirds of the classrooms.

SETS EXAMPLE

The district's smooth compliance with the court's ruling against segregation contrasts with a wait-and-see attitude in most of the affected states, active political opposition in others and threats of violence which have closed the schools at Milford, Del.

The great question remaining before the supreme court, to be argued beginning Dec. 6, is whether integration should be effected immediately or gradually in the twenty-one states which, like the district, have maintained separate schools for Negroes.

The court is to issue a decree early next year stating how integration must be carried out.

Corning's system involves elements of both the immediate and gradual proposals. Here is the program affecting just over 100,000 students, about 60,000 of whom are Negroes, and 3,620 teachers, of whom 1,943 are Negroes.

1. On the first day, Sept. 13, children were ordered to report to the same school they had attended, except in case where they had been travelling unusually long distances. But children entering for the first time were required to go to the school nearest them.

PARENTAL OPTION

2. Before the end of October, parents will be given the option of sending children either to the school they have been attending or to the school to which they belong geographically. If the child lives in the school district where is attending, there is no option.

3. Teachers have generally been assigned to the schools where they taught last year, but 17 of the 79 elementary and two of the 11 high schools already have both whites and Negroes on their teaching staffs.

Even before the exercise of the October options, all but 20 of the elementary and all but three of the high schools, formerly divided into white and Negro, now have at least a few students of the race formerly excluded. The filing of options in high schools has already begun.

In several cases, the proportion of both students and teachers from each race is large. Petworth elementary has 123 white and 370 Negro students, and seven white and five Negro teachers. At Raymond elementary, there are 341 Negroes in an enrollment of 493, and five Negroes on a teaching staff of 16.

STEP FURTHER

The October step will carry the schools further toward full integration. Since new students each year will be required to enroll by zones. any remaining optional factors will disappear over a period of time.

Corning said that despite rumors of possible friction, the first steps have been 'amazingly successful.' He said parents, teachers and children have outdone themselves "in a determined co-operative effort."

Integration also affects these schools. In practice, however, the change-over will be gradual. So far, no instructors have been transferred and only 32 students out of a combined total of about 900 have been shifted.

EDUCATION 1954 D.C. ADJUSTED

Without Fuss, Fanfare

Nation's Capital Now 'Model City'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-9-54 P. 1

By JOHN L. CLARK
(Political Analyst)

A unique model American city, carved out of prejudice, segregation and bigotry in the lowest form, is submitted as conclusive proof that investment in the Republican party is the wisest step Negroes can take in the coming elections.

The city is Washington, D. C. President Dwight D. Eisenhower is the architect.

Contractors and builders are impartial, full-blooded American men selected personally by the President.

Washington, D. C., is the nation's capital, governed by the United States Congress and the President.

* * *

RESIDENTS of "DC" have no vote, other than for delegates to Republican and Democratic National Conventions once every four years.

But, several million voters from the forty-eight states of the Union visit Washington, D. C., every year.

Until Eisenhower took office, these visitors wondered whether the beautiful city on the Potomac was the capital of Mississippi or some other state in the deep "white supremacy South."

Negroes were treated as chattels, denied by law and custom, any of the rights and privileges provided in the Constitution of the United States.

Courier
Sat. 10-9-54

AS A CONSECRATED "States' Righter," the President used powers of his office and changed (his state) Washington, D. C., into a city without second-class citizenship for Negroes or other minority groups.

He started off by interpreting the decision against segregation in the Thompson Restaurant case to apply to all public accommodations — hotels, private dining rooms, theatres, amusements.

When the United States Supreme Court ruled this year that segregation in schools was unconstitutional, Eisenhower ordered the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners to start integration at once.

Previously fire departments had mixed staffs under the President's orders.

* * *

MIXED SCHOOLS had been set up on military installations and in the services.

The President's Contract Committee, under Vice President Richard M. Nixon, cracked down on all persons and firms doing business with the Federal Government or using Federal money for any purpose.

Today, in every activity where Eisenhower has authority, Negroes live, work and play on the same equal level as all other races.

The overall accomplishments of President Eisenhower in abolishing second-class citizenship amounts to dividends for Negroes never paid before under any Democratic party or President.

To increase these dividends, as would any wise investor, Negroes are expected to give the President more support in Congress by voting for Republican nominees.

ALTHOUGH President Roosevelt devised many methods to feed and house the needy, restore farmers to the profit-making class and elevate organized labor to a better bargaining position with management, the Negro in Washington, D. C., lived under the same prejudiced restraints as imposed in the deep South.

President Truman went on record repeatedly for Congressional approval of a fair employment practices law.

* * *

BUT NEITHER Roosevelt nor Truman had the courage to demand statutory equality for Negroes in the nation's capital.

The President has placed great emphasis on the parts of his program enacted by the Eighty-third Congress, but modestly refrained from mentioning the striking transformation of the District of Columbia, achieved by his own individual daring.

These improvements amount to dividends and should be protected by electing more Republicans to Congress to create an invincible "Eisenhower Team."

EDUCATION 1954

D.C.

ADJUSTED

Steps in school desegregation

WASHINGTON

May 26 — Supt. Hobart Corning revealed plans for new school boundaries to be announced later. He also announced a gradual desegregation of schools including immediate transfer of 2700 Division 2 pupils to 18 Division 1 elementary schools to relieve overcrowding.

June 23 — Plans announced for completion of desegregation by 1955 with gradual use of new school boundaries beginning in Sept., 1954 for all elementary and junior high new pupils, Feb. 1955 for all school graduates and September, 1955 for all pupils.

Immediate "hardship" transfers for pupils who live near segregated schools was also announced.

July 1 — SUPERINTENDENT announced new boundaries for 165 elementary, junior and senior high schools.

Sept. 13 — School opened on partial desegregated basis without incident.

Sept. 17 — Plans announced to place new boundaries into effect immediately for senior high school pupils.

Sept. 21 — SUPERINTENDENT announced that elementary pupils could begin to make application immediately for transfers based upon new boundaries.

Sept. 22 — Superintendent announced that all boundaries were being placed into effect for junior high school.

Sept. 29 — Superintendent announced slight delay in elementary school transfers on basis of new boundaries until all addresses were checked.

Oct. 4 — SENIOR HIGH school pupils in northeast and southeast schools refused to attend classes because of "overcrowded conditions as a result of stepped-up desegregation."

Oct. 7 — Superintendent Corning announced that pupils who continue to remain out of school will suffer loss of privileges.

Oct. 8 — Superintendent announced that no further desegregation changes will be made until February, 1955, after the completion of the requested elementary school transfers.

Oct. 11 — Schools return to normal.

EDUCATION 1954

EFFECTS OF INTEGRATION

Negro Pupils Outnumber Whites in U.S. Capital

Reprinted From U.S. News and World Report an independent weekly published at Washington, Copyright, 1954, United States News Publishing Co.

WASHINGTON — Effects of mixed schools, now beginning to appear in Washington, D.C., are pointing to big changes ahead in the nation's capital. Many capital residents are starting to wonder: Will Negroes some day outnumber whites in Washington?

The experience of Washington—the first major city to turn from segregated to integrated schools—may have meaning for other cities.

For 20 years the percentage of Negroes has been increasing steadily in Washington's population, growing even faster in the district's public schools. Already Negro pupils outnumber whites.

Since school integration was ordered in Washington last summer, this trend has picked up speed.

Fewer Whites

The number of white pupils who enrolled in Washington's newly mixed public schools last September was 8.7 per cent smaller than a year ago. Nearly 4,000 white pupils who normally would have been expected to enroll were unaccountably missing. This was the sharpest one-year drop in white enrollment in the city's history.

In some schools, where parents were given advance notice last spring that segregation was coming, barely half as many white students showed up this year as last year. By contrast, Washington schools that remained all white lost only a few students. Some gained in enrollment. Generally, the schools that lost white pupils most heavily were those admitting the most Negroes.

While white enrollment is dropping, Negroes continue to increase. The number of Negroes went up nearly as much as the number of white went down in the September enrollment.

The changes in white enrollment after school integration are shown in the accompanying tables.

What is happening, these figures indicate, is that many white families with children of school age are moving out of Washington. Most go into nearby Virginia or Maryland suburbs, where schools are still segregated and there are fewer Negroes.

Some parents have told school authorities frankly why they are moving: to avoid sending their children to mixed schools.

Statistics show a significant pattern. The biggest decline in white enrollment in September occurred in the 18 schools that were announced last spring as the first schools that would be integrated when the autumn term began. Parents in these school districts had time to move if they objected. When schools opened in September, the total white enrollment in these 18 schools dropped 24.6 per cent—nearly three times the city-wide average.

One school that became 60 per cent Negro lost over half of its white pupils. Another, with 69.1 per cent of its pupils now colored, lost 45.3 per cent of its whites. A third, which now has 44.1 per cent Negro enrollment, reported a 44.6 per cent decline in white enrollment.

On the other hand, a school that so far has been assigned no Negro pupils reported that its white enrollment jumped one-fifth. Four other all-white schools showed gains instead of losses in white pupils, and in 10 others white losses were slight.

These figures indicate that some white families, instead of moving entirely out of Washington, are moving out of sections thickly populated with Negroes into districts that are mostly white.

This shift, some suggest, could reverse the trend of the last few years, which was toward greater mixing of Negroes and whites in the same neighborhood. Until this year, although the races might live side by side, they went to separate schools. Now, with schools mixed, it appears that the tendency may become greater for the whites to congregate in one section of the city, where at least most of the school pupils would be white.

Private Schools

Racial integration, school authorities point out, is not the only cause for the sharp declines in white enrollment. Factors not connected with integration account for part of them. There have been minor alterations in a few school-district boundaries, occasional changes in housing patterns.

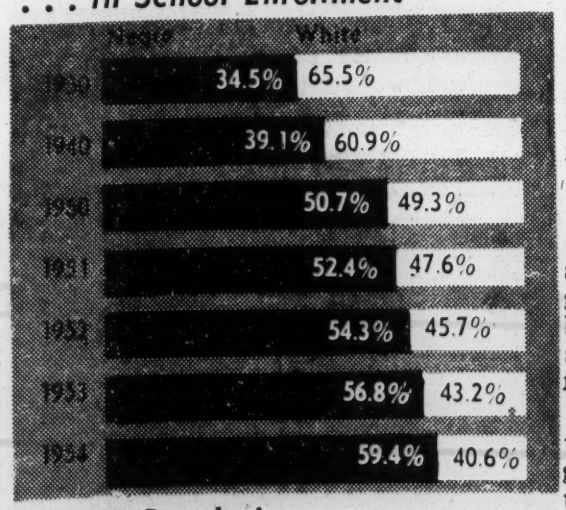
Not all the missing white children have moved. A few have entered private schools, some of which are still segregated, or have succeeded in being transferred to other city schools where Negroes are fewer.

Some parents, too, who come to Washington only for congressional sessions, are known to be leaving their children now in schools back home instead of bringing them along to the capital.

An official study has been ordered, to find out just where all the white pupils who disappeared have gone—and why.

WASHINGTON WHITE AND NEGRO RATIOS

. . . In School Enrollment



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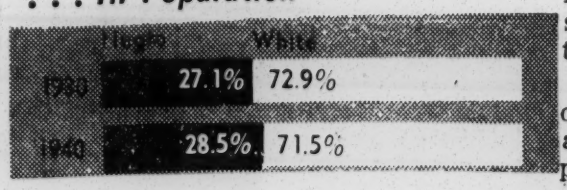
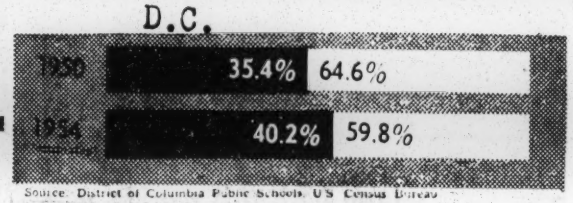


D.C. ADJUSTED



Source: District of Columbia Public Schools, U.S. Census Bureau

Most school authorities who are willing to discuss the situation, however, agree that the integration order is playing a considerable part in the changing enrollment pattern.

Influ Began in '40

In 1930, there were only 133,000 Negroes in Washington and 354,000 whites. Around 1940, a big influx of Negroes began. Many were drawn to federal jobs being opened to their race. Others were attracted by the capital's gradual elimination of racial restrictions, the opportunity to escape "Jim Crow" barriers still prevailing in adjacent Southern States.

As Washington grew during World War II and early post-war years, its Negro population grew increasingly faster than its white.

Since 1950, in fact, the number of white Washington residents has declined while the number of Negroes has continued to climb. In 1950, the decennial census showed 517,965 whites and 280,803 Negroes living in Washington. Now, in 1954, the white population is estimated at around 485,000—a decline of nearly 33,000—and the Negro population is up nearly 49,000 to about 330,000.

Enrollment Figures

What this trend means is emphasized by school-enrollment figures. In the schools, Negroes have increased in number even faster than in the general population. By 1950, Negroes had outstripped whites in school enrollment, and today nearly 60 per cent of all Washington's public-school pupils are Negroes. This is the highest percentage of Negro pupils in any major U.S. city, even in the Deep South.

When these Negro children become adults and raise families of their own the proportion of Negroes to whites will become even greater.

A high Negro birth rate is one big factor in the disproportionately large Negro school population. Another contributor is the nature of the population in a capital city. Many white residents are young Government employes, single or childless. Others are aging officials, whose children are grown.

Expansion Limited

Washington, restricted to the boundaries of the District of Columbia, cannot expand its area like most cities. As rapid growth created congestion, much of the population increase spilled over into nearby States.

Many white Government workers, when they married and started rearing families, moved out into the suburbs. Every time a white family moved out, a Negro family—usually larger—took its place.

Now, with the end of school segregation, a new impetus appears to have been added to this population shift that may some day make Negroes the majority race in the nation's capital.

EDUCATION 1954

D.C.

Washington Speeds Up Integration Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—School officials Saturday were checking space in elementary and junior high schools to see whether new unsegregated school zones can go into effect immediately.

The new zones were drafted this year by Superintendent Hobart M. Corning but not put into effect immediately. There was concern that if all colored and white students in certain zones chose to go to the nearest school instead of staying in their old buildings, there would be overcrowding.

The first week of the new term has shown some unexpected space in high schools and officials already have put the new zones into effect there, allowing all pupils to attend the school nearest his home. About 450 additional colored students are expected to transfer to formerly all-white schools.

Ordering a speed-up in desegregation of the schools here, Dr. Corning set three changes in the integration program for Monday:

1. Tenth and eleventh grade students were allowed to ask for transfer to other senior high schools on the basis of new boundary lines approved July 1 by the Board of Education.

2. More junior high school students were moved into Eastern high school to relieve overcrowding in other buildings.

3. Approximately 25 colored students were admitted to Macfarland Junior high school.

Dr. Corning sent a circular to all senior high school principals Wednesday telling them it has been decided to advance the time for options provided in the desegregation timetable for tenth and eleventh grade students.

According to the original schedule, options were not to be effective until next February. Meetings were to be held in October, publicizing the "option" system. Then parents were to file applications for transfer of their children to buildings serving their residential areas under new desegregated school boundaries.

On the basis of these applications, transfers would be put into effect at the beginning next February 1.

This would avoid moving children from one class or building to another in the middle of a school semester, which Dr. Corning has said would do them no good.

To put the speed-up into effect for tenth and eleventh graders immediately, transfer applications were to be filed with principals by Monday, and must be forwarded to First Assistant Superintendents Norman J. Nelson and Harold A. Haynes (colored) Tuesday morning.

Approval of transfers will be based on teacher availability and building space, Dr. Corning said.

District of Columbia school enrollment figures Thursday showed that Miner Teachers college, maintained for colored students when schools were segregated, still has no white students, although Wilson Teachers college, formerly white, has enrolled 32 colored students in addition to 348 white students.

The figures were included in the first breakdown of white and colored students and teachers in the partially desegregated local public schools.

The statistics also show that teachers are mixed bi-acially, at only two senior high schools—Eastern and McKinley, which are attended by large numbers of colored students.

Seven junior highs have mixed faculties. Of 121 elementary schools, 27 have merged faculties.

Of eleven senior high schools, all except Spingarn, Armstrong and Woodrow Wilson are integrated. The five vocational high schools remain strictly all-white or all-colored.

Browne, Douglass, Eliot, Garnet-Patterson, Langley, Miller and Randall, all still colored, are the only junior high schools with no mixed students and faculties. Fourteen junior highs, including all ten formerly white schools, have enrolled both colored and white students.

Of 165 elementary schools, 27 remain completely white or colored.

High Court Fixes Hearings on Bias

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Supreme Court announced today it will begin hearings Dec. 6 on detailed decrees to enforce its historic ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.

The court also announced that it has extended until Nov. 15 the deadline for interested states to file briefs or to request a chance to be heard in December. The previous deadline was Oct. 1.

Seven states have already notified the court they want to appear either in oral arguments or as interested parties at the hearing. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Question for debate is how and when the Supreme Court will issue final orders for ending segregation of white and Negro students.

In handing down the anti-segregation ruling last spring, the court took note of its sweeping socio-political impact and took the unusual step of postponing actual enforcement decrees until after further hearings.

One of the big questions to be settled at the December session is whether states which now practice segregation should be given a substantial "grace period" in which to comply with the ruling.

Court Rejects Plea Of Federation to Halt Desegregation

By James G. Deane

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut yesterday refused to issue a court order halting District public school race desegregation.

Judge Schweinhaut, ruling on a plea by the white Federation of Citizens' Associations for an immediate restraining order, declared that the Supreme Court "has definitely, unequivocally and categorically held that there cannot be segregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia."

He added:

"It remains for the Board of Education to determine how the change shall be made."

Plans "Wholly Practicable."

The judge added that in his opinion, present integration plans are "wholly practicable."

"Of course it operates a hardship in some cases, indeed, I suppose in many cases," Judge Schweinhaut declared. But any such broad change involves hardships, he said, asserting that the equities of the case favored the general public rather than the "relatively small number of people who would be suffering inconvenience."

Judge Schweinhaut's ruling was made on a request by the citizens' federation and a group of parents for an immediate restraining order or injunction halting integration plans which are scheduled to take effect when schools reopen next Monday.

The jurist, while refusing to issue such an immediate order, declined to dismiss the law suit filed by the federation August 31 against integration.

The dismissal was requested by Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman following Judge Schweinhaut's ruling on the plea for quick action.

Judge Schweinhaut declared: "I see nothing left in this case."

Chance to Argue Motion.

But he added that the federation attorneys should have an opportunity to argue against the dismissal motion by Mr. Korman.

This had the effect of leaving the federation's suit before the court, but there is no prospect of further court action before schools open.

Furthermore, Judge Schweinhaut's comment made it clear that dismissal of the suit is likely.

Mr. Korman said he will file a formal dismissal motion soon, but he did not say when.

Attorney David C. Colladay, presenting the federation's case, urged Judge Schweinhaut to preserve the "status quo" in the District's school system until the Supreme Court issues a formal decree ordering its May 17 anti-segregation ruling carried out. Mr. Colladay argued that until such a decree, the Board of Education is without authority to end segregation.

Doubts Own Authority.

Judge Schweinhaut, however early in the 2-hour-long hearing in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, said he had "grave doubt" of his own authority to delay integration.

"You're asking me to stop the wheels when the Supreme Court could have, but did not itself stop the wheels," the jurist told Mr. Colladay.

Asserting that the Supreme Court "certainly knew the multitude of problems" facing the School Board in ending segregation, the judge said:

"The Supreme Court has held unequivocally that segregation is unconstitutional. This School Board, aware of that, decided to do something about it, and it has done so."

It may be, Judge Schweinhaut continued, that the School Board's plan will differ in some respects from the broad master plan expected from the Supreme Court. But if so, he said, the School Board could then revise its plan. And he added:

"Is that perhaps a more logical, natural and more legalistic solution to the problem than for the School Board to sit on its hands, so to speak, and say, 'Well, I know segregation is illegal, because the Supreme Court has said so, but I'm not going to change the situation any until the Supreme Court tells me how I can change it.'

"Backward Thinking."

"Isn't that backward thinking rather than forward thinking?"

Mr. Colladay answered this question with a no. He went on to protest that the city's integration plans, because the Supreme Court has not issued its own plan, may be only temporary, and that they leave parents wondering what further changes are in store.

Mr. Colladay specifically cited the hardship he said is being imposed on some newly enrolling pupils who must attend schools having chiefly children of the opposite race.

Judge Schweinhaut said some disruption of personal plans and desires is inevitable.

Mr. Korman spoke only briefly in answering the federation's suit. He read a statement from School Supt. Hobart M. Corning defending integration plans and asserting that the school system in fact already is integrated. Mr. Korman said integration, not segregation, is now the status quo, and that a reversal of present plans would bring "utter chaos."

The Jutice Department, at the start of the hearing, asked to intervene in the case as a friend of the court. A statement submitted by the department, represented at the hearing by Assistant Attorney General Warren E. Berger and United States Attorney Leo A. Rover, defended the School Board's right to order integration and cited what it called the expressed wish of President Eisenhower for quick integration.

D. C. School Head Says De-Segregation Is 'Amazingly Successful'

Call P 1 Fri. 10-1-54

Kansas City, Mo.

By DARRELL GARWOOD

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The program, which brought a commendation from President Eisenhower last Thursday, may give the Supreme court a clue on how schools can be integrated without friction.

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Kansas City Mo.

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The October step will carry the schools further toward full integration. Since new students each year will be required to enroll by zones, any remaining optional factors will disappear over a period of time.

Corning said that despite rumors of possible friction, the first steps have been "amazingly successful." He said parents, teachers and children have outdone themselves 'in a determined co-operative effort."

Integration also affects these schools. In practice, however, the change-over will be gradual. So far, no instructors have been transferred and only 32 students out of a combined total of about 900 have been shifted.

Camalier Calls Integration Success

Commissioner Renah F. Camalier last night labeled the start of District public school race integration a success.

Mr. Camalier made the comment on the weekly "Report to the people" program on radio station WWDC.

The school system last week opened with both white and colored pupils and teachers in many schools.

Mr. Camalier said he was confident the integration process would continue to move smoothly.

The city official said special police patrols assigned to schools last week are continuing on duty, but he said the quiet opening had borne out the expectation of school and police officials that integration would not bring trouble.

Mr. Camalier also said that he felt the city heads would set up a new agency, reporting directly to them, to take over the work of co-ordinating vocational rehabilitation, which is being transferred to the city from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Supreme Court Set To Tackle Schools Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court came back from a four-month vacation today and opened a new term expected to produce far-reaching decisions on how to end segregation in the public schools.

There were only formalities in today's 25-minute ceremony and the court's actual business won't start until next Monday. The final segregation decisions are not expected until next spring.

The court has set the week of Dec. 6 for hearing new arguments on public school segregation, which it declared unconstitutional last May 17. The new arguments are intended to help the court determine how and when to order integration into effect.

Some affected areas have already moved to end segregation and in some instances there has been resistance on the part of white students and parents who object to the mixing of white and Negro students. In other instances all has gone quietly.

Timed For Session

Even as the court met today, there were demonstrations against mixed classes at two Washington high schools, McKinley and Anacostia. They did not appear, however, to have been timed to the court session.

As usual, a capacity crowd turned out for the opening session, but the only business transacted was the admission of 114 lawyers to practice before the high tribunal. About 400 cases are awaiting action.

The nine black-robed justices were served for the first time in the court's history by a Negro page. Charles Vernon Bush, 14, son of an educational director at Howard University here, took his place at the high bench along with three white boys. Young Bush already is attending classes at the page boys' school in the Capitol, the first Negro ever admitted to the school.

Segregation Arguments Slated Dec. 6

Supreme Court May Time Edicts With Schools'End

By The Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 22. — The Supreme Court today fixed December 6 for the start of arguments on how to end public school segregation. The timing raised a possibility that final decrees may not come until about the time for the spring windup of classes.

Announcing the December date, Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey said this was the earliest time the arguments could be heard. The court's argument schedules for October and November were already filled.

The date was agreed on at a closed conference of seven of the justices. Justices Douglas and Minton have not returned from their vacations, but they sent their agreement with the decision and thus made it unanimous.

To Decide How, When

The new arguments will pick up not only the question of how to order the end of school segregation, which was unanimously declared unconstitutional last May 17. Another major question will be the timing in final orders for desegregation.

The court's opinion last May asked interested attorneys to discuss whether decrees should require the admission of Negro children "forthwith" to schools nearest their homes, or whether there should be an "effective, gradual adjustment."

Attorneys also were asked to discuss whether, in event orders were issued for gradual integration, the court should give detailed instruction, appoint a special master to study and recommend methods, or allow lower federal courts to devise detailed arrangements.

Can Last 18 Hours

The December arguments could run a total of 18 hours, taking up most of five afternoon sessions. They are not likely to take that much time, however, because attorneys will be expected to avoid presentation of repetitious points and all lawyers who have the right to appear may not choose to do so.

The five cases directly involved in the May decision—those from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware, and the District of Columbia—have been allotted a total of 10 hours on the December argument schedule. Attorney General Brownell was given an hour.

Seven states not directly involved in the decision have notified Willey they wish to file friend-of-the-court briefs or take part in December's oral argument. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee, and Oklahoma.

Under normal court routine, the justices listen to arguments in open session and then discuss the issue in later closed conference. Periods of a month or six weeks often elapse from the time arguments are heard until the court makes known its decision. Frequently the time lapse runs into months.

Efforts to stop alleged segregation immediately in public schools in Hillsboro, Ohio, failed in a U. S. district court. Story on Page 5.

Students in D.C. Strike Over Race

Cut Classes In Protest Against Negro Enrollment

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON. — (INS) More than 1,000 white students at Washington senior and junior high schools cut classes Monday and Tuesday in protest against racial integration and officials said "unidentified adults" were urging the teen-agers to stage demonstrations.

Police broke up a mass protest by some 300 students at Anacostia high school with the stern warning that "mobe rule" would not be tolerated. They arrested four demonstrators, two of them juveniles, one 20 years old and the other 21. The older two will be charged with disorderly conduct and agitation.

Board of education spokesmen said the portest group at Anacostia was "larger than Monday's." Disturbances at Anacostia and McKinley senior high schools Monday were the first outbreaks in the District of Columbia since integration of Negro and white students began last month.

The protest movement spread Tuesday to Eastern and Sousa high schools, and to Kramer, Stuart, McFarland, Hine, and Taft junior high schools.

Eastern reported 200 absentees; Kramer, 200; Sousa, "a few;" Stuart, 69; McFarland, 75; Hine, 200 and Taft, 600. Appeals by principals at the respective schools resulted in some desertions from the milling ranks of anti-integration groups.

In Baltimore, where white students rioted last Friday and staged a "protest march" on the City Hall Monday, the situation eased and absenteeism decreased.

Young Baltimoreans in groups of 20 to 50 were clustered in various parts of the city, but police kept them on the move.

A bevy of Baltimore mothers, some of them carrying babies, aired their complaints against integration to school superintendent John Fischer, who has said that the protests resulted from a "germ that drifted down from Delaware." He referred to anti-integration troubles at Milford, Del.

Special police details, numbering more than 600 officers armed with night sticks, patrolled Baltimore schools.

In Washington, school officials expressed regret that students and parents had seen fit to ignore President Eisenhower's plea that the nation's capital serve as a "model" for orderly transition from segregated to non-segregated schools.

Meanwhile, officers of Anacostia's cadet corps absented themselves from their classes to beg their fellow students to end their "strike" and, instead, sign a petition to the board of education, listing their grievances.

Cadet Col. Melvin Long, 17, told the demonstrators, "We think this is hurting Anacostia." He said that if the protesting group would sign the petition, he and other cadet officers would take the document to the board.

Police, in breaking up the mass protest, seized one boy and thrust him into a patrol wagon, where he was detained for 15 minutes.

There were reports that a group of students from another high school planned a "march" on the Supreme Court to protest the high tribunal's ban on segregated education, but Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning said he had no knowledge of any such move.

Deputy Chief Inspector George W. Wallrodt estimated that about 300 teen-agers were involved in the Anacostia demonstration. Wallrodt told the youths: "There is not going to be any mob rule around the area of this school or any other school."

His warning went unheeded by the cat-calling youngsters until the patrol wagon arrived. The students withdrew to a point about half a block from Anacostia high, where they were joined by several hundred younger pupils from Kramer junior high school.

The junior high group attempted to stage a parade, but it ended when Wallrodt ordered dispersal and personally seized a confederate flag and a placard carried by a leader of the group. The card read: "We Whites Demand our Rights."

Wallrodt told the Anacostia and Kramer students: "We won't permit any kind of mob action or loitering. Either go to school or go home."

No disorder was reported at McKinley high school, where there was a mild demonstration Monday. Some absenteeism was reported at Eastern high school, which received an influx of Negro students when segregation ended last month.

One white student striker at the Anacostia school said he believed that more than the 500 students who refused to attend classes Monday would be absent Tuesday.

Meanwhile, Police Chief Robert V. Murray cancelled all police leaves and ordered extra hours of duty.

Superintendent Corning, in a special statement, declared that the order ending segregation was in line with the Supreme court decision and a board of education ruling.

Only one arrest was made Monday. A 15-year-old boy was taken into custody when police said they heard him cry "Let's Jump 'em" to other white students who were following two Negro youths.

While demonstrations were going on at the two Washington schools and in Baltimore, the Supreme Court — which had ordered the end to segregation in all U. S. public schools — convened for its fall term in a judicial atmosphere.

The court has scheduled new hearings to begin Dec. 6 to decide on a decree under which all states will end segregation.

In Baltimore, a few hundred students, chanting songs and carrying signs protesting integration, marched Monday, but school officials said nearly all classes were "operating normally."

Police Commissioner Beverly Ober, in a statement carried over local radio and television stations, declared that laws bar keeping children away from school and warned that the city "is not going to tolerate picketing by children." Although he cited the law as an appeal rather than a threat, he implied that arrests and possible fines may be in store for parents who permit their children to remain away from classes.

Monday night, Bryant W. Bowles of Arlington, Va., organizer of the "National Association for Advancement of White People,' addressed a mass meeting at Ritchie raceway near Baltimore.

A small crowd, estimated at about 1,000, mostly from Baltimore, attended. Bowles proposed a motion to keep white students out of schools where Negroes were allowed to attend.

The motion was adopted after Bowles said: "All those opposed say 'no' and run." It passed unanimously.

'Green Light' Sought For Larger Staffs In Grade Schools

By James G. Deane

School officials are hoping the Commissioners and Congress will give the green light to staffing District grade schools with assistant principals, more clerks and other new personnel next year.

Charles N. Zellers, school system business officer, said last week more adequate grade school staffing has high priority in the proposed 1955-6 school budget, on which the Commissioners soon will hold hearings. Executive sessions on city departmental requests start Tuesday, and a public hearing is scheduled for September 30.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning submitted the proposed school budget to the Board of Education last month. It includes $29,592,000 for operating expenses. With construction items added, the budget totals more than $36.5 million.

Sought for Several Years.

School officials, backed by principals, teachers and parent groups, have wanted funds for grade school assistant principals and clerks for several years. Dr. Corning told the school board there aren't enough clerks now to go around, and principals, especially in the larger schools, are overburdened with paper work.

The proposed budget asks $41,300 for clerks and $109,285 for assistant principals. The latter would be appointed in every school with at least 24 teachers.

Mr. Zellers pointed out that most secondary schools already have such personnel even though in some cases they do not have as large enrollments as grade schools lacking them.

Provide for Specialists.

"We'd like to see elementary schools get caught up," he declared.

Besides new administrative help, the proposed budget provides for a number of specialized elementary teachers now lacking or in short supply.

The amount asked for these specialists is $225,155. It would add 18 teachers for slow-learning or atypical children, eight for remedial reading, seven for speech correction, three for the mentally retarded, three for music, three for art, five for science and three for the visiting instruction corps, which teaches shut-ins.

Assistant principals also are being sought for Bell, Chamberlain, Phelps and Washington vocational high schools.

Clerks Reorganized.

Officials have disclosed, meanwhile, that the clerical staff in the elementary schools has been reorganized in connection with the new racial integration program.

Clerks throughout the city have been re-assigned according to school enrollments. This has given formerly colored schools more and formerly white schools fewer clerks. The white schools formerly had somewhat more in relation to enrollment.

The new positions in colored schools were filled by new appointments rather than transfers, an official reported. So far no clerks of the opposite race have been assigned at any schools, this official said, although there is no longer any rule barring such assignment.

Schools Acting On 452 Pupils' Transfer Bids

Officials to Invite Early Requests by Elementary Children

By James G. Deane

Quick action on 452 transfer requests from District high school students was expected today from school officials.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning announced that the 452 requests had been received, and an aide shortly afterwards said they were already being processed. It was reported the processing might be finished today.

Officials invited the transfer requests last week as one step in rounding out the school system's new race integration program. Yesterday they followed it up by announcing that many elementary pupils also would be invited to request transfers.

Basis for transfer action on both levels is a decision to put new non-racial school boundaries into effect sooner than originally planned for pupils who were enrolled last year. The new boundaries already are in effect for new pupils.

Surplus of Space.

Dr. Corning disclosed last week that formerly white high schools had more extra space than anticipated after enrolling fall students Monday and that more colored pupils could be accommodated in them.

Assistant Supt. Harold A. Haynes subsequently revealed that 438 students in the four high schools of the former colored division reportedly wanted to transfer elsewhere.

Students invited to seek transfer are those living in new non-racial zones outside those of the schools they now attend. Under integration plans, all such students have a choice of moving to the proper school according to the new map, or staying where they are.

Of the 452 high school students who want to move, all but a few are understood to be colored. Dr. Corning said they want to go to the following schools, in the numbers indicated: Eastern, 173; Roosevelt, 138; McKinley, 96; Anacostia, 26; Western, 8; Spingarn, 6; Dunbar, 2; Armstrong, Cardozo and Coolidge, 1 each.

Permission Not Automatic.

Only McKinley has any sizable group of colored students as yet among the formerly all-white high schools, although Eastern already has a majority of colored youngsters in its junior high unit.

Officials have not disclosed whether all the requested transfers will be permitted. No plans for similar transfers on the junior high level have yet been announced, either. Junior high graduates next February are slated to enter high schools without race restriction anyway.

On the elementary level, parents are to be asked to make written requests for transfers by next Monday, if they wish them. The transfers granted will be made October 4. At least several thousand transfers may be made, although officials have made no estimate of the potential number.

Some teacher shifts may also be required by the pupil moves, Associate Supt. Carl F. Hansen said.

Georgetown Day School pioneered integration

Afro-American p. 6 Sat. 12-9-54
Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON

One of the most unusual and thoroughly competent educational institutions in the District is the interracial Georgetown Day School at 4001 Nebraska Ave., NW.

Headed by Mrs. Agnes O'Neill, principal and founder, the school has three colored members on its faculty. They are:

—o O o—

MRS. SHIZU F. COLES, 2416 3rd St., NE., dietitian; Mrs. Betty Lightfoot Blanding, 1909 19th St., NW., ceramics teacher; and Mrs. Gertrude B. Elmore, 830 18th St., NE., a kindergarten teacher.

Of the 125 pupils enrolled in the school this year, approximately 30 are colored, according to Bernard Wanderman, executive manager of the school.

—o O o—

MR. WANDERMAN stressed the fact that ever since the school has opened some 10 years ago, "there are not and have never been any distinctions in the school based on race, religion or nationality."

The school began operations on an integrated basis, Mr. Wanderman said, because of the dissatisfaction of some parents with the teaching methods of the District public schools, and because they disliked segregation.

Cost of tuition at the school is $440 a year, which includes everything, books, fees, and any other charges. In the public schools there are "extras" which are charged in addition to the tuition fees.

THE COLORED pupils at the school are drawn from such families as those of the Ethiopian ambassador of the U.S., Howard University staff members, doctors, lawyers and other professionals.

However, the school does have a scholarship fund which spends about $2,500 a year to aid children of lower income families to attend.

"We do not want this school to look like a school for rich people's children," Mr. Wanderman said.

—o O o—

NOW OPERATING in a building which is 200 years old, the school is building its own new modern building next year at MacArthur Blvd. and Chain Bridge Rd., NW.

Plans for the new school show that it will be in a class with the finest in the city, although not extreme in design. There will be spacious classrooms, workrooms, play areas and recreation space. The kindergarten will have its own area with new facilities.

—o O o—

THE CHILDREN receive instructions in a variety of fields, ranging from kindergarten through junior high school. At present the school is set up for a capacity of 160 pupils.

The new school will be ready for occupancy early in 1955.

—o O o—

THE SCHOOL was founded in 1945 by Mrs. Agnes Inglis O'Neil, who is still its director, comparable to the principal of public schools.

It is a non-profit corporation, owned by the parents of the children who attend it. It was started as a "parents cooperative.

—o O o—

INCIDENTALLY, THE only way one can tell that colored pupils attend the school is by actually seeing the young colored pupils. There are no racial quotas kept in the school records.

This, of course, placed the Georgetown Day School far out in front of the District in the field of integrated education.

Its wisdom in such a policy has been proved by the satisfaction of the parents who have sent their children there.

—o O o—

THE INSTITUTION is progressive in that it emphasizes the needs of each child and relies on a relaxed atmosphere and small classes to fully develop each child's potential abilities.

Each day the kindergarten children split into two groups. One group enjoys recreation; the other makes its own beds and enjoys a "nap" period of sleep.

—o O o—

THE NEW building will be of masonry and glass construction on split levels, containing ten classrooms, an auditorium, kitchen, a shop, library, offices and auxiliary rooms.

Playground facilities will allow the pupils to continue to romp in children's fashion and enjoy growing up in the healthy out-of-doors manner to which they have become accustomed at Grasslands, the name of their present school site.

THERE IS a maximum of harmony and fellowship at the Georgetown Day School, between both the pupils and the faculty.

In such a pleasant an atmosphere the children are exposed to the very best of cultural and inspirational influences.

The Georgetown Day School is competent in the task it is dedicated to performing. It is a model for the District.

Ike Pleased Over D. C. De-Segregation

Call p. 1
Tri. 12-1-54
Evening Star Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Eisenhower is pleased with the way in which desegregation has been accomplished in the public schools of Washington.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer disclosed Friday that he had received a note from Mr. Eisenhower in which the President expressed his pleasure at the progress of integration in the local public school system. Mr. Spencer had telegraphed Mr. Eisenhower at the summer White House in Denver that the opening day of the schools here had gone smoothly.

"I am happy to have your favorable report on the District's opening school day with mixed classes and faculties," the President's note said.

"I feel certain that it will continue to run smoothly," the note added.

Shortly after the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the President told Mr. Spencer that he hoped integration in the District of Columbia would serve as a model for the rest of the nation and asked to be kept informed on the progress being made.

Informed of Mr. Eisenhower's comment, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools here, said:

"We are very much gratified that the President of the United States has recognized the plan is working smoothly here in Washington. Knowing of his keen interest in the establishment of integration in the schools, we have been particularly anxious to know of his reaction to the things we have done.

"Apparently he is pleased. His letter to Commissioner Spencer will be very gratifying to all my associates.

Mr. Spencer also said he was pleased with the smoothness with which integration was effected here. Noting that desegregation is now slated for virtual completion within a few days, Mr. Spencer said:

"The superintendent and his staff and the Board of Education deserve a great deal of credit for the way this thing has been handled."

Junior High Students Get D. C. Offer Of Transfer

Post p. 35
Washington D.C.

Corning Announces Integration Success Lets Youths Shift to School Near Home

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday told the board of education that today veteran junior high school students will be asked if they want to transfer now to schools nearer their homes.

Thurs 9-23-54

Corning explained that because of the success of integration since school opened last week he already has put this question to grade school and senior high students.

He said visits to the District's integrated classrooms showed "fine spirit, pleasant relationships, and a buzz or coordinated activities that spell good schools in full operation."

Under Corning's step-by-step, one year integration blueprint, new school zones redrawn without regard to race were followed September 13 by all students new to Washington public schools. Most old students returned to last year's buildings.

Requests Processed

As a next step—formerly to have been taken by mid-October—these old students are being asked if they want to exercise their "option" to move to the school serving their homes. The elementary and junior high transfer requests must be returned to principals Monday. On October 1, Corning will announce how many grads school pupils may transfer October 4 to schools which have room for them.

Some 460 requests sof high school students for transfer now are being processed to see if these boundaries can go into operation Friday instead of in February as originally proposed. Corning yesterday set no effective date for junior high zones, but all boundaries must go into operation by next fall.

Corning told the School Board thatt he gradual use of zones has brought about 700 requests from parents to transfer their children out of present schools. He said a committee of eight school officers is reviewing these cases and will make a decision on each request.

Of 500 letters already reviewed, Corning said "favorable adjustments" have been made in 60 percent of the cases. About 10 percent of the cases have been rejected and the remaining 30 percent are dependent on the so-called student option plan, Corning said. There are 200 additional cases still before the committee.

Some Disappointed

"There have been some unhappy and some disappointed individuals," Corning said. He added that a number of parents sought transfers for their children because of the effects the new boundaries had on their family routine.

For example, Corning said, a beginning kindergarten student had to enter the school nearest home while his brothers and sisters were attending another school. He said the option system will unite these youngsters. Other cases involved pupils who, until all school zones begin to function travel long distances to class.

Mrs. Henry A. Bartlett, president of the Federation of Citizens Association, yesterday urged school board members to make school boundaries flexible where children constitute a small racial minority in individual schools. Several weeks ago the federation tried without success to seek a Federal court order to block the start of integration this term.

"Can we afford to use children's lives in a sociological experiment which adds nothing to the advancement of the Negro race . . . ?" She said these minority or "hardship" situations are causing people to keep their children out of school. She said this particularly was true of kindergarteners.

5 D. C. Students to Go To New Rochelle for Look at Integration

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Six Washington high school students will spend four days at the New Rochelle (N. Y.) High School next week to observe racial integration in operation.

The Washington students are from Anacostia, Eastern and McKinley High Schools, which acquired their first Negro students this fall.

Thurs 10-14-54

The New Rochelle school invited the three Washington schools to send student observers. Some students demonstrated against integration at the three schools by walking out for several days last week.

P. A-22

Students and faculty members at the New York school, which is in a suburb of New York City, read about the Washington demonstrations in newspapers and the invitations were forthcoming.

The New Rochelle school has about one-fourth Negro students

out of a total enrollment of about 1,600.

Two students will go to New Rochelle on Monday from each of the Washington schools and stay until Thursday.

Anacostia's representatives will be Jack Linden, athlete, and Betty Harris, who was picked as a representative of the students who walked out last week. Eastern will be represented by Ann Hooton and Robert Hunt, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Student Council. McKinley's representatives will be Richard Caulk, Student Council president, and Alan Gross, president of the Inter-High School Student Council, an organization made up of representatives from various schools.

First Registration of New Pupils Without Race Bars Starts Here

12,000 Newcomers Due at 120 Schools; Non-Racial Boundaries in Effect for Them

By James G. Deane

The first of an expected 12,000 new pupils registered today at Washington grade schools, for the first time without restriction because of race.

Children and parents reported at more than 120 school buildings to register for the new term starting next Monday. In many schools the newcomers included both white and colored youngsters, scheduled to go to classes together this fall for the first time in Washington history.

Court Battle on Integration to Start Here Tomorrow. Page A-29

Suit Seeks to Force Baltimore to Retain Segregation. Page A-29

A new, non-racial boundary map was put in service by the school system this morning to govern the registrations. The new map, published some weeks ago, supplants the separate boundary systems of the old white and colored divisions for newly enrolling pupils.

Still Apply to Some.

For students who attended Washington public schools during the last school year, the old school maps still apply. Returning students are to stay in the schools they attended last spring, except for some being specially transferred and those promoted to a higher level.

The dropping of race bars for new pupils, however, is expected to create racially mixed classes in a large proportion of the city's schools, including both those formerly white and those formerly colored.

Officials today would make no estimate of the number of pupils who might enroll at schools formerly restricted to the opposite race.

About 3,000 pupils at various levels, including junior and senior high, are slated to be transferred from crowded former colored schools to formerly white schools next Monday. Eighteen white schools will be integrated by this means. But Supt. Hobart M. Corning has predicted that the non-racial enrollment of new pupils will give most, if not all, schools some racial mixture this fall.

Teachers of Both Races.

Many schools also are slated to have teachers of both races.

A majority of the expected 12,000 new grade-school enrollees will be colored, according to officials. The total enrollment in the school system this fall is expected to climb from last year's 103,778 to around 106,000. The colored proportion is expected to climb from 56 to 57 per cent.

Grade school registrations will continue tomorrow.

BIAS ENDS IN D. C. SCHOOLS Integration instead of segregation became a reality in the schools of the nation's capital as they reopened for the '54-'55 term.

Mrs. Marjorie Beach calls the roll of her kindergarten pupils at Burroughs Schools, which was formerly an all-white one. Bias in public schools came to an end for the first time in the nation's capital as a result of the Supreme Court ruling. (INP Photo).

Gerrymander Seen As South's Weapon Against Integration

The South can be expected to use gerrymandering and other methods in trying to preserve racial segregation despite the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling, an Arkansas editor predicted yesterday.

Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock, told the Women's National Press Club that some southern communities may begin desegregation readily. But in the deep South, he added, integration will be a much slower process.

He predicted that many, both Negroes and whites, will find the results of the court's decision far less significant than they have expected.

Mr. Ashmore, who edited a recent survey of Negro school conditions financed by the Ford Foundation, told the newspaperwomen that the Supreme Court's May decision "was, I think, as every Southerner will now agree, almost inevitable."

The Arkansas editor said he expected gerrymandering of schoo' boundaries would be used in southern cities to keep schools all-Negro or all-white. In other cases he predicted efforts would be made to persuade Negroes to continue in their own schools voluntarily for the time being.

"Changing the law doesn't change attitudes," he declared, asserting that merely putting white and Negro children in the same classrooms would not end racial hostility and that under such circumstances genuine integration is impossible.

Mr. Ashmore said he did not believe Georgia or other States would abandon public schools, as some leadrs have threatened. But he said the job of improving all schools should be put first.

D. C. Refuses To Halt Integration

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The district commissioners last week refused to hold up their order for racial integration of the fire depatment. The announcement was made by Commissioner Samuel Spencer, after a conference with representatives from the Fire Fighters union.

Four spokesmen, representing 800 members of the local fire department, urged city heads to withhold the order until after congress reconvenes and examines the integration problem.

The union is reported as overwhelmingly opposing the integration order, but the commissioners stood firm.

Such an order was issued a few years ago, but was carried to congress by the union where it died from lack of congressional action.

Apparently the commissioners deliberately waited until congress adjourned this time before issuing the order, which went into effect the first of the month. It directly involved the transfer of 18 "surplus" Negro fire fighters to white companies which are understaffed.

No transfers have been made to date, but Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton is expected to make the changes soon.

The D. C. NAACP branch sent a telegram to the commissioners expressing "real gratification" for the issuance of such order and urging them to stand firm in enforcing it.

"Your order must have the approval of the President of the United States as he wrestles with international problems involving non-white nation," the telegram read.

Court Battle On Integration Due Tomorrow

Citizens' Group Asks Order Halting School Desegregation Here

A suit seeking to halt District public school race desegregation will come before Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut tomorrow.

The Federation of Citizens' Associations yesterday filed a motion in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, seeking an immediate restraining order against desegregation.

Court attaches indicated both the Federation's attorneys and District legal spokesmen, who will defend desegregation plans, will be given an opportunity to appear at tomorrow's session set for 10 a.m.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman yesterday informed Judge Schweinhaut the District spokesmen wish to appear.

Follows Lawsuit.

The new motion is a follow-up of a lawsuit filed last week by the citizens' Federation, a white organization, challenging the legality of desegregation plans which were approved by the Board of Education. Some of the plans already are under way and the school system is slated to reopen next Monday, with many schools having racially mixed enrollment.

David C. Colladay, Federation attorney, filed the new action yesterday. The motion asked District Court to restrain school authorities immediately from taking any further steps toward desegregation, as well as from keeping in force those steps already taken.

The motion asked that the restraining order be followed by a hearing on the federation's request for a preliminary injunction against school system plans.

Would Wait on Decree.

The Federation contended, in its suit, that the District acted illegally in starting desegregation before a final decree from the Supreme Court ordering race bars dropped.

Edward H. Hickey, Justice Department attorney, and Assistant United States Attorney Frank H. Strickler were on hand in court yesterday when the new motion was filed. Mr. Korman, who also visited the court, said the Federal legal officials came as observers.

The Justice Department argued before the Supreme Court in favor of declaring segregation unconstitutional.

Stanley Sees No Doubt On Virginians' Stand

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., Sept. 8 (AP).—Gov. Stanley said here last night there was no doubt in his mind as to the wishes of the people of Virginia regarding the question of segregation, although he did not say what he had concluded those wishes to be.

"The sentiment of the people of Virginia, expressed to me in overwhelming numbers by letter, telegram, telephone and in person, leaves no doubt in my mind as to their wishes," Gov. Stanley said in a speech to the Ruritan Club here.

"Indebted to Hundreds."

"I am indebted to the hundreds of citizens who have expressed themselves to me on this question, and I hope they will be equally helpful and co-operative when the study commission begins its work and conducts hearings in various sections of the State to receive the views of the people."

The Governor said that "whatever program or legislation is proposed and adopted, it can succeed only if it is in accord with the will of the people."

He praised "the fine spirit of co-operation" shown by the 32 members of the General Assembly whom he appointed 10 days ago to a Commission on Public Education to study the segregation matter. All, he said, expressed a readiness to take time out from their businesses or professional affairs to give full consideration to the problem.

Describes First Goal.

He said he had no doubt that the commission "will desire, first of all, to satisfy itself as to the sentiment of Virginia on the basic issue."

The Governor has been in receipt, since the United States Supreme Court threw out segregation in the public schools last May, of numerous resolutions from county governing bodies and other groups urging that segregation of the races be retained in Virginia's public schools.

School Closed, Another Eased By Pupil Shifts

Emergency Annex for Richardson Reduces Part-Time Classes

By James G. Deane

Children from two District elementary schools were enrolled in new quarters today, in one case because their old school has been closed and in the other because the former building was too crowded.

About 275 youngsters moved yesterday from the Wilson School, Seventeenth street near Euclid N.W., to three surrounding schools in a switch intended to save money and teachers. The largest group—about 200—moved to the nearby H. D. Cooke School and the rest to Adams and Morgan.

Across the city, space yesterday was opened up by the National Capital Housing Authority to accommodate several overflow classes from the Richardson School, Fifty-third and Blaine streets N.E. About 150 youngsters are expected to be attending classes in this emergency space in the community building of the East Capitol street Dwellings, when the new annex is in full operation within a few days.

Cuts Part-Time Classes.

Opening of the annex is enabling two classes of children to end a part-time schedule. Richardson has had 16 part-time classes this fall.

The annex will stay in use until the expected opening of a new school at Fifty-sixth and East Capitol streets next spring.

The closing of Wilson, one of the city's older buildings formerly in the colored division, aroused some criticism from Board of Education members yesterday.

Supt. Hobart M. Corning, at a meeting of the board's Buildings and Grounds Committee, said the closing was decided on because Wilson was not fully occupied and moving the pupils out enabled the transfer of three teachers needed elsewhere. Dr. Corning said no decision has yet been made on the future use of Wilson and that for the present it is to be boarded up.

Board Member Robert R. Faulkner criticized the move on the ground that it would increase crowding at Morgan, already occupied above its normal capacity.

Board Not Consulted.

Mr. Faulkner also asked Dr. Corning why he had ordered the move before consulting the board. The superintendent yesterday asked the buildings committee for its approval, but disclosed that the children already had been shifted.

Walter N. Tobriner called the action a "fait accompli" and said he would vote for it on that basis. So did Miss Mary H. Parker. But both Miss Parker and Mrs. Frank S. Phillips joined Mr. Faulkner in voicing misgivings about causing crowding elsewhere.

Dr. Corning discounted this problem, however. Finally the committee approved the closing, but Mrs. Phillips asked the superintendent to present a plan for early conversion of the building to some other use. She proposed establishing a museum for exhibits prepared by pupils for the annual school science fairs.

Cooke School now has about 560 pupils as a result of the shift, about 230 of them colored.

School to Be Named For Hart, Eastern's Late Principal

Charles S. Hart, late principal of Eastern High School, will be honored by having his name given to a new District junior high school.

The Board of Education's buildings and grounds committee yesterday approved naming the junior high now under construction at Ninth street and Mississippi avenue S.E. after Mr. Hart. The school is expected to be opened about February, 1956.

Mr. Hart died in 1946 after 27 years as Eastern's principal.

Supreme Court Sets Dec. 6 As Date for Arguments

WASHINGTON. — (ONS) — The Supreme Court Wednesday set Dec. 6 for the beginning of arguments on how to carry out its edict banning public school segregation.

The court announced also that the deadline for filing briefs in the case has been extended from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15. The delay was sought by several of the seven states which have decided to take part in the arguments.

The decisions were reached Tuesday at a conference attended by seven of the nine justices. Only Justices William O. Douglas and Sherman Minton were absent. Minton has returned to Washington from vacation.

When arguments open Dec. 6 — which the court found to be the first available date for the case — each party will be given one hour to state its views.

The seven states which have asked to do so are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

The school segregation decision was handed down last May 17, but the court said it would take up this fall the question of how segregation could best be put into effect. The justices will convene for their fall term on Oct. 4.

Jefferson Principal Tells Citizens How Integration Works

The principal of Jefferson Junior High School, which yesterday enrolled an almost equal number of white and Negro pupils, told the Southwest Citizens' Association last night that "it was something to see."

Hugh S. Smith, the principal, said the first day of integration in his school went off without a hitch. A State Department official, who visited the school to watch the first day of mixed attendance, said "America's enemies will find no grist for their propaganda mills here," Mr. Smith declared.

There are five Negro teachers in the school, Mr. Smith said. Schedules have been so arranged that each pupil attends at least one class a day with a colored instructor, and each teacher has at least one colored pupil, he said.

Looks to Success.

On the success of the new venture, Mr. Smith said: "I believe our children will take care of the situation, unless we adults set their minds against it." He said the school had only seven window panes broken this summer, an unusually low number, although the adjacent playground was opened for interracial use for the first time this summer.

The association, celebrating "Citizenship Day" four days early, also:

1. Asked the Board of Education to request an end to discrimination among children of parents stationed at nearby Fort McNair. Buses now take children of enlisted men to Southwest schools, but transport children of officers to schools in the Northwest section, it said.

"In view of integration, all these children should attend the nearest schools," the association said.

Kindergarten Change.

2. Asked the Board of Education to reconsider its plans for kindergarten children. Entering the school system for the first time, these children must enroll at the nearest school. In some cases, the association said, this places children in schools populated by an overwhelming majority of the other race. The association asked the board to classify such children as "hardship cases" and permit them to cross the new school boundaries temporarily.

3. Asked for a meeting with a committee of the Southwest Civic Association (colored) to plan traditional Halloween and Christmas parties at Jefferson School.

4. Invited the firm of Webb and Knapp to send a representative to the next meeting to discuss the Zeckendorf Plan for Southwest redevelopment.

Mrs. Franklin G. Sartwell, president, conducted the meeting in the Barney Neighborhood House, 470 N street S.W.

SEGREGATION HEARING WILL OPEN ON DEC. 6

Supreme Court Will Listen To Arguments On Public School Controversy

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — The Supreme Court Wednesday fixed Dec. 6 for the start of arguments on how to end public school segregation. The timing raised a possibility that final decrees may not come until about the time for the spring windup of classes.

Announcing the December date, Supreme Court Clerk Harold B. Willey said this was the earliest time the argument could be heard. The court's argument schedules for October and November already were filled.

Agreement Unanimous

The decision on the date was reached at a closed conference of seven of the justices. Justices William O. Douglas and Sherman Minton have not returned from their vacations, but they communicated their agreement and made it unanimous.

The new arguments will pick up more than the question of how to order the end of school segregation which was unanimously declared unconstitutional last May 17. Another major question will be the timing in final orders for desegregation.

The court last May asked interested attorneys to discuss whether decrees should require admission of Negroes "forthwith" to schools nearest their homes, or whether there should be an "effective, gradual adjustment."

Question Of Method

Attorneys also were asked to discuss whether, in event orders were issued for gradual integration, the court should give detailed instruction, appoint a special master to study and recommend methods, or allow lower Federal courts to devise arrangements.

The five cases directly involved in the May decision — those from South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia — have been allotted a total of 10 hours on the argument schedule.

D.C.

Seven states not directly involved have notified Mr. Willey they wish to file "friend of the court" briefs or take part in the oral argument. They are North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Maryland, Tennessee and Oklahoma.

Ike Pleased Over D. C. De-Segregation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—President Eisenhower is pleased with the way in which desegregation has been accomplished in the public schools of Washington.

Commissioner Samuel Spencer disclosed Friday that he had received a note from Mr. Eisenhower in which the President expressed his pleasure at the progress of integration in the local public school system. Mr. Spencer had telegraphed Mr. Eisenhower at the summer White House in Denver that the opening day of the schools here had gone smoothly.

"I am happy to have your favorable report on the District's opening school day with mixed classes and faculties," the President's note said.

"I feel certain that it will continue to run smoothly," the note added.

Shortly after the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the President told Mr. Spencer that he hoped integration in the District of Columbia would serve as a model for the rest of the nation and asked to be kept informed on the progress being made.

Informed of Mr. Eisenhower's comment, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools here, said:

"We are very much gratified that the President of the United States has recognized the plan is working smoothly here in Washington. Knowing of his keen interest in the establishment of integration in the schools, we have been particularly anxious to know of his reaction to the things we have done.

"Apparently he is pleased. His letter to Commissioner Spencer will be very gratifying to all my associates.

Mr. Spencer also said he was pleased with the smoothness with which integration was effected here. Noting that desegregation is now slated for virtual completion within a few days, Mr. Spencer said:

"The superintendent and his staff and the Board of Education deserve a great deal of credit for the way this thing has been handled."

ADJUSTED

WASHINGTON JUDGE TURNS HIS BACK ON COMMITTEE SEEKING TO HALT CAPITAL DESEGREGATION

Says School Board Should Act Now and Not Wait Upon Directive From Supreme Court

ALL LEGAL BIAS ENDED IN FEDERAL DISTRICT

(By ALICE A DUNNIGAN)

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — District Court Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut last week threw out a motion brought by the Federation of Citizens association to halt desegregation in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

In ruling on the plea entered by the all-white group, through its Atty. D. C. Colladay, the jurist declared that the Supreme court "has definitely, unequivocally and categorically held that there cannot be segregation in public schools of the District."

"Therefore, it remains for the board of education to determine how the change shall be made."

The judge admitted that desegregation will work a hardship on some people but "the equities have to be balanced in favor of the general public rather than in favor of a relatively small number who actually suffer severe inconvenience."

"If the school board should sit on its hands and say, 'I know segregation is unconstitutional but I shall not do anything about it until the Supreme court tells me what to do', would that not be backward thinking rather than forward thinking," he asked.

Atty. Calladay argued that the board of education's proposal of integration is not really forward thinking, because the school authorities propose to put into effec their plan without knowing whether it will jive with the supreme court ruling. While it might seem from the surface as a forward plan, it will put persons into a new framework without anyone knowing that this is the way it is going to be from now one.

"There is no logical reason to cause all these thousands of people to take a pill in two parts," argued the attorney.

"If you deny this motion," he continued, "you will be giving a go ahead signal for the board to proceed with this program of integration which the supreme court has not ordered."

Judge Schweinhaut replied that if he denied the motion, it did not necessarily mean he was putting judicial approval on the plan. He added that the court had no business to substitute its judgement to the board of education.

"If the supreme court had said that all wheels should stop and no school board should destroy the status quo, until it took further notice, then the court would have the right to act upon this motion."

Asst. District Atty. Milton D. Korman contended the "status qo" of District schools now is that of integration rather than segregation.

The judge said, "The court has categorically declared there cannot be segregation in the District of oClumbia."

A motion to dismiss the entire case was then offered by Atty. Korman. This was denied by the judge on grounds that federation attorneys should have an opportunity to argue against dismissal.

This has the effect of leaving the federation's suit before the court, but without prospect for further action before school opens.

EDUCATION 1954

GENERAL

ADJUSTED

Integration Called Success in 24 'North-Fringe' Towns

Washington, D.C.
Post Times Herald

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

Public school integration has worked in 24 communities which have a "Southern exposure," according to case studies made by a team of scholars.

These towns and cities, stretching from New Jersey to New Mexico, began discontinuing segregation before the May Supreme Court ruling.

A survey of the human problems in the changeovers was published in book form yesterday by the University of North Carolina Press. The book, "Schools in Transition," was edited by Prof. Robin M. Williams, Jr., and Mrs. Margaret W. Ryan, both Cornell University sociologists.

The study is the second of a series of four designed to take a "new look" at a public school system which has served two races throughout the Nation's history. The project is financed by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent arm of the Ford Foundation.

"Schools in Transition" deals with communities located in six states which constitute a great arc on the northern rim of the Southern states. The researchers hope their facts will dispell the prophesies of many that any effort to integrate schools in the Deep South is doomed to failure.

No Sudden Change

"Transition from segregation to non-segregation . . . took place in most of the 24 communities with a smoothness and lack of open friction which typically surprised officials and teachers," the sociologist found. They based their conclusion on the reports of field workers and educators who made spot-check surveys in the summer of 1953.

Violence was found only in the "sick town" of Cairo, Ill., the authors reported, and fortunately this resulted in physical injury to no one.

Nevertheless, the authors, who are native Southerners, stressed "that where desegregation has been tried, the typical outcome has been its eventual acceptance." They pointed out that integration is an uneven, shifting process, not a sudden massive change or a "push button" proposition.

"Unless our experience to date has been wholly misleading," the educators said, "a generation from now the people of the United States may be able with some pride to look back on this period as a time of successful transition, accomplished in a characteristically American way."

Communities covered in the study were Cincinnati, Ohio; Elkhart, Evansville, Gary, Indianapolis, Jeffersonville, New Albany and South Bend, Ind.; Cairo, Ill.; Atlantic City, Burlington, Camden, Mount Holly and Salem, N. J.; Clovis, Las Cruces, Roswell, Alamagordo, Carlsbad and Hobbs, N. Mex.; and Dougls, Nogales, Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz.

Local action was taken in all these areas in recent years to end segregated schools, either under State laws requiring integration or by local initiative in States where segregation statutes are permissive instead of mandatory.

The study went to press before the integration process got underway in the District, Baltimore, West Virginia, Missouri and other "border" sections.

Sat. 11-20-54

However, in these areas also, been borne out that integration comes most easily in towns and cities where school officials laid down a firm policy and stuck to it, and where spadework had been done in the field of interracial cooperation.

As in Volume I of the overall study, "The Negro and the Schools," written last spring by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, the second book found:

p. 3

"Sergrgation whether in the schools or in other institutional aspects of community life, is not and never has been a Southern monopoly."

Residential segregation, they pointed out, has resulted in segregated schools in many metropolitan areas of the North.

In addition, some non-Southern communities deliberately used such devices as gerrymandered school districts, no districts, a "school of choice" policy, and even segregated classrooms in schools to assure racial separation, the study said.

This "school of choice" policy —of which the authors were most critical—figured into the troubles and tensions of Cairo, Ill., where the 12,123 population is 36 percent Negro. In January, 1952, reluctant school officials indicated they would permit Negroes to transfer to white schools if the Negroes wished.

Shortly before this was to occur, a bomb exploded on the steps of a Negro doctor's house, and burning crosses appeared near Negro neighborhoods.

In Cairo, as in other communities, the study found that resistance or welcome of integration does not, contrary to popular belief, precisely follow the color line.

"Not every parent wanted his child to be a pioneer," the study said. Cairo Negro ministers and educators were most vehemently opposed to an end of segregation, the study points out.

Today integration is a fact in Cairo, but a white principal described the situation like this: "At first, Negroes were an oddity; now they are ignored."

Contrasting sharply with Cairo is the report's account of integration in Elkhart, Ind., a town of 36,000 people. This is the story of a community where appeal to reason and the democratic process removed the segregated school policy in 1948.

In Douglas, Ariz., integration was a success in an environment of what had seen complete segregation. In Cincinnati, the gradual approach was used and residential segregation has resulted in almost 90 percent of the Negro students enrolled in predominantly or all-Negro schools.

Commonplace—These are sights that no longer get a second look in Baltimore where approximately two thousand white and Negro school children have been integrated.—Rivera Photo.

KENNETT, MISSOURI

ADJUSTED

School Integration Works at Kennett, Mo.

Call Kansas City no. P.1
Fri. 11-26-54

KENNETT, Mo. —(ANP)— School officials here are hailing an integration attempt as a success story.

Negro students have been attending Kennett high school with white students for two months and Principal O. J. Armstrong said last week:

"We have not had one bit of trouble whatsoever."

Reaction to the integration includes:

1. The election of Charley Ivy, the only Negro in the senior class, as class treasurer.

2. Two Negro students were accepted into the high school's crack girl's chorus which will appear in public concert next month.

3. Two Negro girls play on the girls' basketball team.

4. Negro students participate in appearances of the school's pep squad, at football games.

Kennett school district, which has never had a Negro high school, has transported Negro high school students in the past to Hayti high school in adjoining Pemiscot county.

The school board voted before the 1954-55 term began last September to continue to run a school bus to Hayti and let the Negro students choose their own place of education.

Indians in New York State Attend Public Schools After a Century

ALBANY, Sept. 23 (UP)—In-dians and white children sat side by side in school today as New York ended more than 100 years of segregation.

The state said 1,535 Indian school children had moved out of the small, ramshackle schools on the reservations, in use since 1846, and into the public schools. According to the education department, the idea has been in prospect for many years and has nothing to do with the recent Supreme Court decision against racial segregation.

"It is good educational policy to have Indian children in school with white children," Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson said.

"It is of great benefit to Indian pupils in learning the language and customs of the people with whom they will live and conduct their business," he added. "It will benefit the white children by enabling them to learn of Indian culture."

Until now, about thirty white teachers and six Indians have been teaching in the Indian schools. The curriculum is the same as in other schools, with a few Indian songs and crafts added. All the classes have been in English, the language most Indian children speak in their homes.

The Education Department said it had signed contracts with seven school districts to integrate the Indians, and that the Indian chiefs gave "encouragement and sympathetic support."

The reservations affected are Allegany, Cattaraugus, Onondaga, Poospatuck, Shinnecock, St. Regis and Tonawanda.

The only other reservation in the state, Tuscarora, with 283 children, should be integrated in this school year, the department said. At present there is no public school near-by.

The New York Times Sept. 24, 1954

SEGREGATION DROPPED: Separate schools have closed for Indian children on seven of New York State's reservations (solid areas). Tuscarora pupils remain unintegrated.

Indian School Segregation Ended in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (UP). Indians and white children sat side by side in school today as New York ended more than 100 years of segregation.

The state said 1535 Indian school children have moved out of the small, ramshackle schools on the reservations, in use since 1846, and into the public schools.

According to the Education Department the idea has been in the offing for many years now, and has nothing to do with the recent Supreme Court decision against racial segregation.

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12 Counties Fully De-Segregated; 13 Others Well on Way

By JAMES L. HICKS

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — (NNPA) — The state of West Virginia which was born in a patriotic effort to save the Union in 1862 is taking the lead among other states in 1954 to uphold the Supreme court's ruling that school segregation is unconstitutional.

Acting swiftly on the heels of the court's decision, the freedom loving West Virginians began acting within the spirit and letter of the law early in September and with minor exceptions threw open the doors of their former segregated schools to all students.

Today, after one month of school integration, State Superintendent of Schools W. W. Trent of Charleston can proudly boast that 12 of West Virginia's 55 counties have completely integrated schools, 13 of them are well on the way to complete integration, and 18 are merely waiting for the final word from the Supreme court before going ahead, and 11 others have no problem because they have no colored students.

Only One Trouble Spot

Only one county located down on the Virginia border has resisted all efforts to make the plan work.

When the slavery issue erupted in the Civil war, West Virginia was a part of the state of old Virginia. But when Virginia broke with the federal government and cast its lot with the rebels of the South, the people in the western part of the state refused to go along.

Instead, they sided with the union and became known as the state of West Virginia. The new state carried with it many of the old customs of Virginia and soon set-up a law calling for colored and white students to be educated separately.

But unlike Virginia, when the Supreme court ruled on May 17 that segregation was unconstitutional, West Virginia acted within the highest tradition of a state which had been born to save the union.

After learning of the court's decision West Virginia's young 36-year-old Democratic governor, William C. Marland, said: "West Virginia will do whatever is right and proper."

Constitution Invalidated

He told reporters that in his view the court's decision had invalidated that section of the West Virginia constitution which said: "White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same schools."

Here was decisive and firm action at the top level in the state. The results will show that when such action is taken at the top level, the guarantee of full equality to citizens of any state presents no problem.

With the state's chief executive thus taking a firm stand, other top level officials fell in line. Thus West Virginia State Attorney General John G. Fox on June 1, two weeks after the court's decision, wrote to Dr. Irwin Stewart, president of West Virginia university, which was then an all-white school.

"In clear concise and forceful language, our highest tribunal has held that separation of races in the field of public education is a violation of the 'equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. The continuation of such separation can, therefore, no longer be enforced."

This in itself was clear and affirmative action on the part of the highest law officer in the state. But Attorney General Fox went further.

Applies To Colleges

"While the recent decision arose from cases involving only elementary and high school grades," he wrote to Mr. Stewart, "we believe from the tenor thereof, that it applies with equal force to state educational institutions of higher learning.'

He concluded his letter with this paragraph: "In answer to your first question, it is our considered opinion that West Virginia university must now admit any person who applies for admission, regardless of race, provided however, that such applicant shall fulfill all of the requirements then prescribed for entry. No prospective student may be refused admission because of his race."

One more paragraph from Attorney General Fox's letter is quoted to show how fully and intelligently West Virginia went about its acceptance of the law of the land in the school cases.

Said Attorney General Fox in the same letter: "The provisions of our federal constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme court, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, constitute the supreme law of the land, and supersede and make null and void any and all state laws which are in conflict therewith. Therefore, the West Virginia constitutional provision and statute referred to above, are, by said recent decision, rendered null and void, and are now of no force and effect."

Contrast this position taken by the West Virginia state attorney general with that still being held by the attorney general of Virginia, Lindsay Almond, who told the writer on Oct. 5 that Virginia's state laws on school segregation have not been changed.

Armed with this kind of background State School Superintendent Trent went to his school boards with instructions that they could begin integration at once or wait the court's final action in the school cases.

Now Or Later

But there was implicit in his instructions that the schools would either do it "now or later."

The county of Monongalia where West Virginia university is located, teed off first in the integration plan in the state. Here there were 275 colored pupils and nine colored teachers. County officials simply mixed the students together, put the teachers into mixed schools and mixed the school buses on their routes.

At the present time colored students are starring on the previously all-white football teams at Morgantown university and St. Francis high school.

Other counties picked up the cue with the results that Barbour, Braxton, Lewis, Monongalia, Nicholas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel and Wirt counties affected complete integration and now have no all-colored schools.

In this reshuffle Barbour integrated 350 colored students into an enrollment of 4,401, Braxton mixed 23 into an enrollment of 4,292, Lewis had but one colored student but sent her to a white school, Monongalia integrated 275 with nine teachers, Nicholas integrated its only three and abolished its only all-colored, one-room school.

Randolph county abolished its all colored school with 61 pupils and sent them to the nearest white schools. It transferred its only colored teacher to a white high school where he is now teaching.

Upshur county abolished its colored schools and integrated its teachers, Wayne county with four colored students just mixed them in, Wetzel had already jumped the gun and integrated its colored pupils before the court handed down its decision, and Wirt school officials integrated throughout.

All these counties reported integration working beautifully without incident.

In 13 other counties, namely Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Clay, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Pendelton, Pocahontas, Taylor and Wood, desegregation is well on the way without incident.

Calhoun, Doddrige, Gilmer, Jackson, Lincoln, Pleasants, Putnam, Richie, Roane, Tyler and Webster counties had no problem because they had no colored students.

This leaves 18 West Virginia counties out of 55 waiting on the court's final action. Superintendent Trent expects them to all fall in line when the final decree comes down.

And then we come to Greenbrier county. Greenbrier is the county in which White Sulphur Springs is located and is the rotten apple in the barrel which has given the great work done in the rest of the state a black eye.

'Man Bites Dog'

Its traditional in the American press that when 60 million persons get up and go to work every day it is no story. But if 5,000 of those workers go on strike it will hit the headlines in some places.

This is the same situation at White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county. As of this date in West Virginia 12 counties have completely integrated all of their colored students and 13 counties have partially integrated theirs.

But the biggest story on West Virginia's integration plan in recent weeks, particularly in white southern papers, has been the failure of White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county located on the Virginia border, to integrate 444 colored pupils in a total county enrollment of 9,489.

As of now the students are back in segregated schools although an attempt was made to integrate them. And this writer can report that parents of the students have been told by board of education officials that the students should keep the new textbooks they bought to attend the white schools for the board feels that they will certainly be back in the white schools again by January.

School Board At Fault

White Sulphur Springs' trouble came as a result of indecision on the part of the school board and failure of law enforcement officials to take decisive action when the plan was threatened.

A similiar situation developed in the Four States school at Fairmont county. But the board of education stood firm and asked a circuit judge to issue an injunction against a group of white mothers who were picketing the school and forcing the teachers to stay away.

The judge acted decisively and firmly and within the law. He told the mothers to either leave the school or he would throw so many of them in the tiny jail that their feet would be sticking out the windows.

The mothers left and the judge nailed the injuction on the door of the school.

Everything is peaceful at the Four States school today and the colored children are inside studying.

There is a total of 25,646 colored students in West Virginia out of a total school enrollment of 451,991. All of them are not integrated yet but they are well on the way in the highest American tradition.

It all goes to prove that where law enforcement officials act decisively in accordance with the law they have few problems with Americans who would break the law.

(Attorney General)
John G. Fox

Theme Of Integration In:

West Virginia

ref. to Conversion P. 3

"School segregation is unconstitutional," said the Supreme Court. "Check," said West Virginia's Governor; "Double-check," said the State's Attorhey. The scoreboard: Out of 55 West Virgiina Counties—12 are completely integrated; 18 are merely waiting for the final word from the Supreme Court; 11 have no colored students; and one lone county is a backslider.

Sat. 10-23-54 Baltimore, Md.

By James L. Hicks

William S. Marland
(Governor)

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (NNPA) — The state of West Virginia which was born in a patriotic effort to save the Union in 1862 is taking the lead among other states in 1954 to uphold the Supreme Court's ruling that school segregation is unconstitutional.

Acting swiftly on the heels of the Court's decision, the freedom - loving West Virginians began acting within the spirit and letter of the law early in September and with minor exceptions threw open the doors of their former segregated schools to all students.

Today, after one month of school integration, State Superintendent of Schools W. W. Trent of Charleston can proudly boast:

Twelve of West Virginia's 55 counties have completely integrated schools.

Thirteen of them are well on the way to complete integration.

Eighteen are merely waiting for the final word from the Supreme Court before going ahead.

Eleven others have no problem because they have no colored students.

* * *

ONLY ONE COUNTY located down on the Virginia border has resisted all efforts of the state to make the plan work.

When the slavery issue erupted in the Civil War, West Virginia was a part of the state of old Virginia. But when Virginia broke with the Federal Government and cast its lot with the rebels of the South, the people in the western part of the state refused to go along.

Instead, they sided with the Union and became known as the state of West Virginia. The new state carried with it many of the old customs of Virginia and soon set up a law calling for colored and white students to be educated separately.

But unlike Virginia, when the Supreme Court ruled on May 17 that segregation was unconstitutional, West Virginia acted within the highest tradition of a state which had been born to save the union:

After learning of the court's decision, West Virginia's young 36-year-old Democratic governor, William C. Marland, said: "West Virginia will do whatever is right and proper."

He told reporters that in his view the court's decision had invalidated that section of the West Virginia constitution which said: "White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same schools."

* * *

HERE WAS decisive and firm action at the top level in the state. The results will show that when such action is taken at the top level, the guarantee of full equality to citizens of any state presents no problem.

With the state's chief executive thus taking a firm stand, other top level officials fell in line. Thus West Virginia State Attorney General John G. Fox on June 1, two weeks after the court's decision, wrote to Dr. Irwin Stewart, president of West Virginia University, which was then an all - white school:

"In clear, concise and forceful language, our highest tribunal has held that separation of races in the field of public education is a violation of the " 'equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Admendment. The continuation of such separation can, therefore, no longer be enforced."

He concluded his letter with this paragraph: "In answer to your first question, it is our considered opinion that West Virginia University must now admit any person who applies for admission, regardless of race, provided however, that such applicant shall fulfill all of the requirements then prescribed for entry. No prospective student may be refused admission because of his race."

* * *

SAID ATTORNEY GENERAL Fox in the same letter: "The provisions of our Federal Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, constitute the supreme law of the land, and supersede and make null and void any and all state laws which are in conflict therewith. Therefore, the West Virginia constitutional provision and statute referred to above, are, by said recent decision, rendered null and void, and are now of no force and effect."

Contrast this position taken by the West Virginia State Attorney General with that still being held by the Attorney General of Virginia Lindsay Almond, who told the writer on October 5 that Virginia's state laws on school segregation have not been changed!

Armed with this kind of background State School superintendent Trent went to his school boards with instructions that they could begin integration at once or wait the court's final action in the school cases.

But he was implicit in his instructions that the schools would either do it "now or later."

The county of Monongalia where West Virginia University is located, teed off first in the integration plan in the state. Here there were 275 colored pupils and nine colored teachers.

County officials simply mixed the students together, put the teachers into mixed schools and mixed the school buses on their routes.

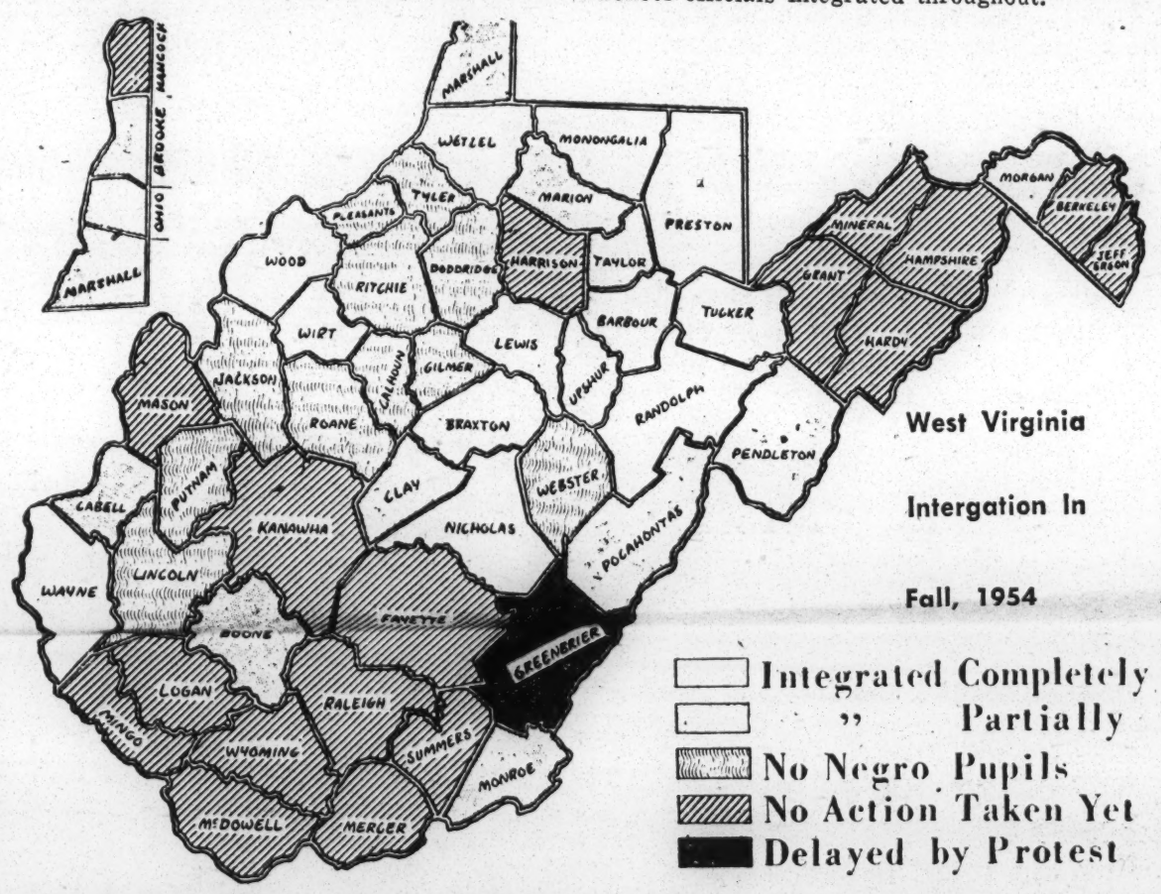
At the present time colored students are starring on the previously all - white football teams at Morgantown University and St. Francis High School.

Other counties picked up the cue with these results: Barbour, Braxton, Lewis, Monongalia, Nicholas, Preston, Randolph, Tucker, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzey and Wirt counties affected complete integration and now have no all-colored schools.

In this reshuffle Barbour integrated 350 colored students into an enrollment of 4,401, Braxton mixed 23 into an enrollment of 4,292, Lewis had but one colored student but sent her to a white school, Monongalia integrated 275 with nine teachers, Nicholas integrated its only three and abolished its only all colored, one room school.

Randolph County abolished its all - colored school with 61 pupils and sent them to the nearest white schools. It transferred its only colored teacher to a white high school where he is now teaching.

Upshur County abolished its colored schools and integrated its teachers, Wayne County with four colored students, just mixed them in, Wetzel had already jumped the gun and integrated its colored pupils before the court handed down its decision and Wirt School officials integrated throughout.



West Virginia

Intergation In

Fall, 1954

Integrated Completely
" Partially
No Negro Pupils
No Action Taken Yet
Delayed by Protest

All these counties reported integration working beautifully without incident.

* * *

IN 13 OTHER counties, namely Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Clay, Marion, Marshall, Monroe, Morgan, Ohio, Pendelton, Pochahontas, Taylor and Wood, desegregation is well on the way without incident.

Calhoun, Doodridge, Gilmer, Jackson, Lincoln, Pleasants, Putnam, Richie, Roane, Tyler, and Webster counties had no problem because they had no colored students.

This leaves 18 West Virginia counties out of 55 waiting on the court's final action. Superintendent Trent expects them all to fall in line when the final decree comes down.

And then we come to Greenbrier County. Greenbrier County is the county in which White Sulphur Springs is located and is the rotten apple in the barrel which has given the great work done in the rest of the state a black eye.

It's traditional in the American press that when 60 million persons get up and go to work every day it is no story. But if five thousand of those workers go on strike it will hit the headlines in some places.

This is the same situation at White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County. As of this date in West Virginia 12 counties have completely integrated all of their colored students and 13 counties have partially integrated theirs.

But the biggest story on West Virginia's integration plan in recent weeks, particularly in white southern papers has been the failure of White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County located on the Virginia border, to integrate 444 colored pupils in a total county enrollment of 9,489!

* * *

AS OF NOW the students are back in segregated schools although an attempt was made to integrate them. And this writer can report that parents of the students have been told by board of education officials that the students should keep the new textbooks they bought to attend the white schools for the board feels that they will certainly be back in the white schools again by January.

White Sulphur Springs' trouble came as a result of indecision on the part of the school board and failure of law enforcement officials to take decisive action when the plan was threatened.

A similar situation developed in the Four States School at Fairmont County. But the board of education stood firm and asked a Circuit Judge to issue an injunction against a group of white mothers who were picketing the school and forcing the teachers to stay away.

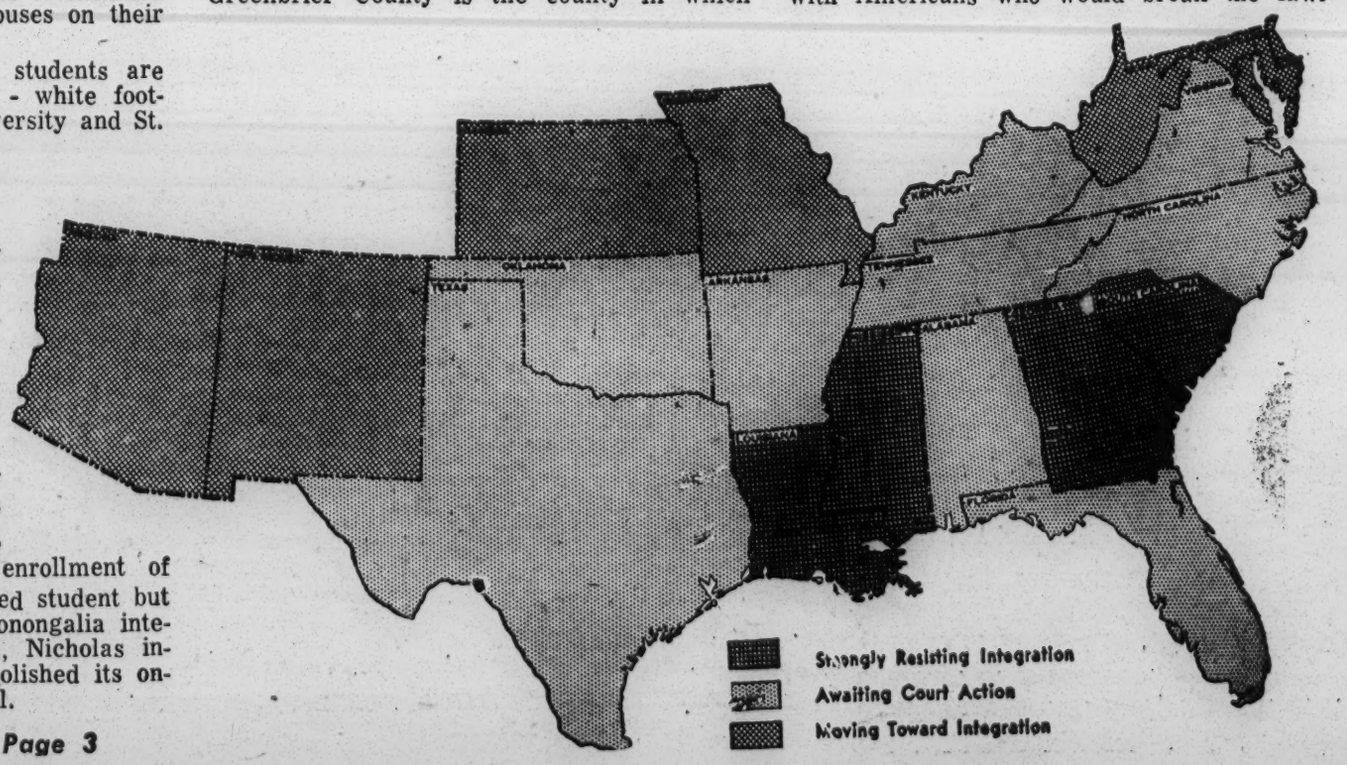
The judge acted decisively and firmly and within the law. He told the mothers to either leave the school or he would throw so many of them in the tiny jail that their feet would be sticking out the windows.

The mothers left and the judge nailed the injunction on the door of the school.

Everything is peaceful at the Four States School today and the colored children are inside studying.

There is a total of 25,646 colored students in West Virginia out of a total school enrollment of 451,991. All of them are not integrated yet but they are well on the way—in the highest American tradition.

It all goes to prove that where law enforcement officials act decisively in accordance with the law they have few problems with Americans who would break the law.



Break Back of Capitol Disorder

Pupils Trickle to Classes When Ultimatum Given

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The strike of a relatively few white students against integration of colored and white students in the public schools appeared to be ended Friday as the strikers agreed to talk things over. Attendance was reported almost normal at all schools.

Students began to straggle back to class Thursday, their dreds of white students straggled strike apparently broken by officials who refused to yield to their violent demands for a return to racial segregation in Washington schools.

One board of education authority declared flatly that the walkout "is busted. It began Oct. 4 at Anacostia high school and spread rapidly throughout much of the capital. By Tuesday, about 1,500 pupils were out.

But Thursday monring, attendance, even at Anacostia, was almost back to normal. Anacostia Principal Eugene Griffith told newsmen: "There has been a flood of students all day yesterday and today returning to classes."

Except for about 20 teen-agers, including one who was arrested when he jeered at pupils returning to class, all the youngsters who showed up at the school building this morning went inside.

This meant that even those still refusing to attend the same school with Negroes were for the most part obeying a police warning to stay home and not try to cause any trouble.

The return-to-class movement followed an ultimatum by School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning who said students not at their desk by Friday will be banned from scholastic honors and extra curricular activities for the rest of the school year.

Robert Dean, 18-year-old spokesman for Anacostia high school strikers, the biggest group, said:

"I still don't want to go to school with Negroes. But we talked with a lot of city officials yesterday (Thursday) and they really convinced us we can't win.

"They explained that when they say "Supreme Court" they really mean 'Supreme.' Some of the parents have been acting pretty juvenile. It almost looks like some of them have been hoping for violence."

Friday was the deadline set by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, for absentees to return to school or forfeit their chances for cadet commissions, places on football teams, and other school honors.

Dr. Corning also issued a statement there will be no more mass transfers of students to accomplish integration before next February 1.

Dr. Corning said it has come to his attention that "some parents are disturbed because they believe the process of moving groups of children from school to school is to be a continuing process throughout the year. No more such transfers will be made for the remainder of this semester (ending January 30)."

On the elementary level, Associate Superintendent Carl F. Hansen said only a few minor transfers have been made and no major ones are contemplated.

The Corning statement apparently was inspired by a conference Thursday morning with three parents from Anacostia high school's home and school association. Neither Dr. Corning nor the parent group would say what they discussed, but one member of the Anacostia group said the superintendent had promised to issue a statement.

A committee of four striking students from Anacostia high school, hotbed and original scene of the walkout, was slated to meet with Corning to "express our grievances" to him.

In a statement issued late Wednesday, Corning described the strike as "a situation which has now become disgraceful and dangerous" and he warned absentee boys and girls to come back Friday or suffer the consequences. He asked adults, especially parents, to be of help.

His statement followed one by Police Chief Robert V. Murray who called on the absentees to return to school, adding: "We cannot and will not permit them to operate in disorderly gangs and groups."

Corning said boys and girls returning to school by Friday morning "will be given all possible assistance by their teachers to make up the work missed this week."

But he added: "Those who do not return by that time will seriously jeopardize their scholastic standing . . ."

President Eisenhower had expressed hope that Washington's 103,000 school children would be a "model" for others in parts of the country faced by a Supreme court ruling that segregation in their schools is illegal. A school official told newsmen that about 57 per cent of Washington's school children are Negroes.

About 50 of the striking white teen-agers paraded Thursday to the Supreme court building for a short-lived demonstration protesting the high tribunals unanimous decision.

By ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTO.N — (INS) — An outdoor mass meeting aimed at bringing some 700 absentee white students back to Washington's newly-integrated Anacostia high school broke up in pandemonium Wednesday and most of the teen-agers continued their walkout for the third day.

The school's athletic stadium was filled with about 1,500 students, parents and onlookers as local clergymen, fellow students and a local disc jockey appealed for an end to the strike against admission of Negroes.

However, the loudest cheers were for strikers who shouted that they would not go back to school as long as Negroes are going there too.

At several points, and especially when the meeting ended in total confusion, the scene was one of near bedlam.

Students and parents milled around in groups, a part of the high school band held a jam session at one end of the bleachers and several hundred boys and girls ran across the field to greet strikers who had paraded from nearby Eastern high school.

When the confusion reached a peak, Anacostia's Principal Eugene Griffith, came on the field and asked the students if they wanted to hold their meeting in the school auditorium. They shouted no.

Obviously upset, Griffith told them: "All who want to go to classes go, and all others go home and that's all I have to say." He then stalked from the field.

Later, he told non-striking students over the school's public address system that he was sorry the meeting, which had been arranged by the strikers, student leaders and clergymen, did not work. He told teachers to carry on their normal class work.

There were reports that more than half the student body was out, some staying away to avoid any possible outbreak.

Among the onlookers at the outdoor meeting was Bryant Bowles, organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, who told newsmen he had addressed about 30 teen-agers at a Washington street corner meeting Tuesday night.

Bowles said he informed the students, who he said had approached him, that he would not talk to them as long as they "are out on the streets in large groups in demonstrations" but would talk to their parents after the boys and girls go back to school.

The only decision reached at the mass meeting was that a committee of five strikers would carry a petition to Griffith setting forth their reasons for opposing white-Negro integration in their school.

The petition, read aloud at the meeting, listed 12 points. They ranged from "they (colored students) have their own schools and we do not want them in our schools" to "we do not want to take showers with them."

Meanwhile, at McKinley high school, anti-integration demonstrations subsided with appointment of a committe of four white and four Negro students to handle grievances in what Principal Charles E. Bish called "a democratic manner."

The committee will meet daily, before school opens, to consider complaints filed by either Negro or white students. Bish, at a meeting of the entire student body, praised the McKinley youngsters for their decision to end the walkouts which had left classrooms only sparsely populated Monday and Tuesday.

McKinley officials said Wednesday's absentee roster was only slightly above normal. The high school has 423 Negro students and 588 whites.

At Anacostia, one student leader was booed after declaring, "The country we have today is a great country. We have got to learn with our friends. The only persons who are going to profit by this are our friends behind the iron drapes."

Clusters of students shouted among themselves in the stands and on the field. A number of mothers present shrieked advice to the strikers to continue their walkout until the Negroes are forced out of the schools.

The only moment of absolute order in the entire meeting came when the Rev. W. Kenneth Lyons of the Anacostia Methodist church, led the teen-agers in prayer.

Nearly 1,500 pupils were out of school Tuesday and demonstrations reached a point where police warned that "mob rule would not be tolerated."

Griffith attemped to alleviate the situation by promising that no disciplinary action would be taken against "strikers" who return to classes.

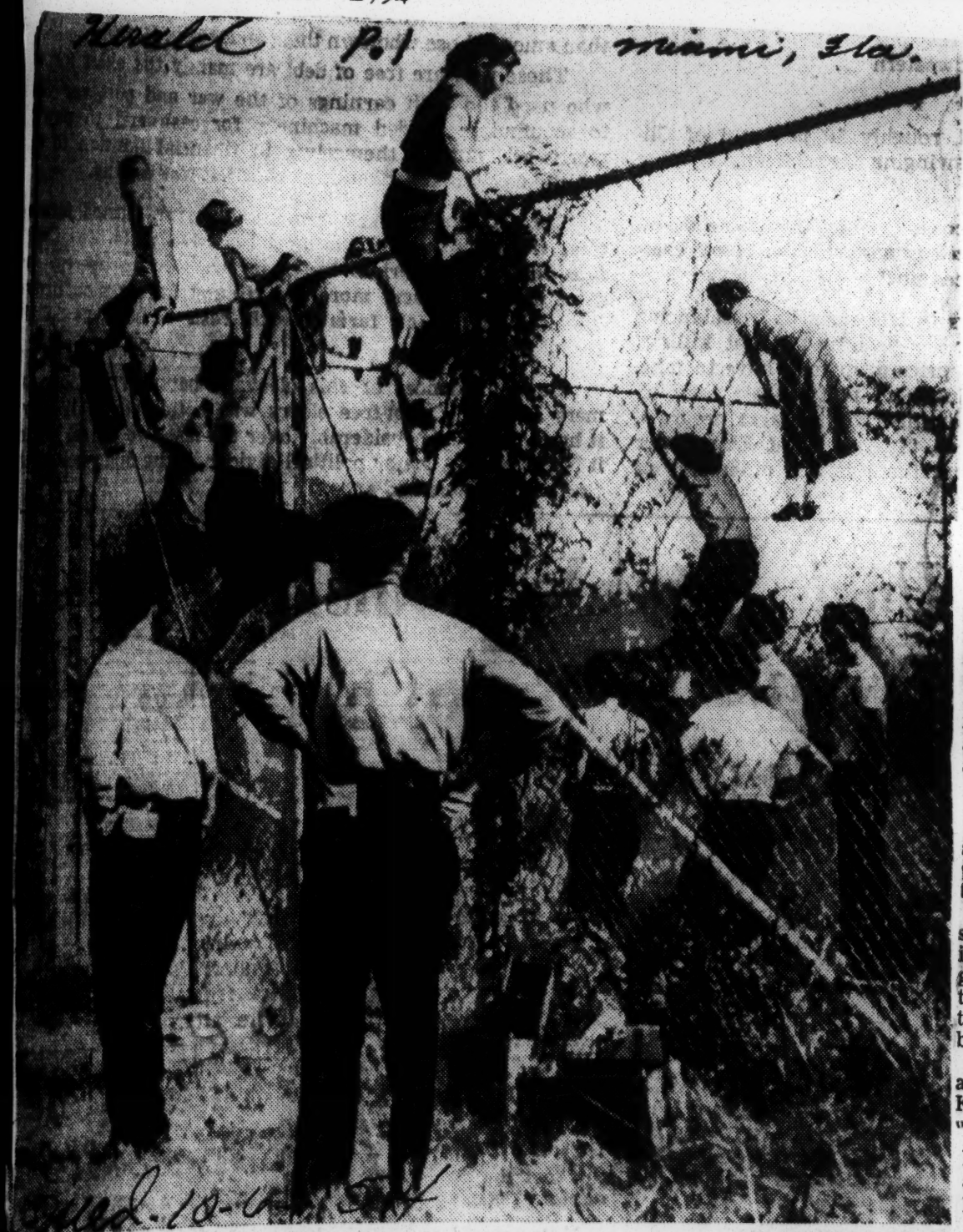
Washington police arrested 10 persons, most of them juveniles released to the custody of their parents, in attempts to avert violence. Several adults were charged with disorderly conduct for egging on the youngsters.

In Baltimore where rioting broke out last Friday, children began returning to school as police gave "move along" orders to groups of 20 to 50 youngsters still roving about in various parts of the city.

A group of mothers, some of them with babies in their arms, aired their complaints before Baltimore School Superintendent John Fischer. He charged that the anti integration protests in Baltimore resulted from a "germ that drifted down from Delaware."

This was in reference to Milford, Del., where segregation was abolished and then reinstated.

In another area beset by its own problems, Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook declared that the state would maintain segregated schools and said there is no need for "secret societies" such as the Ku Klux Klan.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

CLUDING THE POLICE, students from Washington's Anacostia high school limb a high wire fence after their demonstration against integration of Negro students was broken up. A mob of yelling pupils had paraded near the school

First Integration Rows Hit Washington Schools

Ike Had Hoped Plan There Could Be A Model For U. S.; White Pupils Protest at 2 Institutions

From Wire Dispatches

The first sign of trouble in the nation's capital over mixing the races in schools developed yesterday. Hundreds of white students demonstrated at two Washington high schools.

Demonstrations against integration spread in Baltimore, where two bands of marching students, totaling 2,000, paraded through the streets. At least nine Baltimore schools reported demonstrations as classes started.

In Washington, some 400 of the 1,250 students enrolled at Anacostia High gathered across the street from the school and jeered their principal's pleas to return to classes. The demonstrators booed 43 Negro students as they entered the building.

Meeting Ends In Confusion

One striking student said the admittance of 20 additional Negroes to Anacostia Friday caused the demonstration.

A similar demonstration was staged at McKinley High in Washington by about 150 boys and girls, but they were persuaded to transfer their protest meeting to a classroom. The meeting broke up in confusion.

Several students criticized the admittance of Negroes to McKinley. One girl declared she was "afraid to walk down the hall. They walk right behind me and say things I wouldn't repeat."

Committee Is Planned

A majority of the students however, appeared to favor a suggestion by Anthony Green, one of the school's football players, that a committee be named to handle the situation.

Dozens of students walked out when another student suggested that the pupils go home and stay out at least a week "if you want the rest to follow you."

The District of Columbia plan for ending racial segregation in schools had brought expressions of hope from President Eisenhower and others that it would become a model for other sections to follow in carrying out the United States Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation.

The shouting crowds of students in Baltimore made stops at City Hall and called for Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro. Both crowds were scattered by police, but they formed again later and continued their marching.

At Baltimore's Southern High School, where six persons were arrested Friday after a white man struck a Negro student, school officials estimated only 500 of the 1,700 students enrolled reported for classes yesterday.

Twenty of the 36 Negroes enrolled attended classes. Fifty policemen were stationed around the school and others were on duty at intersections for several blocks in all directions.

Two Arrests Made

Baltimore police made two arrests. Charles Luthhardt, 46, was taken into custody across the street from Southern High and charged with disorderly conduct. Chief Inspector Fred I. Ford said Luthhardt, whom he called an "outside agitator," was "inciting trouble."

A Negro who had escorted several Negro students to Southern was arrested, Ford said, when he was found to be carrying a knife.

Baltimore schools have an enrollment of 140,957, of whom 85,626 are whites and 55,331 are Negroes. Integration programs have been started at 52 of the 190 Baltimore schools.

'Subversives' Reported

Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore school superintendent, said he was impressed by reports that "subversives" may be stirring up trouble among students and parents.

The demonstrations broke out a few hours before the Supreme Court began its new term, at which it will hear arguments on the manner of carrying out its order striking down racial barriers in public schools.

There were only formalities in yesterday's 25-minute ceremony. The court's actual business won't start until next Monday. The final segregation decisions are not expected until next spring.

Negro Page Begins Duties

The court has set the week of December 6 for hearing the new arguments on segregation.

The nine black-robed justices were served yesterday for the first time in the court's history by a Negro page.

Charles Vernon Bush, 14, son of an educational director at Howard University, Washington, took his place at the high bench along with three white boys. Charles is attending classes at the page boys' school, the first Negro ever admitted.

Integration Strikes Spread In Capital

Courier & Journal P.1C

Wash. 10-6-57

9 Schools Affected, but Police Think Peak of Disturbance Has Passed

Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Oct. 5 (AP)—Student strikers in protest against mixing of white and Negro pupils spread to nine schools in the nation's capital today, but a back-to-classes movement developed too.

"I feel that the peak of the disturbance is past," Police Lt. William T. Murphy said at Anacostia High School, scene of the biggest and noisiest demonstrations against the 3-week-old program of racial integration in District of Columbia schools.

School authorities reported more than 2,800 pupils absent at one time or another from three high schools and six junior highs. About 100 white boys and girls congregated in front of the Supreme Court building, but left quickly under police orders.

The Supreme Court ruled public-school segregation unconstitutional last May, and the District of Columbia started mixing white and Negro pupils without waiting for the court's final order—due next year—on the process by which segregation is supposed to be ended.

Six Persons Taken Into Custody

Police took six persons, mainly young white adults, into custody near Anacostia High, where more than half the student body stayed away from classes and several hundred shouting white pupils gathered outside with signs such as "This Is America—Not Africa."

Two men were held on disorderly conduct charges. The others were released. Apart from some egging on by adults, the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous imitations of the recent mass protests against desegregation in Baltimore and in Milford, Del.

The Justice Department said it was "keeping an eye on the all-over situation," but a spokesman said the department's Civil Rights Section had not come across any federal-law violations yet. The Department declined to say whether "outside forces" may be involved in the demonstrations.

Vice-President Nixon, on a political tour in Iowa, told newsmen there is "going to be some period of tension," but "men of good will, working together, are going to find a way to carry out the decision." Nixon also remarked that his two daughters are going to remain in the public schools here regardless of integration.

Baltimore Situation Returning to Normal

In Washington, school officials said many absences undoubtedly were caused by parents keeping children home to prevent them from getting involved in possible disorders.

The demonstrations began yesterday and were confined at first to Anacostia and McKinley highs.

At Baltimore the integration situation apparently was returning to normal after several days of student strikes, picketing, and mass protests. Schools reported attendance on the increase. A few pickets appeared at one or two schools, but were quickly dispersed by police.

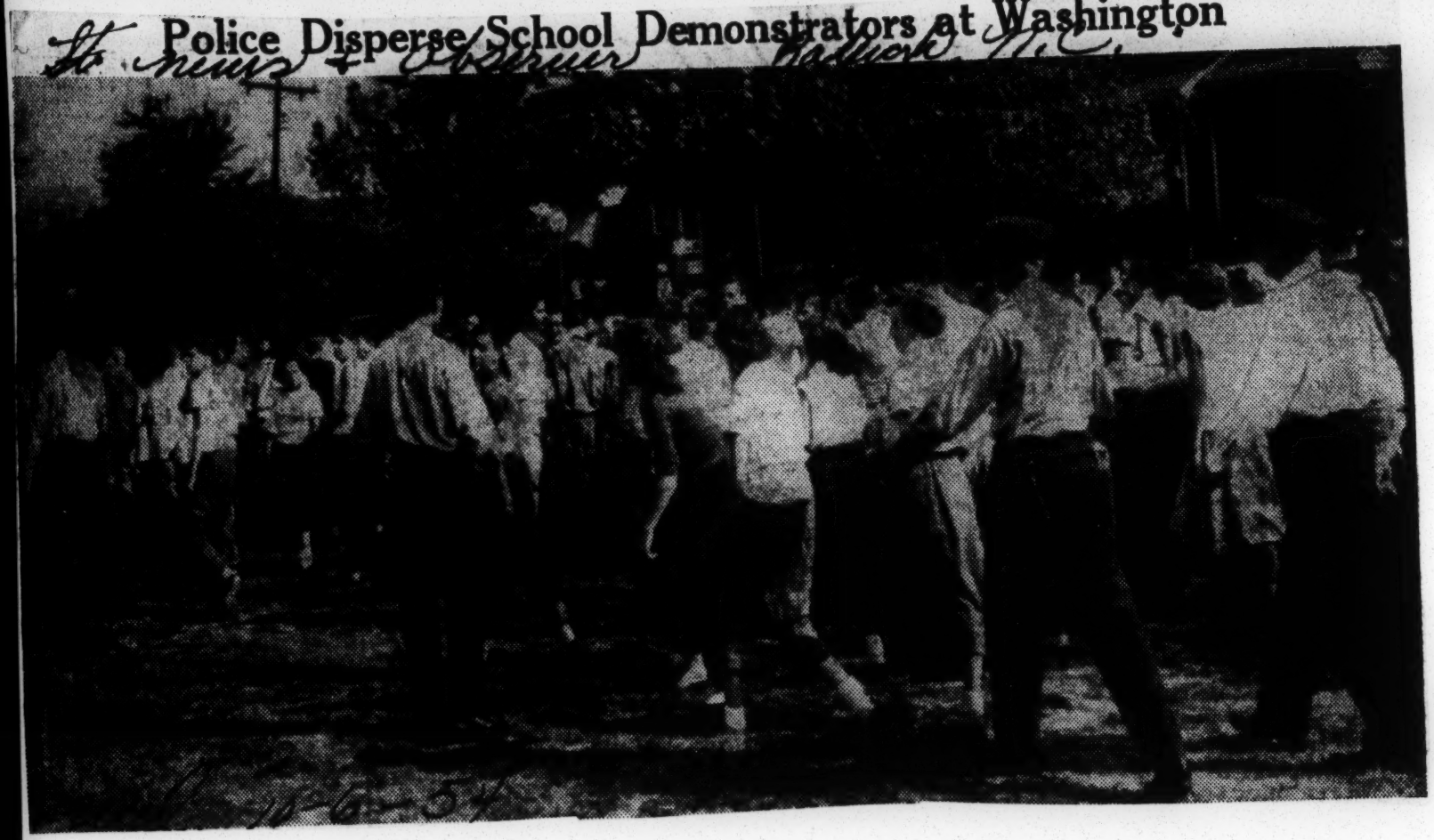
Associated Press Wirephoto

DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSE . . . Students of Washington's Anacostia High School climb wire fence as police watch after a student demonstration had been broken up yesterday. The students had paraded near the school to protest integration of Negroes in former all-white school.

Superior Judge James K. Cullen ruled that white and Negro children may continue to go to public schools together. "The Supreme Court has spoken and we must all . . . abide by it," he said in refusing to order the Baltimore School Board to restore the segregation it ended September 7. The judge had been asked by two groups to find that the board acted illegally in ending segregation before the Supreme Court made a final decree.

Police Disperse School Demonstrators at Washington

St. News & Observer Raleigh N.C.



11-6-54

Spreading student demonstrations against integration of the races in Washington schools yesterday brought police at the National Capital into the anti-segregation picture. The top photo shows a detachment of police herding a yelling mob of Anacostia High School students away from the school building, where they had been calling to others inside, urging them to leave classes as a protest gesture. The picture below gives another scene at the Anacostia school. It shows students climbing a high wire fence under the watching eyes of the police after the student demonstration had been broken up by the officers. The students also had staged a parade near the Anacostia school to protest integration in the former all-white institution. (AP Wirephotos)

STUDENTS STRIKE IN CAPITAL SCHOOLS

Police Arrest Six at Anacostia As They Disperse Teenage Groups

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"I feel that the peak of the disturbance is past," Police Lt. William T. Murphy said at Anacostia High School, scene of the biggest and noisiest demonstrations against the three-week-old program of racial integration in District of Columbia schools.

Pupils Absent

School authorities reported more than 2,800 pupils absent at one time or another from three high schools and six junior highs. About 100 white boys and girls congregated in front of the Supreme Court Building but left quickly under police orders.

The Supreme Court ruled public school segregation unconstitutional last May, and the District of Columbia started mixing white and Negro pupils without waiting for the court's final order—due next year—on the process by which segregation is supposed to be ended.

Police took six persons, mainly young white adults, into custody near Anacostia High, where more than half the student body stayed away from classes and several hundred shouting white pupils gathered outside with signs such as "This is America—Not Africa."

Two men were held on disorderly conduct charges. The others were released. Apart from some egging on by adults, the demonstrations appeared to be spontaneous imitating of the recent mass protests against desegregation in Baltimore and Milford, Del.

The Justice Department said it is "keeping an eye on the all-over situation," but a spokesman said the department's civil rights section has not come across any federal law violations yet. The department declined to say whether "outside forces" may be involved in the demonstrations.

Schools Hit By Strikes In U. S. Capital

Back-To-Class Move Develops, Too

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Follow Ruling

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However, the CIO executive board met in Washington and adopted a resolution saying that it seems clear the disturbing events of the past few days would not have occurred in the absence of some outside stimulus."

Views Of Nixon

Vice President Nixon, on a political tour in Iowa, told newsmen that there is "going to be some period of tension" but "men of good will, working together, are going to find a way to carry out the decision."

Reporters who visited the nine schools involved—out of the 122 public schools in Washington—found no sign of a direct link between the protest and the recently formed National Association for the Advancement of White People.

...ool Bias Hits 2 Capital Schools

...but police met them on the way and dispersed them.

The shouting crowds of students in Baltimore made stops at the City Hall and called for Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro. Both crowds were scattered by police but they formed later and continued their marching.

At Southern High School, where six persons were arrested Friday, school officials estimated only 500 of the 1700 students enrolled reported for classes today. Twenty of the 36 Negroes enrolled attended classes. Fifty policemen were stationed around the school.

9 Schools In D.C. Hit By Strikes

By ED CREAGH

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TENSION EASED

In Baltimore, firm handling by school and police officials, coupled with a Circuit Court decision, appeared today to have quelled demonstrations against the mingling of white and Negro students.

All was quiet at the schools and attendance began to mount.

Judge James K. Cullen late today refused to order the city school board to restore segregation which it abolished Sept. 7.

The Maryland Petition Committee and the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People had sought the court order.

"This court finds the Board of School Commissioners has exercised its authority legally and in accordance with a final and enforceable holding and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," Judge Cullen said.

At Southern High School, scene of the worst disorders previously, Principal John H. Schwatka said students who stay away from classes for prolonged periods would be expelled.

Those who tried to picket faced arrest under a firm policy established by Police Commissioner Beverly Ober.

2,800 ABSENT

Washington school authorities reported more than 2,800 pupils absent at one time or another from three high schools and six junior highs. About 100 white boys and girls congregated in front of the Supreme Court Building but left quickly under police orders.

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However, the CIO Executive Board met in Washington and adopted a resolution saying "it seems clear the disturbing events of the past few days would not have occurred in the absence of some outside stimulus."

The labor organization accordingly urged Atty. Gen. Brownell to determine whether civil rights laws are being violated and said "the full force of the federal government" should stand behind school boards which order integration of the races.

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Nixon also remarked that his two daughters are going to remain in the public schools here regardless of integration.

Reporters who visited the nine schools involved—out of the 122 public schools in Washington—

CD headquarters Tuesday was "dangerously" low on emergency equipment. Another crisis would send officials to south Georgia for hose and pumps, Gen. Hearn reported. However, they hope to buy more pipe and hose nearby.

Bremen's water shortage was further complicated because 65-acre West Lake sprang a leak over the weekend. The lake, about two and a half miles west of the reservoir, is privately owned.

Mayor Mangham said that vandals must have swum under the dam or used a steel rod to open a valve.

"Somebody downstream probably needed water for their cattle," he speculated. Other citizens guessed the gate was faulty.

Sanders reported that the lake was down more than six feet.

Sanders estimated the pump and pipeline would assure water for about two weeks more.

Water turning an old grist mill below the concrete dam was a rusty brown.

Sanders tapped two auxiliary streams six weeks ago—Indian Creek about a mile northeast of town on his property and Reid Creek near the city reservoir. The Creek reservoir is a muddy three feet deep.

STUDENT 'STRIKES' WIDEN IN CAPITAL

7 More Schools Have Protests on Integration but Move Is On to End 'Walkouts'

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—School officials and the police of this city put in another tense day today dealing with "strikes" by white students at schools recently desegregated.

This morning the "strike," which involved only Anacostia and McKinley High Schools yesterday, had spread to Eastern Junior-Senior High School and to six junior high schools. At all these schools, the strikers staged demonstrations at the opening hour. The first arrests—two students and two adults—were made at Anacostia. Strikers numbered about 500 at Anacostia, 300 at Eastern, 200 at McKinley, and fewer at the junior high schools.

Despite these demonstrations, classes continued as usual in the city's eleven senior high schools and twenty-two junior high schools. The 165 elementary schools were entirely unaffected. The total school population is about 100,000, of whom about 60,000 are Negro.

The police were present at all trouble spots. Demonstrations were orderly, and before the day had ended organized "back to school" movements were on.

Group Charges 'Grievances'

The most active of the demonstrators were at McKinley Technical High School. This group said that while Anacostia and Eastern "strikers" were demonstrating against "integration itself," those at McKinley had "grievances."

By mid-morning, the McKinley "strikers" had decided to take their grievances to top-ranking school officials in the Board of Education building downtown. There a cordon of police held them in adjacent Franklin Park. The police told them they must not "all gang up together" but "go by twos and threes," a rule long-established here for adult demonstration marches on Capitol Hill and the White House.

Their leaders, a girl and two boys, were persistent. Through their spokesman, a boy, reported: "You got hope. No more knives and bottles. Go back to Tech, break it up!" The group then dispersed quickly.

Confer with Official

Some of the white students said integration had been forced too fast. They said they had been told a few Negroes would come in September and a few in February, whereas there are already 400 in a school of 1,000.

Assistant Superintendent Nelson said that the trio he talked with had been "reasonable and respectful." He said they had called attention to some things that indicated that there had not been enough preparation for integration. He would not specify the "grievances."

Asked what disciplinary action might be taken for so many children's staying out of so many schools, Mr. Nelson said that Negro students at McKinley had struck for weeks here in protest to overcrowding of Negro schools and no action whatever had been taken against them.

Returning to the park where the arrest had patiently waited, the three negotiated with Norman J. Nelson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, across the street, to hear a delegation from the group and they became the delegation.

"Keep your fingers crossed!" they shouted to their followers, who shouted back "Keep your fingers crossed!"

And the trio, with firmly-crossed fingers, went in to talk with the Assistant Superintendent.

Police Quell Demonstrations In Wash., D.C. And Baltimore

Daily World - p. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Date: 10-5-54

BY JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Hundreds of jeering, cat-calling white high school students demonstrated angrily against the end of segregated education in Washington, which President Eisenhower had hoped would serve as a model for other cities abolishing separate schools.

Police in the Nation's Capital and in Baltimore, where white students staged a new series of protests, were rushed to trouble zones to prevent riots.

Mr. Eisenhower declared last May when the Supreme Court issued its historic ruling that separate schools for Negro and white pupils were unconstitutional, that Washington should set an example for orderly transition to integrated institutions.

But the Chief Executive's words went unheeded as some 300 boys and girls at two District of Columbia high schools paraded with inflammatory placards, refused to attend classes, and booed when school officials pleaded with them to "behave."

Many parents, fearing violence, instructed children who had attended morning classes not to return to school after the noon recess.

A 15-year-old boy was taken into custody by police who said they heard him cry "Let's Jump 'Em" to other white youths who were following two Negro students.

In Baltimore, three persons, one of them a merchant seaman, were arrested on disorderly conduct charges, a street car window was smashed, and hundreds of patrolmen armed with night sticks warned they would go into action to choke off any repition of last Friday's rioting spread to the strikers later to attend the mass meeting tomorrow.

Officials and student leaders at Anacostia also plan a mass meeting of students tomorrow for airing of "grievances" and a return to classes. However, student strikers there said they would hold a counter mass meeting at a park near the school to encourage continuation of the walkout. Striking students at the other high schools said that they had been invited to meet with the Anacostia group and if they stayed away they would be considered "chicken."

The police vigil at the affected schools was as strong as classes closed as when they opened, and Negro students at Anacostia had motorcycle escorts part of the way home. Some 2,000 students took part in the "strike" at all schools.

Nixon Daughters to Attend

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 5 (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said today his two daughters were going to remain in Washington public schools regardless of integration.

The girls will "continue to grow up in an atmosphere where they realize * * * we have attempted to provide equal opportunities for all citizens," he said. The Nixon children, Patricia, 8, and Julie, 6, attend Horace Mann school in Washington. No Negroes are enrolled there now.

Students Must Return Today Or Face Losses

Daily World 10-8-54 Atlanta, Ga,

BY ALVIN SPIVAK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — White students striking against racial integration in Washington's schools were given an ultimatum Thursday to return to their classes by Friday or be ineligible for honors or extra activities for the rest of the school year. P. 1

School Superintendent Hobard M. Corning issued a statement directing all students "who are at present absent in protest against the integration of our schools, to return to their classrooms immediately."

Nearly 1,000 students in one senior and two junior high schools stayed away from classes Wednesday in the third day of a protest walkout against the admission of Negroes to their schools. Many of the absentees were kept at home by parents fearful of possible violence.

PENALTIES LISTED

Corning said that students absent after Thursday will disqualify themselves from:

1. Holding commissions and warrants in school cadet corps.
2. Holding positions on school publications.
3. Representing their schools on athletic teams, in rifle watches, or in musical or dramatic performances.
4. Eligibility for any office in any organization, club, or activity which comes under the direction of their school or any position representing their school.

WILL AID RETURNEES

Corning declared: "Those students who return to their classes by Friday will be given all possible assistance by their teachers to make up the work missed this week; those who do not return by that time will seriously jeopardize their scholastic standing because of continued absence.

"All adults who have contacts with school children and especially parents are asked to use their mature leadership in ending a situation which has now become disgraceful and dangerous."

Daily World

In the incident at the Supreme Court, guards refused to permit 50 boys and girls, to congregate in front [illegible] building and the youngsters were forced to move across the street, muttering complaints. Less than an hour later, they were gone.

Absent Pupils Facing Loss Of Privileges

Washington Post Times Herald

Corning Sets Friday Deadline for Return; Teams, Clubs Affected

Washington, D.C.

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning yesterday ordered all students currently demonstrating against integration to return to class Friday or suffer loss of honors and other privileges. P. 12

Corning's statement follows: "As superintendent of schools, I hereby direct all students of the Washington public schools who are at present absent in protest against the integration of our schools to return to their classrooms immediately."

Principals of schools where such absences are now occurring have been directed to declare absentees who will not have returned to school by Friday morning, October 8, ineligible to receive or enjoy school honors during the balance of the present school year.

This means that those students who continue to be absent after Thursday will disqualify themselves:

A. From holding commissions and warrants in the Cadet Corps. Thurs. 10-7-54

B. From holding positions on school publications.

C. From representing their schools on athletic teams, in rifle matches or in musical or dramatic performances.

D. From being eligible to hold any office in any organization, club or activity that comes under the direction of the school or from holding any positions representing their schools.

Those students who return to their classes by Friday will be given all possible assistance by their teachers to make up the work missed this week; those who do not return by that time will seriously jeopardize their scholastic standing because of the continued absence.

All adults who have contacts with school children and especially parents are asked to use their mature leadership in ending a situation which has now become disgraceful and dangerous.

Students Return To Classes; School Leaders Plea

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 10-7-54 p.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (INS) — White striking teen-agers complained, "We didn't accomplish a darn thing," as they began returning to their Washington schools Wednesday after staging a march on the Supreme Court.

Court guards refused to permit the 50 boys and girls to congregate in front of the building and the youngsters moved across the street muttering complaints. In less than an hour they were gone, carrying their protest placards with them.

The demonstration took place a few hours after an outdoor mass meeting at Anacostia High School ended in bedlam.

Elsewhere in the Capital—which President Eisenhower had hoped would serve as a "model" for the nation in carrying out the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation protests seemed to be subsiding.

TRUANCY DROPS

Fewer than one thousand students were marked absent compared with almost 1,500 Tuesday and only three schools were hit by walkouts which affected nine schools Tuesday. Officials pointed out many of the truants were being kept home by parents fearful of violence.

School authorities warned that "if the strike does not end in a reasonable time," the law will be enforced with pupils under 16 years of age required to return and those over 16 dropped from the rolls.

TO AGITATE

The mass meeting at Anacostia was attended by clergymen, school officials and student leaders as well as striking students. A local disc jockey appealed for an end to the strike but a group of mothers ignored their advice that the strike continue.

Also on the scene was Bryant Bowles, organizer of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, which has been accused of promoting integration protests in Delaware.

Bowles, against whose organization Delaware Attorney General H. Albert Young is taking legal action for revocation of its charter, said he was barred from the school buildings.

He did get into a conversation with several of the students, but police broke up the group, saying Bowles would be allowed to address the pupils in a public place.

The Mass Meeting lasted less than an hour and was hampered by a public address system that was too weak to be heard throughout the stadium, especially over the hubbub of 1,500 voices.

STRIKERS PETITION PRINCIPAL

Thurs. 10-7-54

The only thing accomplished was adoption of a 12 point petition which seven of the strikers later carried to school Principal Eugene Griffith. Among other things, the petition stated that "we do not want to take showers with Negroes."

However, at McKinley High School, where a mass meeting was held in the school auditorium, a committee of four white and four Negro pupils was created to handle any grievances arising from integration.

and bitter shame as time and history single them out for betrayal of the principles of American democracy. The public schools are founded for all the children to attend together as Americans. We must go forward on this principle. There is no other course compatible with the laws of our land and the era in which we live. Stand firm. Democracy and more are on trial today."

"Fine Man" Says Student's Dad Of Negro Teacher

Daily World Thurs. 10-7-54

WASHINGTON—(INS)—A Negro school teacher [illegible]ed a white father Wednesday that his son should return to school.

At Taft Junior High School, where 600 students briefly stayed away in protest against the end of racial segregation, a white pupil was removed from class because his father objected to his having a Negro teacher.

Atlanta, Ga.

The principal invited the father to meet the teacher. Shortly thereafter, the father came out of the school remarking that the teacher was "a fine man" and his son would return to class.

Women Send Telegram To School Supt.

Daily World Thurs. 10-7-54 p. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The National Council of Negro Women sent the following telegram to Dr. John H. Fischer, Superintendent of Schools of Baltimore, after the unfortunate disturbance and picketing of the schools in Baltimore: "The National Council of Negro Women, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. applauds your forthright actions in integrating the public schools of Baltimore in conformity with the Supreme Court decision. We hope you will not be dismayed by the actions of persons who have such a pitiable and erroneous idea of their responsibilities as parents and as guardians of future American citizens. There must be no retreat from the right course you have taken. Millions will support your stand. Those who do not will have cause for remorse

Integration Walkouts In Schools Subside; Officials Warn Pupils

Star p. B-2 Washington, D.C. Thur. 10-2-54

The District's school integration walkouts appeared to be subsiding today under the combined impetus of warnings from School Supt. Hobart M. Corning and Police Chief Robert V. Murray.

At McKinley High School, Principal Charles E. Bish reported all quiet at opening time and said he believed attendance was back to normal.

At Anacostia High some student absentees returned to classes, and increased attendance also was reported at nearby Kramer Junior High.

A group estimated by Deputy Police Chief George R. Wallrodt at about 70 students walked away from Anacostia at the opening bell this morning, after being advised to do so by a student leader.

Many Ignore Walkout.

Many other Anacostia students ignored the gathering and entered the school without any to-do, however. And some of those still holding out indicated they will return tomorrow.

Supt. Corning yesterday set tomorrow as the deadline for return of the demonstrators who since Monday have been engaged in protesting racial desegregation by staying away from classes.

Dr. Corning said students still truant in connection with the demonstrations tomorrow will be barred from school offices and honors, including membership on athletic teams.

Starting tomorrow, strikers will be subject to exclusion from holding Cadet Corps commissions and warrants, posts on school publications and in other school organizations and clubs, and membership on teams and in musical and dramatic groups, the superintendent said.

Warned of Arrest.

Chief Murray also issued a warning yesterday of stern police action against demonstrators. The police chief said school children who remain truant may be arrested if they become involved in continued demonstrations.

School attendance was reduced today by the observance of the Yom Kippur holiday by Jewish students.

The holiday figured in the decision to set tomorrow as the deadline for return of the demonstrators to their classes.

D. C. School Strikes Apparently at End; Holdouts Returning

Star p. B-2 Thur. 10-2-54 Washington, D.C.

The District's school integration walkout today appeared to be at an end.

Most students were reported back in classes this morning at the three high schools where many walked out earlier in the week.

At McKinley High School, Principal Charles E. Bish said the last 10 or 15 holdouts returned this morning. The students are being required to bring notes from home to be officially excused for their absence, he said.

Anacostia and Eastern Highs also were back on what seemed to be a normal routine. Students reported to the two schools at opening time without demonstrations, and the atmosphere was quiet.

Football Game Focal Point.

Attention at McKinley was centered on a football game scheduled this afternoon in the school's stadium with Roosevelt. A pep assembly was hald this morning in the auditorium.

Before the assembly, Dr. Bish met with a new student committee set up to deal with problems connected with the walkout. The committee is to meet daily. Dr. Bish said the committee is working out well.

At Eastern, Principal John P. Collins said a similar committee is being put into operation to deal with integration matters there.

Meanwhile, School Supt. Hobart M. Corning has served notice that most integration pupil shifts—which helped to set off the pupil walkouts—are over until next February.

Result of Parents' Visit.

Dr. Corning yesterday afternoon received a delegation of parents from Anacostia High School who questioned him about plans for future pupil shifts.

After the meeting, the superintendent issued the following statement:

"It has come to my attention that some parents are disturbed because they believe that the process of moving groups of children from school to school according to new boundaries is to be a continuing process throughout the year.

"No such additional movement to conform to new boundaries will be proposed or made for the remainder of this semester. In February, 1955, junior high school graduates will be assigned to the senior high schools on the basis of new boundaries.

"Otherwise changes in assignments will be limited to occasional cases of individual students. Transfers as a result of the filing of options have been completed in the secondary level. Some, however, are still being processed in the elementary schools."

Denies Plea To Halt Integration

WASHINGTON — A federal district judge last week turned deaf ears to a plea to halt racial integration in Washington public schools.

The action came on a motion for a temporary restraining order filed by an all-white federation of citizen's associations.

The motion was denied by Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut after two hours of arguments.

The federation's suit contends that the education board acted illegally in starting integration before there is a final Supreme Court edict spelling out the order to drop segregation.

In rejecting the plea for a temporary order, Judge Schweinhaut said there would be more hardship in halting the plans already underway than there would be for a comparatively few people in allowing them to go ahead.

Striking Students Will Be Punished

Herald Miami, Florida Thur. 10-7-54 p. 1

Absent Racial Demonstrators To Lose School Privileges

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Pupils who stay out of Washington schools in protest against mixing Whites and Negroes will be barred from holding school office or taking part in athletics if they don't return by Friday morning.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, laid down the ruling Wednesday night. He also asked adults, especially parents, to "use their mature leadership in ending a situation which has now become disgraceful and dangerous."

Some 50 White boys and girls protesting school integration staged a demonstration at the Supreme court building Wednesday. Police moved them away after one youth wrote, "We want our rights" in red letters on the white marble steps.

The protest, latest in an apparently waning series of strikes and other manifestations in Washington, was aimed at the court's decision last May that segregation of White and Negro pupils in public schools is unconstitutional.

Dr. Corning's ruling instructed principals of schools "where such absences are now occurring, to declare absentees who will not have returned to school by Friday morning Oct. 8 ineligible to receive or enjoy school honors during the balance of the present school year."

He said this would mean students absent after Thursday would disqualify themselve from holding commissions or warrants in the cadet corps, from representing the schools on athletic teams, in rifle matches or in music and dramatic performances, from holding positions on publications, and from holding office in organizations or clubs that come under direction of the school.

At Anacostia High School, one of three high schools involved in three-day-old disturbances, a back-to-classes rally arranged by school authorities broke up in confusion, and some 750 pupils remained away from school.

Bryant Bowles, head of the recently organized National Association for the Advancement of White People, put in an appearance at the Anacostia rally but did not address it. Bowles has been active in organizing opposition to mixing of Negro and White pupils in Milford, Del., and elsewhere.

Another rally at McKinley High school ended with practically all of 150 strikers going back to classes following appointment of a White-Negro student committee to meet each morning to thrash out any conflicts that arise.

A walkout apparently was about over at Eastern High school, too, though some of the teen-agers who congregated at the Supreme court building sid they were from Eastern. Absences were above normal at six junior high schools, with many parents keeping children home

SIX SOUTHERN STATES ASK FOR COURT TIME

Commercial Appeal

Will Offer Oral Arguments On Segregation Issue

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — Six Southern states have indicated they may wish to participate in oral arguments before the Supreme Court this fall on the question of how to carry out racial integration of public schools.

Court attaches listed the states as Tennessee, Florida, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Maryland. Wednesday was the deadline for reserving time for arguments.

There were indications, however, that some of the states — though they have reserved time — will not use it. Tennessee officials, for instance, have indicated they have not reached a final decision.

Five other Southern states announced they definitely will not participate in the hearings. They are Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana.

Four states — Kansas, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina — and the District of Columbia are parties to the original suit. All of these but South Carolina have indicated they will participate.

Texas, Kentucky and Missouri have given no indication of what course they will pursue when the court reconvenes in October to take up the explosive question of how to carry out its May 17 decision declaring school segregation unconstitutional.

Court attaches said that any state may file a "friend of the court" brief at any time. No special application is necessary. Wednesday was a deadline only in respect to reserving time for oral arguments before the court.

CAPITAL'S STRIKES IN SCHOOLS FADING

Brownell Warns U. S. Will Act if Federal Laws Are Broken in Anti-Integration Fight

MOST PUPILS ARE BACK

Attendance at Baltimore Also Is 'Practically Normal,' Superintendent Asserts

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The student "strike" against public school desegregation appeared over today.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., said at a news conference today that the Justice Department was watching anti-integration demonstrations. If any violation of Federal laws developed, he declared, the Department would act.

Three high schools and six junior high schools that had been affected by student strikes were operating at near-normal. The city has eleven senior high schools, twenty-two junior high schools, and 165 grade schools.

At the height of the walkout it was estimated that only about 2,800 of the school system's 100,000 students were involved in the strike.

At Anacostia High School, the main trouble spot, long lines of students formed there this morning, waiting to return to classes. About seventy remained out in continued protest.

Accelerated by Warning

The back-to-school movement was accelerated by yesterday's statement by Superintendent of Schools Hobart M. Corning that students who did not return today would disqualify themselves from all school honors, including the right to play on athletic teams, take part in dramatic performances, and hold club offices.

Other factors were a warning by police officials against street demonstrations, and reminders of the fact that three days out of school for those under 16 was basis for an investigation of absence and report to Juvenile Court.

Police guards remained at schools where strikes had occurred.

Superintendent Corning issued a statement saying that it had come to his attention that "some parents are disturbed because they believe that the process of moving groups of children from school to school, according to new boundaries, is to be a continuing process throughout the year."

He stated this would not be so. "No such additional group movements to conform to new boundaries will be proposed for the remainder of this semester," the superintendent said.

John Collins, principal of Eastern High School, said he had been answering phone calls all day from parents who wanted to know if it was now safe to send their children back. He said "another unusual development" that had come to his attention was that a member of Congress had advised some Anacostia students to stay out of school.

Representative James C. Davis, Democrat of Georgia, was quoted from Atlanta today as saying he had advised Washington students to stay home and their parents that they had a right to protest and picket schools, District Commissioners, the White House and Supreme Court. His office today confirmed the fact that three high school youths had conferred with him here yesterday. Representative Davis is a member of the District of Columbia Committee, which drafts the local laws.

About fifteen students "picketed" the Supreme Court building for a short time today.

Meanwhile, Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and a spearhead of the anti-integration movement, continued to plan large mass meetings from his office here. He said that he would hold another mass-meeting at Ritchie Race Track in Baltimore at 2:30 P. M., Saturday.

His biggest job now, he said, is to "stay in business" by fighting a suit filed by the Attorney General of Delaware to revoke his corporate charter on grounds of misuse of the corporation power. He led the anti-integration fight in the Milford, Del., schools.

Corning Urges Congress to Speed Schools

Calls Crowding And Obsolescence Shocking Anywhere

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning has laid before Congress an "urgent" need for construction of more schools here, under a more rapid building schedule than that slated in the city's public works program.

Testifying yesterday before a House Education subcommittee, Dr. Corning said that, even under present conditions, by which he evidently meant integration," overcrowding, obsolete and incomplete plants would be shocking in any American city."

"It is particularly disturbing to find them in the Nation's Capital," he declared.

Dr. Corning was one of many witnesses from many parts of the country called by the subcommittee to outline construction needs for classrooms.

Local Difficulties Cited.

Subcommittee Chairman Kearns, Republican, of Pennsylvania, drew from Dr. Corning an outline of the difficulties of financing the school construction program here.

The legislator, a member of the House District Committee, explained a bill he had introduced for Federal aid to school construction included the District along with the States and Territories.

Hearings Seek Needs.

Hearings by the Kearns subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee, he emphasized are not directed at any one bill, but are intended to determine the national needs for school construction. New legislation is expected to be prepared by the subcommittee.

Unmet neeeds of school construction in the District were listed at more than $24 million, according to a telegram from the District Commissioners.

Dr. Corning broke this down in his testimony as $6,821,360 submitted by the Board of Education to the District Commissioners in the 1956 budget for 11 projects, and $18,828,900 for 33 projects in a list for future construction.

He filed a detailed report of these projects for the record.

Dr. Corning urged that Congress "appropriate our own taxes back to us" to help speed up the school building program.

Warns of Lateness.

Declaring that the Public Works Program is scheduled for completion in eight years, the superintendent said "it is quite obvious that the providing of school-housing in some areas of the city will be entirely too late to prevent either serious hardship to the children or unfavorable community reactions, or both."

Washington is behind in school buildings, he testified, because of the backlog of unmet needs from war years, "insufficient annual appropriations made by Congress," the rapid growth of the city and shifting of population, with construction of many large housing developments.

Overcrowding, he said, is shown in 953 oversize classes, most of which are in the elementary schools. There are 113 substandard classrooms, he said, 64 of which are in the elementary grades.

Three old buildings, described as "completely obsolete" and unfit for school purposes, were named as Seaton Elementary School, built in 1871; Stevens Elementary, 1868, and Shaw Junior High School, 1902.

Court Refuses to Interfere With Integration Program

Denies Plea to Halt Desegregation of District of Columbia Schools

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—The U.S. District Court refused today to interfere with the racial integration program for public schools in the District of Columbia.

Federal Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut denied a plea by the Federation of Citizens' Assns., an all-white group, for a temporary order restraining the District Board of Education from registering Negro and white students in the same schools and classes.

The Supreme Court ruled earlier this year that public school segregation based on race alone is unconstitutional.

The Federation argued the Board of Education acted illegally in starting integration before the Supreme Court has finished its hearings on the problem and issued a final decree spelling out how integration can be achieved, particularly in the Deep South. These hearings are scheduled to begin next month.

After listening to two hours of argument, Judge Schweinhaut ruled there would be more hardship in halting the plans already under way than there would be for a comparatively few people in allowing them to proceed.

It is manifest, he added, that plans cannot be changed solely because they operate to the inconvenience of some people.

Soon after the Supreme Court handed down its decision, Washington educational authorities began drafting their integration plans, intending to make them a model for the rest of the nation.

"What we are faced with today," counsel Milton D. Korman told the court, "is an established integrated school system."

White and Negro students registered quietly yesterday for the first mixed classes, which will start Monday. Korman said that to change signals now would cause mass transfers of pupils, teachers and school furniture and result in "utter chaos" in the national capital's school system.

David C. Colladay, attorney for the Federation, conceded that the Supreme Court can only give a broad outline of desegregation and that details must be left to local school authorities. But he argued the District of Columbia board should wait for additional guidance from the high tribunal.

After the motion for a temporary injunction was denied, Korman moved for dismissal of the Federation's entire suit. The court postponed a decision on this.

Die Hards Try Legal End Run

WASHINGTON, — Just 13 days before the opening of Washington schools, the Federation of Citizens' Associations, the lily-white organization which went on record against the Supreme Court decision, filed suit in the U. S. District Court to halt de-segregation here.

The powerful organization which has been described as made up of monied interests and reactionary conservatives, asked the court to issue an injunction to prevent Supt. Hobart Corning from carrying out his modified gradual integration program.

Corning, who is already under fire from the NAACP and the Civic Federation who think his plans are too slow, fired back at the Citizens group by calling upon all Washington residents to cooperate in the peaceful orderly program of carrying out the decision of the High Court.

Twenty-two white families and 28 white children, the smallest one of kindergarten age, participated in the formal protest. They called it illegal, arbitrary, unreasonable and a violation of their rights under the Fifth Amendment. (The D. C. case was argued under the Fifth Amendment).

The suit called for continued segregation until the Supreme Court orders the contrary. It claims that the legal basis for segregation still remains. It charged that the program of de-segregation fixes rigid boundaries and would force white children to predominantly Negro schools and vice-versa. It also challenged a ruling by Corporation Counsel Vernon West that the May 17 decision left the District free to integrate.

Meanwhile, the schools went ahead with the program, enrolling the first eight Negro children into white schools. The new term opens Sept. 13. The first Negro children registered under the integration program will attend five senior and junior high schools.

Striking Pupils Given Deadline In Washington

Parents Requested To Exert Influence In Racial Protest

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Pupils who stay out of Washington schools in protest against mixing whites and Negroes will be barred from holding school office or taking part in athletics if they don't return by Friday morning.

Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, laid down the ruling tonight. He also asked adults, especially parents, to "use their mature leadership in ending a situation which has now become disgraceful and dangerous."

Some 50 white boys and girls protesting school integration staged a brief demonstration at the Supreme Court building today. Police moved them away after one youth wrote "we want our rights' in red letters on the white marble steps.

Strikes On Wane

The protest, latest in an apparently waning series of strikes and other manifestations in Washington, was aimed at the court's decision last May that segregation of white and Negro pupils in public schools is unconstitutional.

Dr. Corning's ruling instructed principals of schools "where such absences are now occuring. . . to declare absentees who will not have returned to school by Friday morning Oct. 8 ineligible to receive or enjoy school honors during the balance of the present school year."

What It Means

He said this would mean students absent after Thursday would disqualify themselves from holding commissions or warrants in the Cadet Corps, from representing the schools on athletic teams, in rifle matches or in music and dramatic performances, from holding positions on publications, and from holding office in organizations or clubs that come under direction of the school.

At Anacostia High School one of three high schools involved in three-day-old disturbances, a back-to-classes rally arranged by school authorities broke up in confusion, and some 750 pupils remained away from school.

Bryant Bowles, head of the recently organized National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, put in an appearance at the Anacostia rally but did not address it. Bowles has been active in organizing opposition to mixing of Negro and white pupils in Milford, Del. and elsewhere.

Another rally at McKinley High School ended with practically all of some 150 strikers going back to classes following appointment of a white-Negro student committee to meet each morning and thresh out any conflicts that arise.

A walkout apparently was about over at Eastern High School, too, though some of the teen-agers who congregated at the Supreme Court building said they were from Eastern. Absences were well above normal at six junior high schools, with many parents keeping children home.

The Supreme Court demonstrators, from various high schools, were made up about equally of boys and girls. Police allowed the group to remain on the marble plaza until they spotted one boy writing three-inch letters with a red crayon on the steps.

Bowles, the Arlington, Va., man who has been meeting with foes of integration in Philadelphia and Maryland following his campaign in Milford, Del., said he attended the Anacostia meeting at the invitation of a "level-headed" pupil.

He said his only purpose was to urge pupils to stay home and not get involved in demonstrations.

"We will be their spokesman after the streets are clear," Bowles said. "It's their business if they want to stay away from school. It's their prerogative. They are still free Americans."

School attendance is compulsory up to the age of 17 in the District of Columbia and officials can take legal action against pupils and parents for continued absence from classes. In Delaware, however, school authorities went back to separation of white and Negro high school pupils after the stay-at-home campaign in which Bowles was involved.

Washington Student Strike Broken, Say School Heads

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UP) — School officials reported today a four-day student strike against integration of white and Negro children has been broken despite support for the demonstrators from Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.).

Principal Eugene Griffith of Anacostia High School, focal point of the student strike, said "a flood of students has been returning to classes." Back-to-school movements also were reported at other senior and junior high schools in the capital.

Robert Dean, 18-year-old chairman of the "strikers' committee" at Anacostia, told reporters Davis had advised him it would be "best" for the strikers to stay away from classes and continue their demonstration.

Davis, reached at Atlanta, confirmed the advice. He said he told the pupils the schools would not be able to operate without them and "some sensible solution" might be found to the integration problem.

Meanwhile, about 15 pupils made a half-hearted gesture of picketing the Supreme Court again today but they lost interest quickly and moved to a side street to watch a movie crew shooting scenes about the life of Peter Marshall, late Senate chaplain.

The back-to-school movement apparently was a result of both parental pressure and a threat by School Supt. Hobart M. Corning that strikers would be deprived of extra-curricular rights unless they return to classes tomorrow.

As one Anacostia pupil started into classes this morning, a striker shouted: "Dean (the student leader) says stay out."

"But my mother says go in," was the reply.

"I think [illegible]" Dean told newsmen. He said he [illegible] would rather "[illegible] commission as captain in the cadets" than return to a school in which Negroes are enrolled.

Davis, a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, said in Atlanta the Supreme Court's ruling last spring outlawing racial segregation in public schools was "an outrageous attempt to force upon an unwilling people the personal and sociological views" of the nine justices.

He said the Washington pupils and their parents have "a perfect right" to picket the schools, the White House or Supreme Court.

If pupils refuse to attend non-segregated schools, Davis said, officials will be "unable to operate them and it is very likely that some sensible and reasonable solution to the problem can be worked out."

While no official figures on today's absenteeism were announced, one school authority told reporters, "The strike is busted."

About 2,700 absentees — some 2,000 above normal — were reported Wednesday out of the 33,500 pupils enrolled in the capital's senior and junior high schools, most of which have mixed classes for the first time this year.

Fri. 10-8-54 P. 3

Squeeze Put On Capital School Strikes

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (U.P.) — School authorities cracked down on "striking" students for the first time today when rebellious pupils picketed the Supreme Court and refused to call off demonstrations against racial integration.

School Superintendent Hobart Corning, denouncing the disorders as "disgraceful and dangerous," announced the students will be ineligible to play on athletic teams or enjoy other school "honors" unless they return to class Friday morning.

Thur. 10-7-54

Corning acted after about 50 white high school students, many clad in dungarees, marched up Capitol Hill and assembled before the Supreme Court Bldg., chanting "We want our rights." Some carried crudely-lettered placards.

P. 1

At Anacostia High School, some 500 students, chanting "Send the Negroes Back," spurned appeals by classmates and 20 ministers, who beseeched them to end their three-day-old strike against racial mingling in Washington's schools.

School authorities reported that about 2700 students were absent at Anacostia, Eastern High School, Kramer Junior High, and some other schools. This was slightly less than yesterday. Elsewhere attendance appeared near normal.

Corning said students who do not return by Friday cannot hold commissions in school cadet corps, take posts on school publications, or participate in athletics or school dramatics. They also will be ineligible to hold office in any school organization.

The demonstrations were sputtering out at nearly all other Capital high and junior high schools. Anacostia has been the focal point of unrest throughout the demonstration.

In nearby Baltimore, authorities described the situation as quiet with no demonstrations.

Bryant W. Bowles, of nearby Arlington, Va., organizer of a group that calls itself "The National Association for the Advancement of White People," attended the Anacostia meeting. His group sparked the successful anti-integration strike at Milford, Del.

Students End Racial Strike In Washington

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Sat. 10-9-54

Officials Tell Youths They Couldn't Win

P. 2

Washington, Oct. 8 (U.P.)—Some 500 high-school students called off their strike against mixing of whites and Negroes in Washington classrooms today after City officials and school authorities convinced them they couldn't win.

Associate Schools Superintendent Lawson J. Cantrell reported normal attendance at three high schools and six junior highs primarily affected by the four-day disorders. Attendance at Anacostia High, focal point of unrest, was better than normal.

One of the student strike leaders, 18-year-old Robert Dean of Anacostia High, gave up the fight and said he would do his best to make integration work.

'Court Is Supreme'

"I still don't want to go to school with Negroes," he said. "But we talked with a lot of City officials and they really convinced us we can't win. They explained that when they say 'Supreme Court' they really mean supreme."

Dean, who throughout the demonstrations appealed to fellow strikers not to "get out of hand," also said he hoped parents who had been backing the strike would see that their sons and daughters attend school now.

The strike collapsed in the face of a threat of sharp disciplinary action against any students who failed to report for classes today. They had been warned they could not play on athletic teams, hold school offices, or participate in certain other activities.

Grievance Units Set Up

Before returning to classes, Dean's strike committee proposed a plan for setting up a biracial committee to handle grievances that might arise out of integration. A complaint box would be posted in the school.

Anacostia Principal Eugene Griffith said he was pleased with the plan and was going ahead with the proposed committee. A similar biracial committee has been established at McKinley High School where strikers returned to class Wednesday.

Integration Strike Ends In Capital

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala

Fri. 10-8-54

Georgia Congressman Backs Revolters

P. 8

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (U.P.) — School officials reported today that a four-day student strike against integration of white and Negro children has been broken despite support for the demonstrators from Rep. James C. Davis (D., Ga.).

Principal Eugene Griffith of Anacostia High School, focal point of the student strike, said "a flood of students has been returning to classes." Back-to-school movements also were reported at other senior and junior high schools in the capital.

Robert Dean, 18-year-old chairman of the "striker's committee" at Anacostia, told reporters that Davis had advised him it would be "best" for the strikers to stay away from classes and continue their demonstration.

Admits Part

Davis, reached at Atlanta, confirmed the advice. He said he told the pupils that the schools would not be able to operate without them and "some sensible solution" might be found to the integration problem.

District of Columbia school superintendent Hobart M. Corning said no further steps toward integration will be taken this semester. He said in February junior high school graduates will be assigned to senior high schools on the basis of new boundaries created after the Supreme Court decision decides how to carry out its desegregation ruling.

Outlines Plan

He said changes other than this will be on an individual basis. Corning stepped up the integration of Negro children after the first week of the school term. The move previously was not planned until February.

Meanwhile, about 15 pupils made a half-hearted gesture of picketing the Supreme Court again today. But they lost interest quickly and moved to a side street to watch a movie crew shooting scenes about the life of Peter Marshall, late Senate chaplain.

Return of Students To School Picks Up On Eve of Deadline

Post + Times Herald

Fri. 10-8-54 P. 25

Washington, D.C.

By Jeanne Rogers and Marie Smith
Staff Reporters

The back-to-school movement of students demonstrating against integration picked up momentum yesterday on the eve of School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning's deadline for return to classes.

Corning said senior and junior high students still absent today will be barred from school offices and honors, including athletic team membership.

Students returning to class today will be assisted by their teachers to make up classwork they missed this week, Corning said.

At Anacostia High School where the original walkout occurred, many stay-away students returned to their classes when the opening bell rang. About 75 other students milled around outside until police told them to "move off."

Police Chief Robert V. Murray Wednesday made it clear that police had been "very patient" with the teen-agers and that continued participation in demonstrations might lead to arrests.

Eugene Griffith, acting Anacostia principal, reported there were 529 students absent yesterday out of 1300. This marks a return of 271 students since Wednesday.

School officials said absenteeism reported in the junior and senior high schools yesterday was no indication of the protest situation because many Jewish students were off for Yom Kippur, a holy day.

A committee of four Anacostia students at 11 a. m. yesterday visited Corning and showed him a petition which they said reflected the views of about 700 fellow students.

The three-point petition stated the students wanted "separate, but equal rights"; that the Supreme Court had not decided on the "when and how" of integration, and that Corning should hold a special conference with a "select group" of students from the half dozen schools affected by the demonstrations.

According to Assistant School Superintendent Norman J. Nelson, Corning told the absentees, school officials would discuss their proposal after they returned to school, but not before. The students rejected Corning's offer and refused to go back to classes, Nelson said.

Although it wasn't in the

petition, Nelson said the students wanted removal of the 46 Negro students now attending Anacostia. The committee was told, Nelson said, that this was impossible.

Robert Dean, 17-year-old committee chairman and Cadet Corps captain, told reporters after the interview that his group intended to see Commissioner Samuel Spencer and Corporation Counsel Vernon E. West. The students went to the District Building, but both officials were out.

Dean also said the committee had solicited the support of Rep. James Davis (D-Ga.), chairman of the House District Committee, and got it.

Following the students into Corning's office were representatives of the Anacostia Home and School Association. Mrs. Chester Bethke, president, said Corning promised them he would issue a statement which would explain the reason for their conference.

Somewhat later, Corning issued this statement:

"It has come to my attention that some parents are disturbed because they believe that the process of moving groups of children from school to school, according to new boundaries, is to be a continuing process throughout the year. No such additional group movements to conform to new boundaries will be proposed or made for the remainder of this semester.

"In February, 1955, junior high school graduates will be assigned to the senior high schools on the basis of new boundaries. Otherwise, changes and assignments will be limited to occasional cases of individual students. Transfers as a result of the filing of options have been completed in the secondary level. Some, however, are still being processed in the elementary schools."

Meanwhile back at Anacostia High, lines of students waited outside counselors' offices to get their absences excused. Griffith met with the Negro students in the auditorium at 10 a. m. to acquaint them with the Anacostia rules, regulations, tradition and customs.

At Eastern High School Principal John Collins reported a return of 462 junior and senior high students over yesterday. He said there were 438 absent out of 1900.

Collins said he had received a large number of phone calls from parents who wanted to know if it was "safe" to send their youngsters back to class. His reply, he said, was: "I can guarantee they are perfectly safe at school, but I cannot say about their travel to and from school."

Student Council members yesterday met with Collins and decided to set up a grievance committee of eight students. This group, Collins said, would hear student complaints and try to settle them.

At McKinley High School, Principal Charles E. Bish for the second day reported a full house of 1300 students. McKinley students ended their demonstration Wednesday following a talk-it-over assembly which turned into a pep rally.

Bish reported that a student complaint and suggestion committee had held its first successful session a half hour before school opened. The committee will hold similar meetings each school day during the next few weeks.

Principals of the six junior highs affected by the demonstration reported attendance "back to normal" with the exception of Jewish students. These schools were Kramer, Soursa, Macfarland, Hine, Taft and Stuart.

Police reported that at 9:30 a. m. about 25 placard-bearing students gathered on the Supreme Court Plaza. They were escorted by police to the sidewalk bordering the east grounds of the Capitol.

Soon the students lost interest in their demonstration, police said, because a movie crew was taking shots nearby for a picture dealing with the life of the late Senate chaplain Peter Marshall.

Earlier, three Oxon Hill (Md.) High School boys were arrested after police said they threatened a 19-year-old Negro with an imitation German Luger from their car in the 2300 block of Nichols ave. se.

The students, two 16 and the other 17, were charged with assault and released to their parents. The boys said they had been in the Anacostia area trying to pick up girls who were out of class. They said they had not participated in the demonstration.

Stanton Principal Commends Parents

Mrs. May T. Vermillion principal of Stanton Elementary School, yesterday praised parents and teachers for the part they played in the smooth transition of Stanton to an integrated program.

"I feel that (the parents) have been wonderful in this transition to integration," Mrs. Vermillion declared. ". . . They have respected law and order. . . .

"The parents and I commend the teachers for the staunch way in which they have met this situation. They have stood 100 percent for what is right for the children."

Mrs. Vermillion said Stanton's enrollment of 969 pupils includes about 80 Negro youngsters.

Hate Drive Seen Waning in D. C.

Philadelphia Inquirer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Student strikes in protest against mixing of white and Negro pupils spread to nine schools in the Nation's capital today, but a back-to-classes movement developed too.

Philadelphia Pa.

"I feel that the peak of the disturbance is past," Police Lt. William T. Murphy said at Anacostia High School, scene of the biggest and noisiest demonstrations against the three-week-old program of racial integration in District of Columbia schools.

School authorities reported more than 2800 pupils absent at one time or another from three high schools and six junior highs. About 100 white boys and girls congregated in front of the Supreme Court building but left quickly under police orders.

Wed. 10-6-54

The Supreme Court ruled public school segregation unconstitutional last May, and the District of Columbia started mixing white and Negro pupils without waiting for the court's final order—due next year—on the process by which segregation is supposed to be ended.

Police took six persons, mainly young white adults, into custody near Anacostia High, where more than half the student body stayed away from classes and several hundred shouting white pupils gathered outside.

Smooth Start Is Disrupted by Hundreds in Capital—Police on Extra Duty

Times P.
Tues. 10-5-54

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The smooth course of this city's integration of white and Negroes in the public schools was broken today by demonstrations of white students at two high schools.

Anacostia High School, with 1,269 white students and 6 Negroes the first week of school, received forty more Negro students late last week by transfer. Today about 300 of the white students stayed out of school; they stood opposite its entrance and booed the arrival of the Negroes. Others simply stayed out, the total of those absent being [illegible].

New York City N.Y.

Classes proceeded as usual, but the efforts of the acting principal, Eugene E. Griffith, to get the demonstrators to return to school were futile. Instead, some started for Sousa Bridge across the Anacostia River, shouting that they would demonstrate at Eastern High School. At Eastern [illegible] Negroes have been transferred to the school, which the first week of the term had 710 whinte and ten Negro students.

However the Anacostia group turned back after a warning from the police.

The transfers of the Negro students were made last week in a speed-up on integration. In all, about 300 were transferred from high schools formerly all Negro to high schools formerly all white. The white schools had been below capacity.

Preventive measures to keep school demonstrations from getting out of hand were announced late today by Police Chief Robert W. Murray. He said days off had been canceled for policemen working the day shift, while those on the other two shifts would work two hours extra to increase the force during the opening and closing hours of school.

Tues. 10-5-54

"Rowdyism, disorderly conduct and assaults will not be tolerated," he declared.

Meanwhile, demonstrators at McKinley High School numbered about 150. This school has 423 Negro students and 588 whites. The dissident students were persuaded to go into the school today and stage their protest in a classroom. Some walked off; later some returned to classes.

Superintendent Acts

As a result of the demonstrations, Hobart M. Corning, the Superintendent of Schools, called top school officials together. The Board of Education was notified, and conferences continued during the day.

The superintendent issued a statement saying that for three weeks the schools had operated on an integrated basis, but that some students "today have unwisely followed the pattern of the incidents in anothre school system and have remained out of classes and have tried to urge their classmates to do likewise."

Dr. Corning evidently was referring to near-by Baltimore, where anti-Negro demonstrations by white students occurred Friday and continued today.

He said that the District of Columbia schools were continuing in accordance with the action of the Board of Education and the Supreme Court decision of last spring that ruled out segregation. He added:

"I have confidence in the judgment and citizenship of Washington students and that they will not endanger their educational program by demonstrations of this sort.

"The parents of these children should realize their responsibility to the students and to the community to see that their children are in school and are not a part of such demonstrations."

Minors' Action Disavowed

Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, said that his group hod taken no part in the student protests either here or in Baltimore. He added that the organization would have no dealings with minors, but would be glad to help their parents protest integration "in any way short of violence."

"We are mighty proud of our record in Milford, Del.," he said. "In all the itme we have spent there, no one has swung a fist." Repeated demonstrations against integration in Milford resulted in the withdrawal of Negro students from the white school.

Davis Says He Advised D.C. Youths

Constitution
Fri. 10-8-54
P. 1/8 Atlanta, Ga.

Rep. James C. Davis Thursday confirmed in Atlanta that he advised three Washington, D.C., high school students to continue to stay away from classes in protest against integration of white and Negro students there.

At the same time, school officials reported that the four-day student strike had been broken at Anacostia High School, where Principal Eugene Griffith said "a flood of students have been returning to classes." Back-to-school movements were also reported at other senior and junior high schools in the capital.

Rep. Davis said he told the pupils that the schools would not be able to operate without them and "some sensible solution" might be found to the integration problem.

The Georgia congressman said he regarded the "Supreme Court decision as being a rank usuration of authority by the court which it does not possess.

"OUTRAGEOUS"

"It's an outrageous attempt to cram down the throats of an unwilling people the personal sociological views of nine people who comprise that court.

"I am glad that the people all over the country are recognizing it for just what it is."

Rep. Davis, a member of the House District of Columbia Committee, said "the students and their parents have a right to protest this outrageous decision by any peaceful means."

The Georgian continued, "The Constitution guarantees the right of free speech and the right of assembly and these provisions protect them in picketing the schools, the District commissioners, the Supreme Court, the White House or any other government agency they want to picket."

Davis said he told the students that if they stayed away from school "very likely some sensible conclusion could be reached under which they would not be required to be the unwilling classmates of Negro students."

YOUNG STRIKER

Robert Dean, 18-year-old chairman of the "strikers' committee" at Anacostia High School, earlier told reporters that Davis had advised him it would be "best" for the strikers to stay away from class and continue their demonstration.

The back-to-school movement apparently was a result of both parental pressure and a threat by school Supt. Hobart M. Corning that strikers would be deprived of extracurricular rights unless they returned to classes.

While no official figures on Thursday's absenteeism were announced, one school authority said, "The strike is busted."

About 2,700 absentees—some 2,000 above normal—were reported Wednesday out of the 33,500 students enrolled in the capital's senior and junior high schools most of which have mixed classes for the first time this year.

Race Strikers Get Ultimatum From Schools

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
P. 2 Mon. 10-7-54

Rebellious Students Picket Supreme Court

Washington, Oct. 6 (U.P.)—School authorities here cracked down for the first time today when striking students picketed the Supreme Court and refused to call off demonstrations against racial integration.

School Superintendent Hobart Corning, denouncing the disorders as "disgraceful and dangerous," announced the students will be ineligible to play on athletic teams or enjoy other school honors unless they return to class Friday morning.

Corning acted after about 50 white high-school students marched up Capitol Hill and assembled before the Supreme Court Building, chanting, "We want our rights."

Some Held Placards

Some carried crudely lettered placards reading, "On strike," "This isn't communism," and "We want to be heard." Court police guards dispersed them after one student, using a red crayon, wrote on one of the marble steps leading to the court building, "We want our rights."

At Anacostia High School some 500 students, chanting, "Send the Negroes back," spurned appeals by classmates and 20 ministers to end their 3-day-old strike against racial mingling in Washington's schools.

School authorities reported that about 2,700 students were absent at Anacostia, Eastern High School, Kramer Junior High, and some other schools. This was slightly less absenteeism than yesterday. In other Washington schools, attendance appeared near normal.

Sports Will Be Out

Corning said students who do not return by Friday cannot hold commissions in school cadet corps, take posts on school publications, or participate in athletics or school dramatics. They will also be ineligible to hold office in any school organization.

Bryant W. Bowles, nearby Arlington, Va., organizer of The National Association for The Advancement of White People, which sparked a successful anti-integration strike at Milford, Del., said he met with about 30 Anacostia students last night and told them he would not talk to them because they were minors. "I told them that I would talk to their parents, but only after they were off the streets."

In Baltimore, authorities described the situation as quiet, with no demonstrations.

CAPITAL CAUTIONS SCHOOL 'STRIKERS'

Times
Thurs. 10-7-54

Students Opposing Integration Told to Return or Lose Right to Win Honors

New York, N.Y.

BALTIMORE CLASSES FULL

P. 25C

Attenedance 93% of Normal —Some Tension Remains —Picketing Is Prevented

By BESS FURMAN
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The superintendent of schools late today directed all students absent in protest against desegregation to return to classes by Friday or forfeit all school honors.

In a statement, Hobart M. Corning called on parents and all other adults associated with school children "to use their mature leadership in ending a situation which has now become disgraceful and dangerous."

This action followed a day in which one high school, McKinley, appeared to have returned to normal attendance but two other high schools, Anacostia and Eastern, had absences of 700 each.

Schools not affected by the "strike" far outnumbered those included in it. Washington has eleven senior high schools, twenty-two junior high schools, and 65 elementary schools, with a total of about 100,000 of whom almost 60 per cent are Negroes.

There were student mass meetings this morning at both McKinley and Anacostia, where Monday and yesterday "strikers" had demonstrated.

Eastern High School was quiet. Some of the students who staged a brief and small-scale demonstration in front of the Supreme Court Building at the noon hour said that they came from Eastern.

Superintendent Corning, in his statement, warned that any strikers" absent after tomorrow would disqualify themselves from inter-school athletics, from cadet corps commissions and from school publication and other activities.

Police Continue Patrols

The police today continued to patrol afected schools, and Fairlawn Park in Anacostia where an inter-school mass meeting of strikers had been called but did not take place. At a later meeting in the school studium, however, delegates were chosen to meet with Eugene Griffith, Acting Principal. The youths who said they represented the "strikers" told Mr. Griffith and Norman J. Nelson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, they wanted just one thing at Anacostia—"no Negroes in our school."

There now are forty Negroes in a school population of about 1,300.

Present at the outdoor meeting at Anacostia was Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Organization for the Advancement of White People, which has offices here. This organization was active in the successful anti-integration campaign at Milford, Del. Mr. Bowles said his purpose was to keep the students off the streets.

"We will be their spokesman after the streets are clear," he said. "It's their business if they want to stay away from school. They are still free Americans."

Mr. Nelson told the student leaders that if absences continued, those under 16 would have to be reported to the Attendance Department, and those over 16 dropped from the rolls.

Junior High Absences Listed

In addition to the 1,400 high school absences, school authorities this morning reported junior high school absences as follows: Kramer 471, in a student body of about 1,400; Sousa 175 in an enrollment of less than 900; McFarland, 152 in about 1,000; Hines 122 in less than 500; Taft 135 in about 850; and Stuart 148 in somewhat more than 500.

At the McKinley High School mass meeting the four white and Negro students chosen yesterday as a committee to receive "grievances" resulting from integration were on the platform. Principal Charles Bish said that they would meet each morning this week. Complaints could be presented personally or in writing.

"Grievances," as reported by some of the "strikers," include demands for separate social activities for white and Negro students. McKinley now has about 400 Negroes in its student body of 1,000. "Strikers" there were not "against integration in itself," they said.

At Eastern, John Collins, principal, said that the absences today were "somewhat less" than yesterday.

4 a week ago today, spreading o Southern High and about twenty other schools. Baltimore's over-all public student body numbers 141,500. The schools involved in demonstrations have not more than 20,000 of the youngsters.

Thurs. 10-7-54

Outdoor Meeting Called

As The Sun noted editorially this morning, "at no time did the manifestations affect more than a fraction of Baltimore's school system."

At the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of White People—the corporate status of which is being challenged in Delaware—Bryant W. Bowles, president, said another outdoor meeting "definitely" would be held at Ritchie Raceway near here at 2:30 P. M. Saturday.

The arrangements could not be confirmed here at a raceway meeting.

Last Monday, Mr. Bowles started organizing a Baltimore unit, but so far, no headquarters has been opened. The raceway is beyond the city limits but a large percentage of those who atended Monday were from the city.

At Carey and Sargeant Streets, across from School No. 34, a group of would-be pickets were firmly dissuaded this morning by the police on threat of arrest.

The uneasiness in the generally poor neighborhood was graphically suggested by a line of housewives along Sargean Street, each keeping her eyes fixedly on the corner though the slits of narrowly opened doors.

Some men in the section insisted that the Supreme Court ruling on segregation was not binding because "it's only a decision—it's got to be passed."

Another assured a group of women "it isn't the law. It's between the police commissioner and fischer and the stooges." Dr. John H. Fischler is superintendent of schools.

There are 554 regular enrollees at School 34, including twelve Negroes—all of kindergarten age.

Aware of the strong feelings in the neighborhood, the Rev¼ Frederick M. Pyke, pastor of the Rogers Memorial Methodist Church, allowed a group of parents to meet in the church hall after the picketing had been prohibited.

About sixty persons attended, the Rev. Mr. Pyke said, "practically unanimous" in opposing integration in the schools.

"Although they knew I didn't agree with them," he added "they were glad to have a place to speak. They had felt deprived of an opportunity to express themselves."

EDUCATION 1954

The Victims . . .

Defender Chicago, Ill Sat. 10-16-54

GROUP OF COLORED students at Anacostia high school in Washington, D. C., with mixed emotions registered on their faces, are escorted to their many homes by two motorcycle cops (left) after classes are over for the day. And (center) a sullen young demonstrator who was urging violence is led away by a plainclothesman. He turned out to be an outsider who does not go to school at all. A crowd of striking students (right) line up across from Anacostia high school in defiance of a police order to disperse. Note the Chinese youth in background.

D.C. CONFLICT

The Agitators . . .

P.I

The Pawns . . .

Hundreds Of Students Protest Effort To Mix Races In Washington Schools

By The Associated Press

The first sign of trouble in the nation's capital over mixing the races in schools developed Monday with hundreds of white students demonstrating at two Washington high schools.

Demonstrations against integration spread in Baltimore where two bands of marching students numbering several hundred, paraded through the streets. At least nine Baltimore schools reported demonstrations as classes started.

In Washington, some 400 of the 1,250 students enrolled at Anacostia High gathered across the street from the school and jeered their principal's pleas that they return to classes. The demonstrators booed 43 Negro students as they entered the building.

One striking student said admittance of 20 additional Negroes to Anacostia Friday caused the demonstration.

A similar demonstration was staged at McKinley High in Washington by about 150 boys and girls but they were persuaded to transfer their protest meeting to a classroom. The meeting broke up in confusion.

Several students criticized admittance of Negroes to McKinley with one girl declaring she was "afraid to walk down the hall. They walk right up behind me and say things I wouldn't repeat."

A majority of the students however, appeared to favor a suggestion by Anthony Green, one of the school's football players, that a committee be named to handle the situation. But dozens of students walked out when another student suggested that the pupils go home and stay out at least a week if you want the rest to follow you.

The District of Columbia plan for ending racial segregation in schools had brought expressions of hope from President Eisenhower and others that it would become a model for other sections to follow in carrying out the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation.

The shouting crowds of students in Baltimore made stops at the City Hall and called for Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro. Both crowds were scattered by police but they formed later and continued their marching. One of the groups covered a dozen miles by noon.

At Southern High School where six persons were arrested Friday after a white man struck a Negro student, school officials estimated only 500 of the 1,700 students enrolled reported for classes Monday. Twenty of the 36 Negroes enrolled attended classes. Fifty policemen were stationed around the school and others were on duty at intersections for several blocks in all directions.

Baltimore police made two arrests. Charles Luthhardt, 46, was taken into custody across the street from Southern High and charged with disorderly conduct. Chief Inspector Fred I. Ford said Luthhardt was "inciting trouble."

A Negro who had escorted several Negro students to Southern was arrested, Ford said, when he was found to be carrying a knife.

Baltimore schools have an enrollment of 140,957, of which 85,626 are whites and 55,331 are Negroes. Integration programs have been started at 52 of the 190 Baltimore schools.

AP Wirephoto

INTEGRATION PROTEST—A chanting parade of Baltimore students head for City Hall yelling, "We want the mayor." during a racial demonstration yesterday. The group numbered about 2,000 strong as they moved from Southern High School to the center of town.

Capital Stirred by Integration

First Signs of Trouble Shown in Washington

(The Associated Press)

The first sign of trouble in the nation's capital over mixing the races in schools developed Monday with hundreds of white students demonstrating at two Washington high schools.

Demonstrations against integration spread in Baltimore where two bands of marching students numbering several hundred, paraded through the streets. At least nine Baltimore schools reported demonstrations as classes started.

In Washington, some 400 of the 1,250 students enrolled at Anacostia High gathered across the street from the school and jeered their principal's pleas that they return to classes. The demonstrators booed 43 Negro students as they entered the building.

One striking student said admittance of 20 additional Negroes to Anacostia Friday caused the demonstration.

A similar demonstration was staged at McKinley High in Washington by about 150 boys and girls but they were persuaded to transfer their protest meeting to a classroom. The meeting broke up in confusion.

Several students criticized admittance of Negroes to McKinley with one girl declaring she was "afraid to walk down the hall. They walk right up behind me and say things I wouldn't repeat."

A majority of the students however, appeared to favor a suggestion by Anthony Green, one of the school's football players, that a committee be named to handle the situation. But dozens of students walked out when another student suggested that the pupils go home and stay out at least a week "if you want the rest to follow you."

The District of Columbia plan for ending racial segregation in schools had brought expressions of hope from President Eisenhower and others that it would become a model for other sections to follow in carrying out the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation.

The shouting crowds of students in Baltimore made stops at the City Hall and called for Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro. Both crowds were scattered by police but they formed later and continued their marching. One of the groups covfered a dozen miles by noon.

At Southern High School where six persons were arrested Friday after a white man struck a Negro student, school officials estimated only 500 of the 1,700 students enrolled reported for classes Monday. Twenty of the 36 Negroes enrolled attended classes. Fifty policemen were stationed around the school and others were on duty at intersections for several blocks in all directions.

Baltimore police made two arrests. Charles Luthhardt, 46, was taken into custody across the street from Southern High and charged with disorderly conduct. Chief Inspector Fred I. Ford said Luthhardt was "inciting trouble."

A Negro who had escorted several Negro students to Southern was arrested, Ford said, when he was found to be carrying a knife.

Baltimore schools have an enrollment of 140,957, of which 85,626 are whites and 55,331 are Negroes. Integration programs have been started at 52 of the 190 Baltimore schools.

...FORD PLANS ... RE-ADMIT TEN

...Moves Taken to Re... Negro Students

...WARE, Del., Oct. 14 (AP)— ...hearings today paved the legal ...for the re-admission of ten ...students to the formerly all- ...Milford, Del., High School. ...Chancellor William Marvel ...that the ten Negroes "have ...legal right" to attend the ...school, pending a final de... by the Delaware Court of ...ery in a case filed by the ...Assn. for the Advance... of Colored People on behalf ...ten children and their par...

...was no immediate reac... ...the vice chancellor's ruling ...National Assn. for the Ad... of White People, or the ...'s president, Bryant ...

...L. Redding, attorney for ...NAACP, said in Wilmington it ...probably be the middle of ...week before the children re... to the school.

...explained that the defendants ...case — the Milford School ..., the school superintendent ...high school principal—have ...Tuesday noon to file argu... or exceptions to the ruling ...the chancery.

...ons are filed the chancery ...would issue an order, effec... immediately which would ...the way for the school to ...the pupils.

...Edward C. Evans of Mil... said he understands the school ...will meet tomorrow to de... whether to file exceptions to ...ruling. One source close to the ...board said he didn't think ...would.

...The NAACP suit was heard in ...Court of Chancery at Georgetown, ...last Tuesday. During the ...Deputy State Atty. Gen. H. Albert ...Young appeared "as a friend of ...court" and made a dramatic ...appeal for readmission of the ten ...Negroes.

...In another move in the Delaware ...school situation today, Delaware's ...Gov. J. Caleb Boggs rejected a de...

mand from the NAAWP that he remove Young from office as attorney general on the grounds Young had taken an active part in the Chancery Court hearing last Tuesday, arguing that segregation should not be permitted.

Denounces 'Mob Rule' Demonstrated in Milford; Promises Law and Order

Georgetown, Del. — Denouncing "mob rule" as having taken over in Milford, under a "leader peddling hypocrisy and prejudice," Attorney General H. Albert Young of Delaware pledged in court here Tuesday that the state's governor and its two United States senators were prepared to lead 10 Negro children by the hand into the Milford High School if the court ordered the board to readmit the pupils.

Young declared that the full authority of the state would be brought to bear to preserve law and order.

Young appeared as a friend of the court but in his official capacity as attorney general, in the court of chancery before Vice-chancellor William Marvel.

NAACU Hearing

The hearing involved a petition by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the parents of the 10 Negro children.

The parents had demanded a temporary injunction restraining the school board in Milford from re-segregating the school.

After arguments by both sides, and Young's dramatic statement, Vice-Chancellor Marvel reserved decision and adjourned court.

The courtroom was crowded, largely by supporters of Bryant W. Bowles, founder of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Young added to his statement denouncing "mob rule" that "if it becomes necessary for the governor and our United States senators to lead these Negro children by the hand, after a decree of this kind (that is, a decree by the chancery court overruling the school board) into the school, they will do so."

Delaware's Republican Gov. J. Caleb Boggs on Saturday announced that Bowles would be arrested if he came back to Delaware. On Sunday Bowles did and was arrested.

The senators are John J. Williams (Rep.) and J. Allen Frear, Jr., (Dem.).

Students Back in School

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 18 —The ten Negro students who were dropped from the rolls of Milford High School on Sept. 30 were temporarily enrolled at the William C. Jason all-Negro High School here this morning.

Georgetown is seventeen miles south of Milford. The students arrived without incident in a yellow bus furnished by the Delaware State Board of Public Instruction. It was the first time any of them had attended school anywhere since the dropping of integration at Milford as the result of a crisis produced by segregationists.

J. R. Webb, superintendent of the Jason school here, emphasized that the official status of the new pupils was "temporary."

They are subject to immediate transfer to Milford High School should legal proceedings, reaching a new stage tomorrow, lead to a definitive order for their reinstatement.

Tomorrow's proceedings will take place at 11:30 A. M. at the office of Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the Court of Chancery. A week ago tomorrow, here in Georgetown, Vice Chancellor Marvel heard arguments on behalf of the parents and guardians of the Negro pupils, and of the Milford School Board.

On Thursday, Vice Chancellor Marvel ruled that the Negroes had a "clear legal right" to be reinstated at Milford. They had been registered there on Sept. 7 and had attended classes for ten days without incident.

Tomorrow Louis L. Redding, a counsel for the national N. A. A. C. P., as representative of the parents and guardians, will go to Vice Chancellor Marvel's office for the definitive order requiring the Milford School Board to re-enroll the children.

The school board, represented by Howard E. Lynch, may ask that the order be stayed. A stay could be granted by either Vice Chancellor Marvel or by the Delaware Supreme Court. Mr. Lynch said in Dover this evening: "It would assume that the school board would take an appeal."

This would be to the State Supreme Court, and would automatically involve a stay.

In any event, the local situation around Milford is such that a crisis is almost certain to be postponed until Monday, and probably even later.

Even should the order be issued, and no say sought, the next step would be for Mr. Redding to get Sheriff Arthur Pittard of Sussex County to serve it on the four members of the Milford Board. The order would not become effective unless so served.

Since that could not be accomplished before Wednesday at the earliest, and since Thursday and Friday are state-wide holidays for teachers' professional meetings here, tha attempt to move the children back to Milford High School cannot be made before Monday.

Meanwhile strong pressure has been building up on the Negro parents and guardians to let the situation rest with the Georgetown arrangement until the United States Supreme Court has handed down decrees implementing its decision of May 17.

The local Negroes are under pressure, too, from out-of-town sources in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to insist on the immediate return of their children to Milford High, once the court order is granted and served.

Milford officials tended to agree cautiously today that the Georgetown transfer was a step in the direction of putting the whole integration question back in the laps of the United States Supreme Court—that is, that ways would be found to maintain the Georgetown arrangement until the court's decrees were issued.

But they acknowledged that the crisis would have to be faced all over again then.

3 Schools Join Boycott In Protest to Integration

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 29 (AP)—A sympathy boycott left classrooms in three more schools empty today, as pro-segregation forces stepped up their efforts to stop the integration of 10 Negro pupils at Milford's high school.

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, announced that schools at Millsboro, Gumboro and Ellendale were opened today but few, if any, pupils reported. Pupils went home when they saw their classmates had stayed away from classes.

At Gumboro, four of 113 pupils reported. At Millsboro 19 of 128 pupils showed up. At Ellendale only three of 131 appeared and at Lincoln, where the boycott started yesterday, 12 out of 140 appeared.

Meanwhile, at Milford, Miller reported that attendance had dropped. Yesterday 509 of the school's 1,562 enrolled pupils were on hand. Today, 292 elementary grade pupils and 207 high school students reported, a decrease of 10.

Across the street from the Lakeview avenue school, newsmen found the mounted remnants of a burned cross, six feet high and four feet wide. Newsmen said a piece of cloth hung from the top of the cross and a shotgun shell was fastened to the top of the cross and was discharged, firing its pellets into the ground.

Pro-segregationists sent another motorcade through the town today. Last night a motorcade moved through town for two hours, displaying signs and shouting at pedestrians. Some of the signs carried last night and today read: "Join us in the fight" and "Keep our school white."

Police both times dispersed the cars after the members of the motorcade were warned about creating a disturbance.

The opponents of integration scheduled a meeting in Laurel, 12 miles to the southwest with the purpose of formulating plans "for residents . . . to vote on de-segregation" in the Laurel school district.

And the group planned for a meeting in Milford tomorrow night to call for the ouster of school Superintendent Ramon C. Cobbs.

Fight to Restore Segregation

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 19.—The Board of Education of Milford voted at a special session tonight to close all public schools here tomorrow while citizens continue their efforts to end integration of students in the Milford schools.

Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., State Superintendent of Schools, will attend a public meeting at 8:30 A. M. tomorrow to discuss the question of segregation.

GATHER IN AUDITORIUM

Officials said that the meeting would be held in the high school auditorium and that its deliberations would disrupt the schedule of pupils."

An invocation and pledge of allegience to the flag will open tomorrow's meeting. The principal speaker will be Russell Bradley, of Lincoln, Del., president of the Lincoln Parent Teachers Association.

A resolution will be presented to the meeting, one of the anti-segregation leaders said, urging the School Board to end integration and restore segregation.

STUDENTS INVOLVED

Some 1500 residents of this community of 5000 persons held a mass meeting Friday night and urged that integration be ended.

Eleven Negro students were admitted to the 10th grade when school opened for the fall term, as a first move toward integration here. There were no incidents.

Attorney General H. Albert Young may attend the meeting here tomorrow.

Whites Again Shun Del. School

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28 (AP).—Two-thirds of Milford High School students stayed home again today following the admission of eleven Negro students.

Despite a prediction by Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, that the boycott would end gradually, only 229 white students out of an enrollment of 687 attended classes.

Approximately 450 students of an enrollment of 1,562 at the combined Lakeview elementary and high school were present today. The number was about the same as yesterday when the schools reopened after a week's closing due to threats over racial integration. A protest petition was signed by at least one-fifth of the town's 5,000 residents.

Mr. Miller said parents kept their children home in fear of possible violence.

W. Va. School Still Shut

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 28 (AP).—Angry mothers refused to let teachers at the Annabelle grade school leave the school bus today and sent them home for the second straight day in a dispute over the admission of thirteen Negro pupils.

School officials had promised that classes for the 178 pupils would be held today, but no police were on duty when the women arrived. "There would have been trouble if the teacherst had gotten off the school bus," a witness said. "Those women were mad."

J. Harper Meredith, Marion County circuit judge, termed the parents' action a "rebellion against the government." He issued an injunction against the picketing in this mining community. About fifteen Negro families live in the area. A resident said white and Negro miners work together without conflict.

Club Votes "White Only"

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP).—The National Exchange Club's Board of Control has voted to continue the "white only" policy that caused the withdrawal this summer of some California clubs. The board approved the policy unanimously, officials disclosed, after a meeting at the national headquarters here yesterday.

Eight California clubs objected in June to the racial restriction which would have compelled the Menlo Park and Stockton clubs to drop two Chinese members. The two clubs permitted their charters to be revoked. Six other clubs were suspended for agreeing with them.

MILFORD SCHOOL BOYCOTT EASING

53 More Pupils Appear for Classes Tuesday

By BILL LOFTUS

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28 (AP) — Only a third of the 1,562 pupils enrolled at Milford's formerly all-white school showed up today on the second day of a boycott against the end of racial segregation.

Meanwhile, there were signs that a boycott against enforcing the Supreme Court's integration ruling may be spreading to other southern Delaware communities.

A majority of the pupils at the all-white elementary school in the small town of Lincoln, seven miles south of here, were missing from their classes today. And in Laurel, 12 miles to the southwest, a meeting was called for tomorrow night to "formulate plans for residents . . . to vote on desegregation."

More Pupils Shows Up

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, announced that 509 pupils — 53 more than yesterday — showed up this morning at the Milford school. And a crowd of adults estimated at 100 and notably smaller than yesterday — stood quietly on the streets outside the school.

For the second day 10 of the Negro high school pupils who previously had to attend out-of-town all-Negro schools, arrived for classes in private cars and school buses. School officials heard reports that the other Negro pupil had decided to return to a school in nearby Dover.

School Reopened

Milford's combination elementary-high school was reopened yesterday on orders of the State Board of Education after the local board resigned. An attempt by local school officials to institute racial integration met with threats of violence.

State and local police continued to patrol the streets to control any possible demonstrations. They also escorted the Negro pupils to their homes after class.

Only 36 of an enrolled 140 pupils appeared this morning at the only school in Lincoln. A crowd of about 100 persons stood outside as the children filed in, then quickly dispersed.

In Fairmont, W.Va., an injunction was issued today prohibiting parents from picketing a school in the coal mining community of Four States, W. Va. The parents had been protesting integration of white and Negro pupils.

High schools in the United States spend an average of $90 to $120 each year on protective clothing for a football player.

Pledge of Allegiance 'farcical'

By Staff Correspondent

MILFORD, Del.—The pledge of allegiance to the U. S. Flag speaks of "one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

But a scheduled patriotic observation and program of the flag had to be cancelled this week as bigotry took over and closed the schools.

Milford was definitely not "indivisible" and 11 colored children, who saw their school closed because of race hate were probably not so convinced about there being "liberty and justice for all," as they prepared to try to re-enter the school Monday in the face of growing tension.

THE FLAG observing program had been set for Wednesday, Sept. 22. It was to be presented by the Blue Hen Post 6483 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at three separate assemblies of Milford's school children.

The program was cancelled, however, and rescheduled for Sept. 29 when the VFW and the school board became uncertain as to whether or not unlawful elements of the community would permit any school to open.

As part of the program the Blue Hen Post had printed and distributed to the schools copies of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and these hung on the walls of the schools all during the week when they were closed because of race hate.

Boycott of School Continues in Milford

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28 (AP). More than two-thirds of the pupils at Milford's newly integrated school stayed home from classes for the second day today as the battle over admission of 11 Negro pupils continued.

Dr. George B. Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced that 509 pupils—or 32.6 percent of the 1562 enrolled at the previous all-white combined elementary and high school — attended classes today.

This was an increase of 3 percent over yesterday.

Dr. Miller said the two factors still dominating the situation are "the fear of violence and intimidation by those opposed to the integration."

He said State officials have given no thought at present to prosecuting parents who deliberately keep their children home in violation of the State compulsory school attendance law.

Meanwhile, at the nearby town of Lincoln only 36 of a total enrollment of 140 pupils at an all-white elementary school reported for classes today. Parents were reported to have kept their children at home in sympathy with the Milford boycott.

Delaware's integration problems appeared to be spreading into the previously quiet southern sections of the State.

Announcement was made at Laurel of a meeting Thursday night to "formulate plans for residents of the Laurel Special School District to vote on desegregation."

Fear of Violence Cited

Integration Foes Urge Boycott of Delaware School

MILFORD, Del.—(AP)—Opponents of integration urged Milford's White parents Sunday to keep their children home when the city's high school reopens Monday with 11 Negro pupils returning to their tenth grade class formerly composed of all White boys and girls.

Bryant Bowles, president of a group he formed and which he calls the National Association for the Advancement of White People, told a crowd at nearby Harrington airport:

"You certainly have the right to protect your child by keeping it at home if you are afraid there is goint to be violence stirred up by the opposition."

William H. Macklin, who identified himself as a "70-year-old mayor of Cedar Creek," near Milford, told the applauding crowd which reporters estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000:

"If we keep our children home from school maybe somebody'll do something about this situation."

The reopening of the schools with White and Negro pupils integrated in the 25-year-old Lakeview ave. High School is the center of a racial situation which has shaken this community of 5,700 to its roots.

Sunday's meeting at the privately-owned airport, eight miles from this race-tense town, was sponsored by the NAAWP, an organization formed last December by Bowles, a former Marine and resident of Alexandria, Va. It was incorporated in Delaware and maintains headquarters in Washington.

Pupil Boycott Spreading in Milford Area

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 29 (AP).—State Police reported today a boycott was developing at three more schools in southeastern Delaware in sympathy with the effort to stop integration of 10 Negro pupils at Milford's high school.

The State Police headquarters at Georgetown reported that schools opened at Millsboro, Gumboro and Ellendale, adjacent to Milford, but that pupil attendance "was negligible," and the pupils had returned home.

At Gumboro, police said, four of 113 pupils reported and then went home. At Millsboro, 19 of 128 pupils showed up, but returned home. At Ellendale, only three of an unestimated enrollment appeared before returning home. At Lincoln, Del., the school was closed when no pupils reported for classes.

Meanwhile, it was reported by newsmen that a cross—6 feet high by 4 feet wide—had been burned in a field across the road from Milford's Lakeview Avenue School last night. The reports said a red cloth hung from the top of the cross and a shotgun shell was fastened to the top of the cross and was discharged, firing its pellets into the ground.

The boycott stiffened at Milford today. Dr. George R. Miller, State superintendent of Public Instruction, said attendance in the elementary grades was 292 pupils and 207 pupils in the high school classes. This was a drop of 10 pupils from yesterday's total of 509. A total of 1562 pupils were enrolled in the elementary and high school grades at the school.

Pro-segregationists sent a 15-car motorcade through Milford last night. Occupants of the cars displayed signs and shouted at pedestrians. Some of the pedestrians, not knowing what to expect, hustled off the streets.

Some of the signs read: "Join Us in the Fight" and "Keep Our School White."

The motorcade drove through town for more than two hours before a police detail stopped one of the cars and ordered the demonstration stopped. The cars dispersed.

Court Order Brings Students to School

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Sept. 29 (AP).—Teachers and pupils at the Annabelle School in nearby Four States returned to their classes today, backed by a court injunction against picketing in a segregation dispute.

For the past two days, Principal Lloyd H. Securro and his five teachers had been turned back by a group of parents picketing the little schoolhouse in protest to the admission of 13 Negro students.

County School Superintendent J. J. Straight said classes resumed on schedule today with no pickets present and without disturbance.

School Zone Case Delayed by Judge

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP).—United States District Judge H. Druffel declined to act today in a school segregation case until the United States Supreme Court decides upon the manner in which its antisegregation decision can be put into effect.

Judge Druffel continued a case involving Hillsboro (Ohio)

White students stay home, battle lines still drawn

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28—(AP)—More than two-thirds of the pupils at Milford's newly integrated school stayed home from classes for the second day today as the battle over admission of 11 Negro pupils continued.

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, announced 509 pupils—or 32.6 per cent of the 1562 enrolled at the previous all-white combined elementary and high school—attended classes today.

This was an increase of 3 per cent over yesterday when 456 pupils reported after their schools had been closed for a week.

DR. MILLER said the two factors still dominating the situation are "the fear of violence and intimidation by those opposed to the integration."

He said state officials have given no thought at present to prosecuting parents who deliberately keep their children home in violation of the state compulsory school attendance law. That statute requires school attendance until the age of 16.

Dr. Miller said the law contains a clause which allows for three consecutive days of unexplained absence from classes. Today marks the second day of the boycott by those opposed to integration.

MEANWHILE, at the nearby town of Lincoln only 36 of a total enrollment of 140 pupils at an all-white elementary school reported for classes today. Parents were reported to have kept their children at home in sympathy with the Milford boycott.

A crowd of about 100 persons gathered outside the Lincoln school as classes started but they quickly dispersed.

Noting today's attendance in Milford, Dr. Miller said he had been hopeful that more pupils would report but he expressed some satisfaction over the increase from yesterday.

Eight of the 11 Negro pupils arrived again for classes in private cars and two other boys came on a school bus with 21 white pupils. Dr. Miller said school officials are checking a report the 11th Negro pupil has quit the Milford school to attend an all-Negro school in Dover. He said there was no official confirmation of the report.

Maj. Fred Lamb of the state police said Dr. Raymond C. Cobb, superintendent of Milford schools, was not at school today because his wife had suffered a mild heart attack and had been taken to a Wilmington hospital.

And yesterday, about 16 people warned the principal and teachers of the elementary school there would be "trouble" if they entered the school. Principal Lloyd H. Securro and the five teachers went home and the school was closed.

LAST NIGHT, pro-segregation forces in the Milford School District, at their third meeting in three days, stepped up their drum fire for a boycott of the school at a mass meeting in nearby Lincoln. State police said a conservative estimate of the crowd was 750.

The Rev. Manaen Warrington, newly elected president of the Delaware chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, urged the parents to keep their children home in opposition to integration "until the Negroes get out of our schools."

He said anti-integrationists would continue their attack "no matter if it means bloodshed . . . no matter what the consequences."

Bryant Bowles, national president of the NAAWP, urged those in the crowd from towns near Milford, a Southeastern Delaware community of 5700, to "hold sympathy strike to show these parents we're behind them."

Yesterday's reopening, after a one-week shutdown, went off without undue incidents. The identity of the eleventh Negro, a boy, was still unknown today.

WARRINGTON and others were circulating a petition today calling for the ouster of School Superintendent Ramon C. Cobbs and High School Principal M. Alexander Glassmire. Warrington said a "criminal investigation bureau is being started to probe the rest of the teaching staff."

Another speaker last night, Earl Hastings of Georgetown, Del., introduced 14-year-old Betty Jean Tingle, who confirmed that she signed a letter to the NAAWP stating that a Negro boy asked her for a date last Friday afternoon when the schools were closed and she was sitting on her front porch. She said she refused.

Delaware has a state law calling for compulsory attendance of children in schools until they are 16. Bowles told the meeting if anyone was arrested for breaking this law by boycotting the Milford school, he would be furnished with a lawyer.

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, announced late yesterday that the administrative—but not policy-making—powers of the Milford District were being returned to the school superintendent. The State Board of Education has assumed the power of the four resigned members of the Milford board until the next election in May.

AT TAMPA, FLA., W. J. Griffin, grand dragon of the Assn. of the Florida Ku Klux Klan, said he had asked Klan district leaders throughout the state to help distribute petitions against school desegregation in Florida.

Griffin said the movement began under sponsorship of other organizations, but after it became known the petitions were being circulated, both Klansmen and non-Klansmen urged that the Klan take part.

Last week he reported there were 50,000 signatures to the petitions. He did not disclose a new figure.

Desegregation runs smoothly in Wilmington

WILMINGTON, Del. (NNPA)—Desegregation in the public schools of Wilmington is moving smoothly, according to Dr. Ward I. Miller school superintendent, who announced Tuesday that more than 600 colored students are now attending former white schools here.

He added that about 20 white students are enrolled in schools that formerly were all - colored.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr. Miller said racial integration of the elementary schools is "going smoothly," after more than a week's operation.

A GREAT DEAL of the success of desegregation was credited by him to information on plans of the Board of Education that was presented to the public. Under this plan, parents were given a chance to express their views to school officials and obtain transfers if desired where space permitted.

Eight of the local 14 elementary schools have racially mixed classes and the other schools are located in districts where the population is either all wihte or all colored, Dr. Miller said.

At Milford, Del.

School Boycott Continues

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28 (AP) — Only a third of the 1,562 pupils enrolled at Milford s formerly all-white school showed up today on the second day of a boycott against the end of racial segregation.

Meanwhile, there were signs that a boycott against enforcing the Supreme Court's integration ruling may be spreading to other southern Delaware communities.

A majority of the pupils at the all-white elementary school in the small town of Lincoln, seven miles south of here, were missing from their classes today. And in Laurel, 12 miles to the southwest, a meeting was called for tomorrow night to "formulate plans for residents . . . to vote on desegregation."

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, announced that 509 pupils — 53 more than yesterday — showed up this morning at the Milford school. And a crowd of adults estimated at 100 and notably smaller than yesterday — stood quietly on the streets outside the school.

For the second day 10 of the Negro high school pupils who previously had to attend out-of-town all-Negro schools, arrived for classes in private cars and school buses. School officials heard reports that the other Negro pupil had decided to return to a school in nearby Dover.

Milford's combination elementary-high school was reopened yesterday on orders of the State Board of Education after the local board resigned. An attempt by local school officials to institute racial integration met with threats of violence.

State and local police continued to patrol the streets to control any possible demonstrations. They also escorted the Negro pupils to their homes after class.

Only 36 of an enrolled 140 pupils appeared this morning at the only school in Lincoln. A crowd of about 100 persons stood outside as the children filed in, then quickly dispersed.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27 (AP)—Ten of 11 registered Negroes reported for classes at Milford High school Monday but more than two-thirds of the 1562 white pupils boycotted the place.

Parents on the scene said they kept their children home for two reasons (1) fear of possible violence (2) opposition against integration of white and Negro students in one school.

Dr. George R. Miller, state commissioner of education stood in the front entrance of the school and announced that less than 30 per cent of the white pupils reported for classes this morning. Reporters were not allowed in the school building.

The previously all-white school and the town's only other school, which houses 237 elementary grade Negro students, had been closed a week. The shutdown occurred when a group of Milford's 5700 residents protested the attendance of 11 Negroes in the high school section.

Milford's eight-man police force, agumented by 15 state policemen patrolled the school area. About 100 persons, orderly, lined the sidewalks. Police dispersed small gatherings when they developed.

Meantime, a pro-segregation organization official, forecast a court battle if integration of the Negroes—six boys and five girls—is continued.

In Fairmont, W.Va., an injunction was issued today prohibiting parents from picketing a school in the coal mining community of Four States, W. Va. The parents had been protesting integration of white and Negro pupils.

Anti-Integration Feelings Fanned In Delaware Towns

MILFORD, Del. — (INS) — Heated sentiment against racial integration in public schools mushroomed throughout lower Delaware Wednesday as white students continued to boycott classes in increasing numbers.

The boycott started Monday at the Milford High School where 10 Negro pupils were admitted. Less than a third of the white pupils have attended classes since. On Tuesday, most of the white pupils stayed home at Lincoln, seven miles away.

The sympathy boycott struck again yesterday at Gumboro, where only three pupils of a normal attendance of 106 attended classes, after parents had been told by school district chairman Preston Niblett:

"I ask all people who are sending their children to Gumboro school to keep them home until further notice."

Meanwhile, the "National Association for the Advancement of White People" continued to whip up supporters by scheduling rallies throughout the area which witnessed the burning of a wooden cross Tuesday night on a field across from the Milford High School.

Top rally last night was slated in the Grange Hall at Laurel, with Bryant Bowles, President of the NAAWP, billed as principal speaker. Other mass meetings were slated at Dagsboro and near Millville.

Meanwhile, in Atlanta, Fulton County representative Hamilton Lokey declared yesterday that the private school amendment will be the death of the Georgia public school system.

In an interview with Ed Blair over radio station WAGA, Lokey said:

"This amendment wouldn't stand up under the Supreme Court."

Lokey added:

"It would be a shame and a disgrace if we permit our public school system to be thrown away under any such guise as this alleged private school plan."

Segregation Unit Faces Del. Suit

Continued From First Page

told the crowd. He declined to say who called the meeting, explaining that a "friend" had asked him to speak.

In another development announced earlier, Young informed Edmund F. Steiner, president of the Milford Board of Education, that he "refuses to represent" the board in a suit filed against it by the parents of 10 Negro children who were admitted and later removed from Milford High School.

SEES LAW VIOLATED

Young held that the board's "denial of admission, solely on the ground of race, color and ancestry, represents a violation of what I believe to be the law."

Steiner immediately issued a statement which charged that Young "is shirking his duty, and has been so doing all along."

SOLICITOR TO ACT

He contended that "State law obliges the Attorney General to represent all State agencies and school districts in court actions, if requested to do so, and such a request was made by this board."

In disclosing that the board's solicitor, Howard E. Lynch, Jr., would act in place of Young, Steiner announced that he was sending letters to "all parents in the school district, explaining Young's refusal."

Steiner said the letters also would say that "if the court decides against the board and reinstates the students, we will appeal the case to the Delaware Supreme Court."

HEARING SET OCT. 12

The suit was filed in the State Chancery Court by Louis L. Redding, attorney for the parents of the 10 children. A hearing on the granting of a preliminary injunction against the local school board has been scheduled for Oct. 12 at Georgetown.

Four former members of the board, who since have resigned and been replaced, voted last summer to permit 11 Negro students to enter the 10th grade of Milford High School, which had been restricted to white students. In the past, Negro students in this area on entering high school had to attend "all-Negro" schools miles from their homes.

No incidents occurred during the first week of the fall term at Milford High, but the school was then shut down for a week after members of the board received telephoned threats from opponents of "integration" of Negro and white students.

ENROLLMENT NORMAL

When 10 of the 11 Negro children went back to school last week—the 11th decided to attend an all-Negro high school—the school was "boycotted" by large numbers of white students. Later in the week, the new members of the board voted to take the Negro students out of the high school here.

That action was followed up today by the Delaware State Board of Education, when it officially "assigned" the 10 students to the all-Negro high school at Dover, 18 miles north of here.

The State board acted as attendance at Milford High rose to its normal level of about 95 percent of enrollment for the first time in two weeks.

The State board also announced that a school bus would be designated to take the 10 students to and from the Dover school. In view of the suit against the local board, it was believed that the children's parents would refuse to allow them to attend the Dover school.

11 Negroes Returned to Own School

By The Associated Press

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 30.—A newly-elected Milford Board of Education voted today to remove eleven Negro students from the rolls of the formerly all-white Milford High School and send them back to a Negro school "in the interest of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

Put Up to State

In a formal statement, the board said the "school assignment and necessary transportation" of the Negro students "for their future education is the responsibility of the State Board of Education."

Until this fall, Negro high school students in Milford traveled nineteen miles to Dover, Del., to attend an all-Negro high school. Elementary schools in Milford are segregated. The old school board's ruling had applied only to the high school students.

The new board appealed to parents in the school district to send their children to school tomorrow. A boycott of the schools as a result of the dispute over segregation resulted in a 28 per cent attendance today.

The board's action, announced after an emergency executive session, was the latest move in a segregation struggle that developed in this community over the admission of the eleven Negro students to the high school in keeping with the recent Supreme Court ruling that segregation in the nation's schools should end.

The issue of whether the eleven should attend classes with 1,500 white students at the Milford High School had kept the town and surrounding communities in a state of turmoil for the last week.

At one point the Milford School Board resigned and the Milford schools, including the high school, were taken over by the state board. Today's action was described by the new Milford board as "an attempt to solve the current issue."

Will Students Obey?

The immediate question that arose was whether any of the eleven Negro students would attempt to disregard the board's edict and seek to attend classes at the Milford High School tomorrow morning.

Edward F. Steiner, named by the three other members of the new board today to serve as president, said the parents of the eleven Negro students would be handed "advance" copies of the board's ruling this evening and that they also would be notified by registered messenger of the order. The other board members are David Green, George Robbins and George Adams.

The board's action had been hinted at earlier by Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, who said this afternoon that the new board was expected to announce the removal of the Negro students from the high school. Mr. Bowles said if the Negroes were permitted to go back to high school classes tomorrow "we will jam the school."

Mr. Bowles came to Delaware after the controversy in Milford became public and reportedly was active in organizing local resistance to the old school board's anti-segregation order.

Picketing in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 (AP).—Parents picketed an elementary school in southwest Baltimore today protesting the attendance of twelve Negro children in the kindergarten class.

Dr. John Fischer, superintendent of schools, said only about 50 per cent of the children were attending classes at the No. 34 school. Police were at the scene to maintain order.

Women carried home-made signs reading: "We want equa —but segregated schools," and "We want our right! We voted for the school loans—why this?"

It was the first such disturbance in Baltimore. Schools opened this fall on an integrated basis in accordance with a ruling by the City Solicitor's office.

VANTS TO SEE BOOKS

At the same time he said, he will ssue his own subpena in an effort to compel Bryant W. Bowles, president of the NAAWP, to turn over all books and records of the organization, including "gifts and lists of membership."

Activities of Bowles and his organization were first revealer by Frank H. Weir in The Inquirer on Sunday.

TO CHARGE ABUSES

The petition for charter revokation, Young said, will charge the NAAWP with "abuse and misuse of its corporate power, privileges and franchise"

The attorney general said the charter was issued in 1953 and provided that the NAAWP would "promote and protect the Constitutional guarantee of citizenship in the United States."

The organization has "abused the terms of the charter" and helped violate Constitutional privileges of citizens, he declared.

SEEKS INJUNCTION

The Chancery Court, Young said, will be asked to issue an injunction against Bowles and other officers of the NAAWP to restrain them from continuing to solicit members and collect dues.

The court also will be asked to appoint a receiver "to wind up the corporation's affairs," he added.

Meanwhile, Bowles promised a crowd of 500 persons at Glen Burnie, Md., just outside Baltimore, that he would extend his organization to Maryland.

Suit to Halt Segregation Unit Planned

Attorney General Of Del. to Demand Bowles' Records

Special to The Inquirer

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 4.—A double-barreled legal move which would, in effect, put the National Association for the Advancement of White People out of business, at least in this State, was announced here tonight by Attorney General H. Albert Young.

Young said he would ask the State Chancery Court at Dover tomorrow to revoke the charter of the organization, which has spearheaded the movement against integration of Delaware's white and Negro school children.

School Situation Quiet

By WILLIAM C. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 1—Public education for Sussex County virtually was back to normal today, but the racial prejudices responsible for two weeks of strife over school integration lingered on.

In compliance with the decree of the new Milford Board of Education, eleven Negro pupils made an effort to return to class in the Lakeview Avenue school here this morning.

Dr. Ramon C. Cooke, superintendent of the Milford schools, announced that today's attendance at the Lakeview Avenue school was 1,319 out of 1,573, or 83.8 per cent, against a normal average of 95 per cent. Earlier this week, attendance had averaged below 30 per cent.

In other Sussex County communities, where "sympathy boycotts" had started, school attendance also was near normal.

The board's action left the eleven Negroes, all in the tenth grade, without a school. Dr. George R. Miller Jr., State Superintendent of Public Education, said an executive meeting of the State Board of Education probably would be held over the weekend to settle the problem of where to send them.

Prior to this semester, an graduate of the ninth grade of the Benjamin Banneker school for Negroes in Milford continued their education at Negro high schools in Dover and Georgetown.

Hailed as a 'Victory'

The organizers of the revolt, spearheaded by Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, hailed the state's surrender as a "great victory."

Mr. Bowles, a 34-year-old former Marine sergeant, cautioned his followers, however, against believing that they had won more than "a point."

The integrationists began to fight back today. They referred to Mr. Bowles as a "carpet-bagger" and his supporters as a "lawless force."

Mr. Bowles has a police record in Baltimore, the Delaware state police announced today.

In a statement issued at their headquarters in Wilmington, the state police said that Mr. Bowles had been investigated "in the public interest and for the protection, in view of the prominent part he is taking in the organization of the N. A. A. W. P. group in Sussex County."

The investigation disclosed that Mr. Bowles had been arrested in Baltimore on May 12 of last year on five counts of false pretense, and was fined $25 and costs on each charge.

At the same time, the investigation disclosed, Mr. Bowles was wanted in Tampa, Fla., in connection with bogus checks. Later, however, Tampa authorities advised the Baltimore police that restitution had been made and Mr. Bowles no longer was wanted there.

Delaware Seeks Books Of Bias Group

Monday Deadline Set for Producing Financial Records

The State of Delaware yesterday issued subpenas ordering the National Association for the Advancement of White People, spearhead of the drive against integration of Negro pupils in Milford, Del., schools, to produce its financial records by next Monday.

A spokesman for Attorney General H. Albert Young said the subpenas demand that the records be produced by Mrs. Mildred Sharp, secretary-treasurer of the Delaware NAAWP, and Joseph M. Deanes, former national vice president, now Delaware president of NAAWP.

CHARTER IS TARGET

Young has started court action to revoke the Delaware charter of the association, charging that the charter had exceeded the bounds of its corporate powers. Young also has accused the NAAWP of inciting to riot.

Headed by Bryan W. Bowles, president, NAAWP led a fight to end integration of 10 Negro pupils in the Milford schools and led a boycott of classes in seven other schools in Lower Delaware in the last two weeks.

The organization's literature lists dues at $5 a year, $12 for three years, $25 for "silver card" members and $50 for "gold card" members. Bowles has declined to disclose the association's total membership.

COURT MUST DECIDE

Meanwhile, in Washington, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said the Justice Department cannot enforce the Supreme Court ban on racial segregation in public schools until the court decides on a program for integration.

He added, however, that the Government would "move in promptly" if anti-integration outbreaks such as have occured in Milford, Washington and Baltimore, among other places, result in violation of Federal law.

Brownell also disclosed the Justice Department has made available to the District of Columbia police and authorities elsewhere the "record" of Bowles, a former Florida resident transplanted to Washington.

In this city, a delegation of VFW post commanders headed by John B. Capitolo, district commander, and John A. Bucheit, county commander, gave support to District Attorney Richardson Dilworth in his outspoken stand against NAAWP and Bowles.

Dilworth has declared he will order the arrest of Bowles if he "incites to riot at any meeting in Philadelphia."

Dilworth added: "I have not banned any meetings by anyone. I merely said that if Bowles says some of the things here that I understand he said in Milford, then I will issue an order for his arrest on charges of inciting to riot."

Bowles has announced that he has his sights on Philadelphia and intends to bring his campaign here.

Capitolo and Bucheit in a joint statement said in part: "The NAAWP is one of the most icious hate moements ever attempted to be foisted on the American people. Its motives are foul and a threat to our way of life. It is as un-American as Communism and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Philadelphia are determined that it won't rear its ugly head here."

In the Nation's capital, school officials reported that a four-day strike of pupils against integration is "busted" despite support for the demonstrators from Rep. James C. Davis (D., Ga.)

STUDENTS RETURN

Eugene Griffith, principal of Anacostia High School, focal point of the strike, said "a flood of students has been returning to classes." The same development was reported at other schools in the District.

Robert Dean, 18-year-old chairman of the "Striker's Committee" at Anacostia, told reporters Davis had advised him it would be "best" for the strikers to stay away from classes and continue their demonstrations.

Reached at Atlanta, Davis confirmed the story. He said he told the pupils that the schools would not be able to operate without that and "some sensible solution" might be found to the integration problem.

Baltimore school officials said the situation there was under control after demonstrations and some violence earlier this week. School Superintendent John H. Fischer said it would take time to overcome some of the bitterness but "I don't see why the adjustment won't come about."

Delaware Files Suit To Ban Group Leading Anti-Integration Fight

By The Associated Press

DOVER, Del., Oct. 6.—State Attorney General H. Albert Young has filed suit in the Kent County Court of Chancery asking revocation of the corporate charter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

In his suit, filed yesterday, Mr. Young contended the NAAWP abused and misused "the corporation power, privileges and franchise pursuant to an act of the Legislature."

The NAAWP has spearheaded a drive to halt integration of white and Negro pupils in Delaware schools. Its success in Milford, where a local board ordered Negroes back to their own schools, has prompted a suit against the board by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In Philadelphia Bryant Bowles, national president of the NAAWP, said after the suit was filed:

"If the State of Delaware, through its attorney general, lifts our franchise, we will go into the 47 other States and seek franchises, and, failing that, we will take to the United States mails."

Mr. Young also filed a separate petition with the court for a temporary injunction to stop NAAWP from soliciting memberships and collecting dues and asking that subpoenas be issued for all records of the organization.

Mr. Young contended the NAAWP has violated that section of the charter which promises to "promote and protect the constitutional guarantees of citizensip in the United States."

Chancellor Collins J. Sykes ordered the NAAWP to appear on October 22 to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued enjoining the association from further exercise of its corporate powers.

The Attorney General's office will file its complaint on or before October 14 and the NAAWP was given until October 20 to file a counter claim.

The suit listed Mr. Bowles as president of the NAAWP and listed as directors B. P. Robertson, E. L. Wilford and P. S. Robertson, all of Hyattsville, Md.

Nine of 11 Negro pupils turned away from Milford's all-white high school last week did not report at Dover's all-Negro high school yesterday. An official said he understood they were boycotting classes pending the outcome of the NAACP's suit against the Milford school board.

Milford Strike Appraised

Delaware Officials Criticized for Failure to Act Decisively

The writer of the following letter, an Associate Professor of Psychology at the City College, is social science consultant to the legal staff of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of Oct. 2 "Milford Takes Its Stand" clearly states some aspects of the pattern of tragedy, irony and injustice which now brands this area of Delaware. In order to evaluate the significance of the Milford tragedy and determine its effect upon other communities, a number of other facts must be clearly presented to the public.

It must be understood that Gov. J. Caleb Boggs played a major role in this travesty. He was hesitant and indecisive at the crucial initial stages of lawlessness. He contributed to the duration and intensity of defiance by his willingness to make concessions to those who threatened violence.

Governor Boggs was in Milford when one of the earlier hysterical mass meetings was held. The pattern

of lawlessness was clear at that time. Yet he refused to make a public statement censuring the methods of the mob. Fri. 10-8-54

On Sept. 22 Governor Boggs invited the local representatives of the N. A. A. C. P. to an unpublicized meeting which was held in the Wilmington offices of the Attorney General. These men understood that this would be a meeting involving the members of the Delaware State Board of Education, the Milford Board, the Attorney General and the Governor. When they arrived at this meeting they found that the leaders of the threatening mob had also been invited and were present.

Request for Compromise

Significantly, also, at this meeting Governor Boggs sought—in the presence of the leaders of the opposition—to convince the N. A. A. C. P. representatives that they should "compromise" by agreeing to withdraw the eleven Negro students "voluntarily" until the protests decreased. The spokesman for the opposition reinforced the Governor's request for "compromise" by repeatedly stating that "this thing [the lawlessness] has gotten out of hand." This statement, made in the presence of the two highest law enforcement officers of the State of Delaware, was not challenged by either of them.

When the Negro leaders made it clear on legal and moral grounds that they could and would not compromise the constitutional rights of these children, the three-hour meeting ended in an impasse. It was clearly understood at that time that the Governor, by granting them official recognition and status, had increased the confidence and strength of the leaders of the opposition. The Negro leaders knew then that eventually some method would be found whereby the eleven Negro students would be ejected from the Milford school.

At no time did the Governor of Delaware give clear and unequivocal support to those who advocated firmness and based their decisions upon lawful processes and justice.

It was, therefore, not surprising to those who knew these facts to learn from William G. Weart's story in the Oct. 1 issue of The Times that the new Milford Board of Education which capitulated to bigotry and lawlessness was "created under a plan worked out at conferences with Gov. J. Caleb Boggs."

Aids to Lawlessness

It has been found that opposition to desegregation decreases when those in authority insist upon compliance with the law in the face of initial opposition; when they deal with violations and incitement to violations by a resort to the law and dramatic enforcement action; when they refuse to engage in or tolerate subterfuges; and when they appeal to the public in terms of religious principles and the acceptance of the American democratic traditions of fair play and equal justice.

If political authorities in other states are equally delinquent and if no effective substitutes are to be found, then the facts that Negro children are the immediate victims and white children are being dehumanized under the guise of "education" are secondary ironies to the primary and related fact that the structure of lawful, constitutional government will be severely, if not fatally, weakened.

KENNETH B. CLARK.

New York, Oct. 4, 1954.

NEW CRISIS BREWS ON DELAWARE BIAS

Times

Segregation Body Calls Rally —2 Legal Tests Scheduled Today on School Issue

P. 20c

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to the New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 11 — The school segregation issue in Delaware appeared pointed to a new crisis tonight as followers of Bryant W. Bowles scheduled a meeting on the eve of two legal proceedings against them in Georgetown tomorrow.

The meeting was to be held in Lincoln, about two miles from Milford, where the segregation issue has been most tense.

At Harrington yesterday Mr. Bowles urged members and sympathizers of his National Association for the Advancement of White People to converge on Georgetown for the first hearing. This will involve the appearance in Georgetown of Negroes affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

10-12-54

Mr. Bowles surprised Attorney General H. Albert Young today with a phone call to the latter's Wilmington office. The 34-year-old Floridian asked about Mr. Young's health. Yesterday at Harrington, the segregationist leader had repeatedly attacked Mr. Young, whom he referred to as "Youngevich."

Mr. Young was born Yanowitz and has been using the name Young since 1926. This fact and the fact that he had held positions of leadership in Jewish religious and communal life were clearly set forth during his 1950 campaign for office.

Mr. Bowles said today that his Delaware attorney, Everett F. Warrington of Georgetown, was tied up and would be unable to appear in Wilmington in connection with a scheduled hearing on the financial records of the Delaware chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Postponement Granted

The hearing had been set for midday at the Attorney General's office. Mr. Young granted a postponement of the matter until either noon or 2 o'clock tomorrow in Georgetown, Sussex County, about seventy miles south of Wilmington.

The continuance was based on the fact that at 10:30 A. M. tomorrow, Mr. Bowles was due in Georgetown anyway.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the ten Negro children denied admission to Milford High School, is asking for an injunction to restrain the Milford School Board from reinstituting segregation. Mr. Young has planned to appear in Chancery Court, Georgetown, as a friend of the court in this action. It will be heard by Vice Chancellor William Marvel.

Thus, the effect of the postponement was to combine in time and place two wholly separate actions against the Bowles group.

In Georgetown, Mr. Warrington declared that he was no relation, as far as he knew, to the Rev. Manaen Warrington, an evangelist of Selbyville, Del., who was among the most ardent segregationist speakers at the meeting at Harrington Airport yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Warrington has been severely criticized by two ministers of Protestant churches in Wilmington and has threatened to use them because of it.

Everett F. Warrington explained that he would represent Mr. Bowles only in the proceeding involving the financial records of the white association. Howard Lynch of Milford will represent the Milford School Board in the 10:30 A. M. hearing in Chancery Court; Louis L. Redding will represent the N. A. A. C. P.

Tax Subpoena Bypassed

Meanwhile, in Baltimore, L. A. Chamberlin, director of the Internal Revenue Service, said that Mr. Bowles had failed to appear this morning on a subpoena served by Treasury agents at Glen Burnie, Md., on Saturday.

This matter concerns income taxes withheld by Mr. Bowles from employes of his now inoperative Bryant Roofing and Home Improvement Corporation. The amount involved is nearly $1,000.

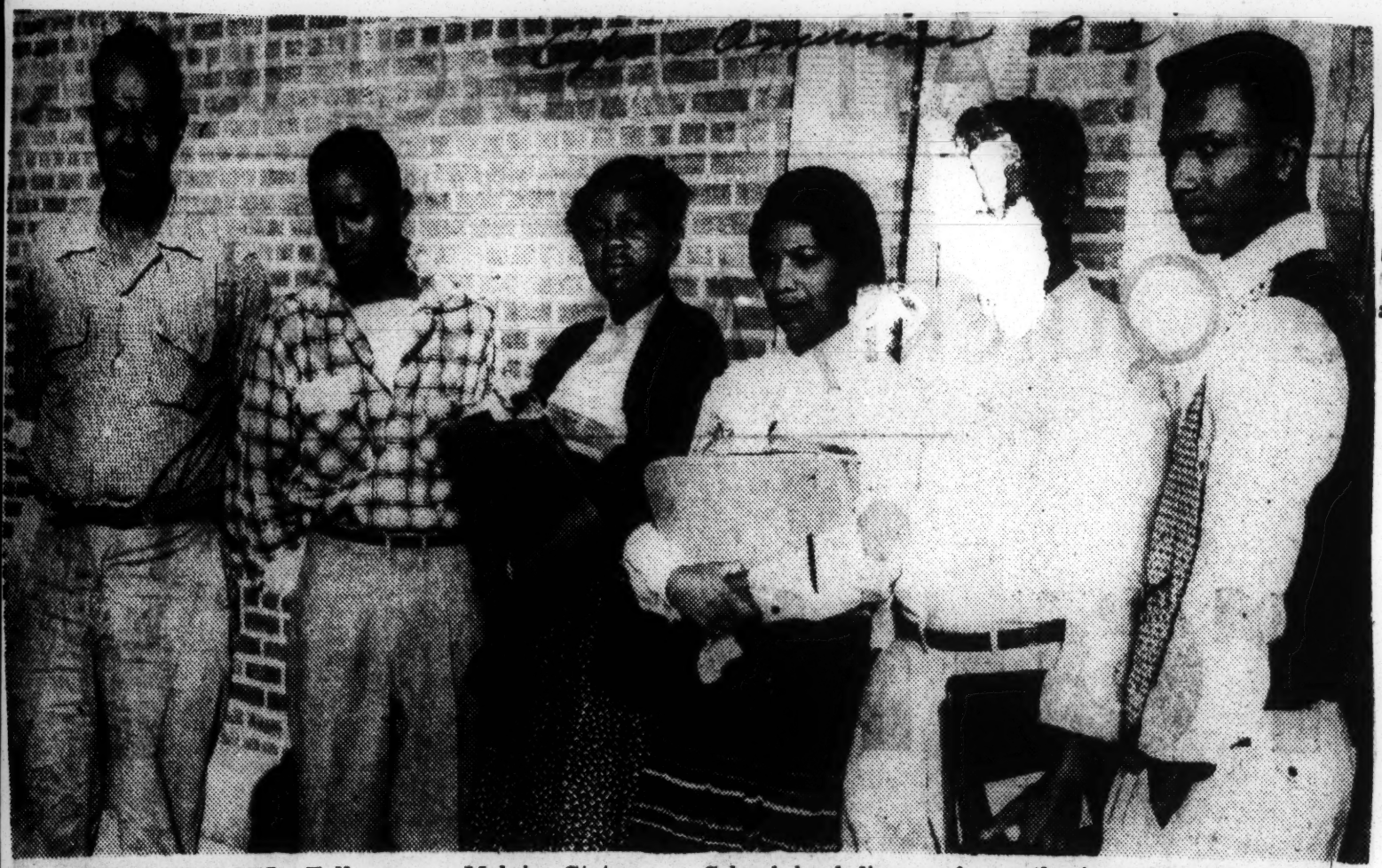
Mr. Chamberlin said he was willing to "give him some allowance" in view of Mr. Bowles' otther legal obligations in Delaware. Earl Donoho, chief of the Collection Division of the Internal Revenue Service for the Delaware District, is keeping touch on his whereabouts on behalf of Mr. Chamberlin.

In a long statement issued this morning, Senator John J. Williams of Delaware, a Republican who is not running for re-election, outlined the problem of putting through a constitutional amendment on segregation. He said in this matter it would be "mathematically impossible," and added:

"That brings us to the only other method of overriding the Supreme Court decision and that would be to rerort to the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States. And most certainly not even the most stanch supporter of segregation would ever advocate such a procedure.

"We may disagree at times with the official actions of our Government. We may disagree with the decisions of our Supreme Court, and as American citizens we reserve the right to express our disagreement. However, we must never lose sight of the fact that with all its faults we still have the best form of government and one of the greatest countries in the world, and as American citizens we must maintain and support that Government."

"I repeat," the Senator said, "regardless of how we as individuals may feel on this subject, there is no possible way that integration in public schools can be stopped except as it can be delayed by the respective local school boards during the interval prior to the Supreme Court's effective date for that decision."



HE DEFIED BIGOTS—Tall, rangy Melvin Staten, left, father of one of the ten pupils who Monday carried six of them to Milford's Lakeview High School in defiance of a gathering of hostile whites. NAACP officials asked that the pupils pictured with Staten not be identified. (AFRO Photo by Phillips)

all - colored Benjamin Banneker Elementary School.

Preparatory to its next legal move, the NAACP met Friday night with Louis Redding, attorney of Wilmington. Mr. Redding was one of the lawyers who argued the Delaware school case before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Jackson also was present at the meeting

Was Deal Made With Mob Leader?

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

MILFORD, Del. — The colored students of the Milford High School were ousted as the result of a "deal," a former member of the board of education indicated to the AFRO on Saturday.

The ex-board member, who asked not to be identified, said it was obvious the "deal" was between Governor J. Caleb Boggs and Bryant W. Bowles, rabble - rousing hate group leader whose record of police arrests extends from Florida to Maryland.

"Sure, there were some people who did not want the school integrated," the source declared. "But without Bowles and his group, we could have settled it."

BOWLES, WHO is known to police as William B. Bowles, alluded to the alleged deal when he stated on Friday that two members of the new four - man school board were designated by him.

He made the statement during a press conference at the Milford Hotel here.

George A. Robbins, a farmer from north of Milford, and George F. Adams, dispatcher for the Burris Food Corporation, were listed as pro-Bowles members of the board.

The other two members, according to Bowles, were the Governor's choice. They are Edmund F. Steiner, operator of a woolen mill, and David B. Greene, poultry feed dealer.

The Governor, nowever, denied having had any contact, directly or indirectly, with Bowles.

Bowles, who is founder and president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, described Paris C. Kirby, a Lincoln farmer and head of the PTA there, as the go-between-man for the NAAWP and Gov. Boggs.

Kirby's contact with the organization was through Mrs. Mildred, secretary - treasurer of the Delaware Chapter, Bowles indicated.

—o O o—

A RESOLUTION was introduced on Saturday before the annual convention of the Delaware State Federation of Labor criticizing the Governor and the State Board of Education for their role in the controversy.

The Governor, and according to the resolution, showed "lack keeping children out of school in face of the state's compulsory law."

AS OF the week end, the 10 colored children who were ousted from the Milford School on Thursday had received no word from either the local or state board where they are to be assigned.

The Rev. Randolph Fisher, president of the NAACP, said the organization would take no official action until such communications had been received by the children and their parents.

"We cannot reveal our next step until that time, but we will not accept the ousters as final," he declared.

The NAACP president added that the local representatives have been in "repeated" contacts with Thurgood Marshall, legal council of the national

Regarding the ouster action of the new board of education of Milford, Wagner D. Jackson, president, Wilmington NAACP, declared:

"We have . . . experienced here in Delaware the shameful, degrading spectacle of our duly constituted authorities ignominously surerndering to the illegal actions of a lawless mob . . ."

—o O o—

THURSDAY NIGHT following the ouster of the children the second cross was burned within the week.

The first was on the lawn of the high school, Tuesday night, and the second in front of the

COURAGEOUS PUPILS—This was the scene when Milford's Lakeview High School let out Monday. Ten of 11 colored pupils, who braved threats of angry whites, are shown boarding escort cars to return home. White pupils kept home Monday, were back in school Tuesday. (Staff photo by by Phillips.)

that Young was [illegible] duty and has done so [illegible].

He said that the Board yesterday afternoon prepared a letter to all parents asking for "patiences until the court action is decided. The Board stated it would appeal the case to the Delaware Supreme Court if Chancery court decides to reinstate the Negro students.

State Of Delaware Moves Against Agitators Of School Disturbances

To Revoke Charter Of "NAAWP" On Grounds Of Abuse Terms

DOVER, Del. — (INS) — The state of Delaware moved Tuesday to revoke the corporate chapter of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People" which has been stirring up opposition to racial integration in the public schools.

Attorney General H. Albert Young filed suit in the State Chancery Court at Dover, charging that the NAAWP has "abused the terms of the charter" it received for the avowed purpose "to promote and protect" constitutional guarantees.

Young explained that revocation of the group's charter would not bar the NAAWP from organizing chapters, but pointed out that the organization would not be able to function anymore as a corporation.

Young also disclosed that he will issue his own subpoena to compel NAAWP president Bryant W. Bowles to turn over all books and records of the group, including gifts and lists of membership."

The developments came in the aftermath of the Milford School Board reversal of its earlier segregation ban, resulting in the ouster of 10 Negro students from the Milford High School when white pupils boycotted classes.

NEW BOYCOTT

It was disclosed Tuesday, however, that nine of the 10 Negroes have started their own boycott, and have refused to attend the all-Negro school to which they were transferred in Dover, until the matter is settled.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed a suit for their reinstatement in the Milford high school.

Meanwhile, in New York, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., to deal "vigorously and promptly" with persons or organizations interfering with desegregation in public schools.

MARSHALL TELEGRAM

The NAACP, through its special counsel Thurgood Marshall, sent a telegram to Brownell in which it stated that the outbreaks in Milford, Del., Baltimore and Washington came about "solely by reason of the provocation of an organization known as the National Association for the Advancement of White People."

The NAACP charged that "such action is not only reprehensible within itself but is obviously in direct violation of the Civil Rights laws of the United States guaranteeing and protecting American citizens in the exercise of their constitutionally protected rights."

In Milford, Delaware: Delaware's Attorney General and the Milford Board of Education clashed sharply over the legality of ousting Negro tenth grade students from Milford High School.

VIOLATED LAW

Attorney-General H. Albert Young charged that the Milford board had violated state law, and the state and federal constitution, by expelling the Negroes. He announced he would not represent the Milford Board in the court of Chancery hearing October 12 at which ten Negroes will seek readmission to the white school.

Milford school board president Edmund F. Steiner blasted back

Milford Ordered to Reinstate 10

Defender Chicago, Ill.

...NGTON, Del. — The for... calling upon the Mil... School Board to reinstate the ... it dropped from the ... Milford High school on ... after parents protested ...egration of Negro and white ... was approved by in Chan... Court here last week ... However, their re-instatement is ... to be deferred for some ... The day before the Chan... Court approved the order, the ... were temporarily en... in the all-Negro William Ja... High school in Georgetown, ... miles south of Wilmington.

The pupils, all 15 or 16 years ... are now awaiting final im... mentation of the order to trans... them back to Milford.

Vice Chancellor William ... suspended the order for ... days in order to enable the ... school board to perfect ... appeal to the State Supreme ...

Earlier in the Wilmington hear... Vice Chancellor Marvel de... said Howard E. Lynch, attorney ... the board, a reargument ap... peal, ruling that the Negro chil... dren had a "clear legal right" to ... be enrolled at Milford. "They had ... registered there early last month," ... said Marvel, "and attended school ... without disturbance for 10 days." ... "After that time," he continued, ... "pressure by segregationists ... mounted and the board dropped ... the Negroes from the rolls."

The order as approved applies ... only to the Negroes in the Milford ... case.

H. Albert Young, attorney gen... eral of Delaware, was present at ... the hearing as a friend of the court ... but did not speak. He protested ... to the extent the board's action ... when it dropped the Negro pupils ... from school. He was also scheduled ... to speak to go before the Chan... cery Court in Dover to seek an ... order restraining the National As... sociation for the Advancement of White People from further solici... tation of money, members and funds, and hopes to strip it of its Delaware charter.

Milford Schools Jim Crow Again

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-30-54

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — The Delaware Supreme Court last week halted the injunction permitting 10 Negro children to return to the Milford high school. The action was to have become effective this Tuesday.

The court said in staying the action that serious legal questions of law touching the existence of the legal right of vice chanceller William Marvel to issue an injunction restraining the Milford school board from barring the children existed.

By so ruling the three man court has tied up the dispute until after the U. S. Supreme Court has heard arguments on how to implement its decision of May 17.

Pro-segregation forces were jubilant over the stay, which they regard as a victory in their battle to halt integration. The decision was read by Chief Justice Clarence A. Southerland and concurred unanimously by Justices Daniel F. Wolcott and Howard W. Bramhall.

It said the court needed more time to study arguments and set Dec. 13 as a hearing date, after Atty. Louis E. Redding, counsel for the 10 children asked for an "acceleration" of the case because the childrens' constitutional rights were involved.

The court instructed Atty. Howard F. Lynch, counsel for the Milford school board, to file a brief on Nov. 13.

Redding pleaded in vain for the court to uphold the opinion of Chancellor Marvel of the lower court that the children had a "clear legal right to attend the Milford school."

He argued that if the court upheld the plea of Attorney Lynch that violence would result if the children returned to school, then the state would be guilty of submitting to mob rule.

EDUCATION 1954

Ruling Says 10 Negro Pupils Stay

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14—Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the chancery court today ruled that the 10 Negro students dropped from the rolls of Milford High School had a "clear legal right" to be reinstated.

In a decision that is virtually certain to renew and possibly to aggravate tension in the Milford area, beginning when school opens tomorrow morning, Vice Chancellor Marvel granted a temporary injunction restraining the Milford School Board from keeping the Negroes out of the school.

2 DAYS LATER

The decision was handed down 48 hours after the hearing in Georgetown in which the temporary injunction was requested by the parents of the 10 children.

State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young, appearing as a friend of the court, declared that Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and U.S. Sens. John J. Williams and J. Allen Frear were prepared, in the event of a decision such as was handed down today, to lead the Negroes "by the hand" back to school under the full protection of the state's authority.

The attorney general was later disavowed by both senators, most strongly by Williams, a Republican, as is Young.

LOCAL APPLICATION

Vice Chancellor Marvel's decision read in part:

"The right to equal protection of the laws . . . is a personal and present one . . .

"In the light of the sweeping declaration of the Supreme Court on the unqualified right of all persons to a public school education in which consideration of race plays no part, it necessarily follows that plaintiffs and those similarly situated are equitably entitled to an education at Milford High School . . .

"Defendants (the Milford School Board) contend that the May 17, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that separate facilities for public education for the plaintiffs and for those similarly situated deprived them of the equal protection of the laws has not reached the decree stage and does not govern the decision of the case at bar.

"This argument overlooks the fact that . . . the court has given its decision, and decrees were withheld only because they will have wide applicability under a great variety of local conditions . . ."

Delaware Acts To Put Negroes Back In School

Defendants Given Until Tuesday Noon To File Objections

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (AP)—Delaware today paved the legal way for the re-admission of ten Negro students to the formerly all-white Milford, Del., High School.

Vice Chancellor William Marvel ruled that the ten Negroes "have a clear legal right to attend the Milford school, pending a final decision by the Delaware Court of Chancery in a case filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the ten children and their parents.

There was no immediate reaction to the vice chancellor's ruling by the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, or the organization's president, Bryant Bowles.

Middle of Week

Louis L. Redding, attorney for the NAACP, said in Wilmington it would probably be the middle of next week before the children return to the school.

He explained that the defendants in the case — the Milford School Board, the school superintendent and the high school principal—have until Tuesday noon to file arguments or exceptions to the ruling with the chancery.

If none are filed the chancery then would issue an order, effective immediately which would clear the way for the school to readmit the pupils.

Mayor Edward C. Evans of Milford said he understands the school board will meet tomorrow to decide whether to file exceptions to the order. One source close to the school board said he didn't think they would.

Marvel did not specify in his order when the students should return to class.

The NAACP suit was heard in Court of Chancery at Georgetown, Del., last Tuesday. During the hearing, State Atty. Gen. H. Albert Young appeared "as a friend of the court" and made a dramatic appeal for readmission of the ten Negroes.

Constitutional Rights

In his ruling today, Marvel said: "I hold that the plaintiffs have constitutional rights to a non-segregated education vested on their admission to Milford High School, rights which the defendants concede but which they wish to withhold for the present. I find the plaintiffs' legal rights clear and convincing."

The suit filed in Chancery Court by the NAACP named as defendants the four members of the Milford School Board, who issued the order removing the ten Negroes from the high school. The four who replaced another school board that walked out because the State of Delaware took over the Milford schools, are Edward F. Steiner, George F. Adams, David B. Greene, and George Robbins.

Also named as defendants in the suit were Raymon C. Cobbs, Milford school district superintendent, and Alexander Glasmire, principal of the Milford High School.

No Date Set

No date has been set for the Court of Chancery's decision in the case.

In his ruling, Marvel wrote:

"The defendants contend that the plaintiffs have not shown that denial of relief will cause them irreparable injury. Because the years of grade and high school are formative ones, the United States Supreme Court held that the need for equal protection of the law for students of such ages was more compelling than for graduate students.

"A continuing denial of plaintiffs' personal and present rights irreparably injures them."

The ten Negro students had started the present school year at the Milford High School under plans by the Milford School Board to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation opinion.

Old Board Resigned

In that atmosphere, the old Milford School Board resigned and the present one was named. The order removing the ten Negroes from the high school followed and the NAACP eventually filed its suit to force their re-admission.

In another move in the Delaware school situation today, Delaware's Gov. J. Caleb Boggs rejected a demand from the NAAWP that he remove Young from office as attorney general on the grounds Young had taken an active part in the Chancery Court hearing last Tuesday, arguing that segregation should not be permitted.

DELAWARE CONFLICT

People on behalf of the students and their parents.

Louis L. Redding, attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., said it would probably be the middle of next week before the children return to the school.

Way Would Be Clear

He explained that the defendants in the case—the Milford School Board, the school superintendent, and the high-school principal — have until Tuesday noon to file arguments or exceptions to the ruling.

If none are filed, the Chancery then would issue an order, effective immediately, which would clear the way for the school to readmit the pupils.

The N.A.A.C.P. suit was heard last Tuesday. During the hearing, State Attorney General H. Albert Young appeared "as a friend of the court" and appealed for readmission of the 10 Negroes.

In his ruling today, Marvel said:

"I hold that the plaintiffs have Constitutional rights to a non-segregated education vested on their admission to Milford High School, rights which the defendants concede but which they wish to withhold for the present. I find the plaintiffs' legal rights clear and convincing."

Integration Path Cleared; New White Boycott Looms

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 14 (AP)—A Delaware judge paved the legal way today for the readmission of 10 Negro students to the formerly all-white Milford High School. The decision brought a promise of a new white boycott.

Vice Chancellor William Marvel ruled that the students "have a clear legal right" to attend the Milford school, pending final decision by the Court of Chancery.

Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and strong opponent of integrated schools, issued this statement after receiving word of Marvel's ruling:

"When the Negroes walk in (to the Milford school) the whites will walk out. I'm sure of that. Marvel had reserved the schol for the Negroes. I think that's about all he'll have in the schol is the 10 Negroes only."

Were Integrated 3 Weeks

Bowles' statement was seen as a definite indication that the N.A.A.W.P. would again urge a boycott of the Milford school. The Negro students were integrated for three weeks of the fall term until, under N.A.A.W.P. urging, a boycott cut attendance to a third of normal and resulted in the resignation of the Milford School Board. A new board orderedth e return of the Negro students to an all-Negro school in Dover, Del.

The ruling by Marvel was made on an action for reinstatement filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

Delaware Chancellor to Hear Appeal on Milford Race Ban

By The Associated Press

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12. —The question of admitting Negro pupils to previously all-white Milford High School moves into court today with a large crowd of segregationists expected to be on hand.

The State chancellor is scheduled to hear an appeal by the National Association for the advancement of Colored People to reinstate 11 Negro students who were forced from the school by actions of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and other anti-integrationists.

At a NAAWP meeting last night in Lincoln, nearly every one raised his hand when asked by Joseph M. Danes, State president, if they would be on hand for today's argument. The crowd was estimated at 6,000.

Meanwhile, Bryant Bowles of Arlington, Va., national president of the NAAWP, is to meet today with State Attorney General H. Albert Young, who subpoenaed NAAWP records Friday. Mr. Young said yesterday that Mr. Bowles had asked in a telephone conversation for a delay and had agreed to meet with him here today.

Mr. Bowles had said he would turn over the records to a court, but not to Mr. Young, because the attorney general "is not a court." Later he said his attorney was checking whether Mr. Young has the authority to subpoena the records.

The 11 Negro pupils had been grated into the Milford High ool at the beginning of the erm.

Negro Pupils Shifted.

Bowles and other mem- the NAAWP eventually against the integrated ycotting followed and dance in the high ped to a third of normal. The Milford School Board resigned and a new board ordered the Negro students returned to an all-Negro school in Dover, 18 miles from Milford.

Mr. Bowles is free under $6,000 bond on charges he conspired to break the State compulsory education law by leading the boycott.

Mr. Bowles denied the charges, saying that he is merely following the wishes of a meeting sponsored by his group at Lincoln. He said at a mass meeting Sunday that at the earlier meeting "some one offered a motion" to boycott the schools and "it was unanimously approved."

Faces Tax InQuiry.

Mr. Bowles also has been asked to appear before the Internal Revenue Service in Baltimore. A spokesman for the bureau said it concerns alleged failure to pay income taxes while Mr. Bowles was operating a roofing business in Baltimore.

Also facing Mr. Bowles and the NAAWP is an injunction sought by Mr. Young to prevent the organization from collecting dues or soliciting new members. That will be argued October 22.

At last night's meeting, called to urge a large attendance at the court today, several reporters were called to the speakers platform and asked to stand there while the pledge of allegiance to the flag was given. None was harmed.

Mr. Bowles, in a 90 minute talk to the gathering, said he had learned that Mr. Young's real name was "Hyman Albert Yanowitz and that I want to know what court he used to legally change his name. If he did not use a court, then he went on the ballot illegally and should vacate his office."

Mr. Young, told of the statement said, "It needs no comment."

During his talk to the enthusiastic crowd at a farm equipment firm property owned by Douglas Morgan, Mr. Bowles said Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt "is one of the most unscrupulous persons this Nation ever had. She certainly is a traitor to everything we stand for."

Two persons who identified themselves as political candidates announced that they were proponents of the organization. Thomas E. Pearson, who said he is a Republican candidate for the State legislature from Kent County, and Emery N. Lynch, who said he is a Democratic candidate for court commissioner in Kent County, announced that they had signed segregation pledges being distributed to all candidates in Delaware by the NAAWP.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION TERMED LOCAL ISSUE

Little Rock Editor Is Hoping For District Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(AP)—A Southern editor Friday voiced hope the Supreme Court will leave to the various Federal District Courts the quesiton of enforcin its ban on race segregation in schools.

Harry S. A Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, told the Women's National Press Club that integration is primarily a local problem, and district courts are in a better position to judge whether local authorities are acting in good faith in the light of existing social conditions.

Mr. Ashmore from Little Rock headed a task force set up by the fund for the Advancement of Education to study biracial education problems. He reported on the study in a book, "The Negro and the Schools."

The Arkansas editor said Southern states will plead, "and with good reason," for the greatest possible flexibility in carrying out desegregation when they go down.

Court Upholds MilfordSchool Integration

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (U.P.)—Vice Chancellor William Marvel ruled today that 10 Negro students "have a clear legal right" to attend the formerly all-white Milford High School pending the outcome of their suit in Court of Chancery for permanent admission.

Marvel said he would issue an injunction restraining the Milford School Board from "denying to plaintiffs because of color or race their vested rights to attend Milford High School."

He gave no indication when the injunction would be handed

The hearing on the Negro students' petition in Court of Chancery was held at Georgetown last Tuesday and was highlighted by a dramatic appeal by Delaware Attorney General H. Albert Young, appearing as a "friend of the court" on behalf of the Negro students.

In his ruling today, Vice Chancellor Marvel wrote:

"I hold that the plaintiffs have constitutional rights to a nonsegregated education vested on their admission to Milford High School, rights which the defendants concede but which they wish to withhold for the present. I find the plaintiffs' legal rights clear and convincing."

The injunction was sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Delaware Bids Court Enjoin School Board

By the United Press.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12, —Attorney General H. Albert Young today asked Chancery Court for a temporary injunction to give state authorities a tool with which to prosecute anti-intergrationists.

The attorney general appeared as a "friend of the court" in a suit filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. The suit sought a temporary injunction to restrain the Milford School Board from barring the attendance of 10 Negro students at Milford High School.

The attorney general told Vice Chancellor William Marvel the injunction "will arm the authorities of this state with the kind of degree we need to get the people who are trying to disrupt law and order here and so bring them before you for contempt of court."

Louis L. Redding, who successfully appealed the segregation issue before the United States Supreme Court, acted as attorney for the NAACP at the hearing.

Bryant W. Bowles, of Washington, D. C., leader of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, was among several hundred persons who arrived too late to get into the courtroom.

After about 100 persons had crowded inside, state police sealed off the courtrooms and corridors of the Sussex County Court House. A total of 11 state troopers, five plain clothesmen and several Georgetown policemen watched the crowd outside, but there was no demonstration.

Delaware Asks Writ to Fight Bias

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 12 (U.P.)—State Attorney General H. Albert Young stepped into the school segregation issue today with a request for a court injunction with which state authorities could prosecute persons who resist integration.

Appearing as a "friend of the court," Mr. Young asked Vice-Chancellor William Marvel of Sussex County to grant a temporary injunction sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to restrain the Milford School Board from barring eleven Negro students from Milford High School.

Such an injunction, the Attorney General said, will "arm the authorities of this state with the kind of decree we need to get the people who are trying to disrupt law and order here and so bring them before you for contempt of court."

Decision Reserved

Chancellor Marvel reserved decision.

Only 100 persons were admitted to the courtroom for the hearing before state police sealed off the corridors of the courthouse. Several hundred persons, including Bryant W. Bowles, of Washington, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of the segregationists, crowded outside the door.

There was no demonstration when Mr. Young made his suggestion to the court.

Louis L. Redding argued the N. A. A. C. P. case. He contended the Milford School Board had no authority to transfer the Negro pupils outside its district to the high school for Negroes at Dover, Del., because such transfers specifically are limited by law to the State Board of Education.

Out Since "Transfer"

Mr. Redding argued the state board did not order the transfer but merely notified parents of the eleven pupils in effect that "here is a bus to the Dover schools, you may take it if you like." The eleven children have not attended any school since their "transfer" from Milford High on Oct. 4, he added.

In answer to a question regarding the date when the Supreme Court's anti-segregation order is effective, Mr. Redding said although the high court has indicated it would hold hearings, there still remains the question whether there "will be any period at all before integration must go into effect."

Official Reserves Decision On Anti-Segregation Injunction

GEORGETOWN, Del. — (INS) — Vice Chancellor William Marvel Tuesday reserved decision on an appeal by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an injunction to restrain the Milford School Board from keeping 10 Negro pupils out of the Milford High School.

Louis L. Redding, an Attorney representing the NAACP, contended in Chancery court that the Negro pupils had a "double right" to attend the Milford School from which they were ousted last month.

Attorney General H. Albert Young testifying as a "friend of the court" urged that the petition be granted.

"EVERY RESOURCE"

"The State," he said, "will give every source available to preserve law and order, even if it is necessary for our Governor to take the Negroes by the hand and lead them into that school."

Young added that the injunction would "arm the authorities of this state with the kind of a decree we need to get the people who are trying to disrupt law and order."

Some 100 persons jammed the main courtroom of the Sussex County Court house and approximately 200 others milled around outside. Those outside were joined by Bryant Bowles, president of the "National Association for the Advancement of White People." There were no demonstrations.

Redding, in a brief, pointed out that under Delaware law every child under 21 has a right to attend free public schools. He also cited the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision against segregation.

The Negro students were taken out of the Milford High school as a result of a boycott by white pupils and a campaign against integration led by Bowles' organization.

They were assigned to a school 20 miles away, but have refused to attend classes there.

Bowles Monday refused to turn over the records of his organization to Young, but agreed to give them to a court. He is free under $2,000 bond on charges of conspiring to violate Delaware's education law and fomenting racial disturbances.

Court in Delaware Orders School to Readmit Negroes

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14—Vice Chancellor William Marvel of the Chancery Court today ruled that the ten Negro students dropped from Milford High School had a "clear legal right" to be reinstated.

In a decision that is virtually certain to renew tension in the Milford area, Vice Chancellor Marvel asserted that an order "will be entered enjoining defendants from denying to plaintiffs because of color or race their vested rights to attend Milford High School."

The decision ended with the phrase "order on notice." Under Delaware court procedure, this means that the attorney for the successful side must notify the attorney for the losing side and the two must appear together before Vice Chancellor Marvel. The attorney for the winning side is Louis L. Redding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The other attorney is Howard E. Lynch, representing the defendants, the Milford School Board.

At the meeting, Mr. Lynch has the right to seek a stay, and Vice-chancellor Marvel has the power to grant it. If it is refused, Mr. Lynch has the right to seek such a stay in the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Redding said this afternoon that he had notified Mr. Lynch by phone but that the attorney for the school board had left open the possibility of waiving his right to appear before Vice Chancellor Marvel.

Meeting Asked for Tuesday

In any case, Mr. Redding said, he had requested an appointment with the Judge on Tuesday. No attempt to get the children back in school will be made before then, Mr. Redding asserted.

The temporary injunction was asked by the parents of the ten children, represented by the N. A. A. C. P.

State Attorney General H. Albert Young, appearing as a friend of the court at the hearing Tuesday in Georgetown, declared that Gov. J. Caleb Boggs and United States Senators John J. Williams, Republican: and J. Allen Frear Jr., Democrat, were prepared, in the event of a decision such as was handed down today, to lead the Negroes "by the hand" back to school under the full protection of the state's authority.

The Attorney General's statement was later disavowed by both Senators. The Attorney General asserted that he had been speaking symbolically rather than literally.

Vice Chancellor Marvel's decision read in part:

"In the light of the sweeping declaration of the Supreme Court on the unqualified right of all persons to a public school education in which consideration of race plays no part, it necessarily follows that plaintiffs and those similarly situated are equitably entitled to an education at Milford High School. * * *

"Defendants [the Milford school board] contend that the May 17, 1954, decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that separate facilities for public education for the plaintiffs and for those similarly situated deprived them of the equal protection of the laws, has not reached the decree stage and does not govern the decision of the case at bar.

Fact Held Overlooked

"This argument overlooks the fact that * * * the court has given its decision, and decrees were withheld only because they will have wide applicability under a great variety of local conditions. The Supreme Court was of the opinion that it could not without further argument and consideration frame decrees having a broad compulsory scope. This court at this stage is concerned solely with the constitutional rights of ten students to continue their education at a school to which they had been admitted during a period of permissive integration. * * *

"I hold that plaintiffs having been accepted and enrolled, are entitled to an order protecting their status as students at Milford High School; that their right to a personal and present high school education having vested on their admission, they need not wait for decrees in the cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in May as a prerequisite to the relief they seek. * * *

"I hold that plaintiffs have a clear legal right to have their status as students of Milford High School preserved pending final hearing and an order will be entered enjoining defendants from denying to plaintiffs because of color or race their vested rights to attend Milford High School."

The decision was handed down shortly after 2:30 P. M. Earlier today, Governor Boggs had replied bluntly to a telegraphed request of the National Association for the Advancement of White People that Attorney General Young be suspended and "prosecuted" for malfeasance.

"Re your telegram," the Governor wired Joesph M. Danes, national vice president and Delaware president of the N.A.A.W.P. "see no justification for your request."

Bryant W. Bowles, founder and leader of the segregationist group, was in Washington last night. His next meeting here has been announced for Harrington Airport, a few miles from Milford, for Sunday afternoon. It was at this airport that Mr. Bowles was arrested last Sunday when he landed to attend another meeting.

Mr. Bowles is out on $6,000 bail on separate charges in Kent and Sussex Counties of seeking to disrupt the educational system.

Integration began in the Milford High School on Sept. 7 and for ten days there was no incident. Then, as segregationist pressure mounted, a new school board was installed and on Sept. 30 the ten Negroes were notified that for the interest of all the children involved, they were being dropped from the rolls.

Third Of Pupils Show Up On Second Day Of Delaware School Integration Boycott

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 28 (AP) — Only a third of the 1,562 pupils enrolled at Milford's formerly all-white school showed up today on the second day of a boycott against the end of racial segregation.

Meanwhile, there were signs that a boycott against enforcing the Supreme Court's integration ruling may be spreading to other southern Delaware communities.

A majority of the pupils at the all-white elementary school in the small town of Lincoln, seven miles south of here, were missing from their classes today. And in Laurel, 12 miles to the southwest, a meeting was called for tomorrow night to "formulate plans for residents . . . to vote on desegregation."

Dr. George R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, announced that 509 pupils — 53 more than yesterday — showed up this morning at the Milford school. And a crowd of adults estimated at 100 and notably smaller than yesterday — stood quietly on the streets outside the school.

For the second day 10 of the Negro high school pupils who previously had to attend out-of-town all-Negro schools, arrived for classes in private cars and school buses. School officials heard reports that the other Negro pupil had decided to return to a school in nearby Dover.

Milford's combination elementary-high school was reopened yesterday on orders of the State Board of Education after the local board resigned. An attempt by local school officials to institute racial integration met with threats of violence.

State and local police continued to patrol the streets to control any possible demonstrations. They also escorted the Negro pupils to their homes after class.

Only 36 of an enrolled 140 pupils appeared this morning at the only school in Lincoln. A crowd of about 100 persons stood outside as the children filed in, then quickly dispersed.

In Fairmont, W.Va., an injunction was issued today prohibiting parents from picketing a school in the coal mining community of Four States, W. Va. The parents had been protesting integration of white and Negro pupils.

Bias Group Is Sued by Delaware

Foes of Integration In Schools Accused Of Misuse of Power

Special to The Inquirer

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 5.—Attorney General H. Albert Young of Delaware filed suit in Kent County Court of Chancery at Dover today asking revocation of the corporate charter of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Young contended that the NAAWP, which has spearheaded the drive against integration of white and Negro pupils in Delaware schools, should suffer loss of its charter for "abuse and misuse of its corporation power, privileges and franchise, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature."

HEARING DATE SET

At the same time the Attorney General filed a separate petition with the court for a temporary injunction to stop NAAWP officials from soliciting memberships and collecting dues, and asking that subpenas be issued for all records of the organization.

Chancellor Collins J. Seitz set Oct. 22 at 2:30 P. M. as the date for the hearing to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued, restraining the NAAWP from further exercise of its corporate powers.

Young was given until Oct. 14 to file an affidavit in support of his allegations, and the defendant corporation was given until Oct. 20 to file an answer if it wishes to contest the suit.

CAN REORGANIZE AS CLUB

"They can still reorganize as a club," said Young, " and continue to solicit members and collect dues —but this action will remove the cloak of the charter."

Young's action came as nine of the 11 Negro children ordered transferred by the Milford Board of Education from the previously all-white Milford High School to Negro high schools in Dover and Georgetown conducted their own boycott of the latter institutions.

Young contended in his bill of complaint, among other things, that the NAAWP conducted a campaign to foment racial tension and hatred; to intimidate members of the Milford School Board from performing their duties under the law; to encourage by means of mass hysteria, mob rule, boycott and race prejudice the closing of public schools, and to promote meetings calculated to disturb the peace and incite to riot.

The bill also accused the organization of intimidating and threatening white parents to keep them from letting their children attend school, and of encouraging white parents to violate the school attendance laws.

CONSPIRACY STRESSED

The NAAWP, said the Attorney General's complaint, has become "a moving party in a conspiracy to deprive citizens of their rights under the Constitution of the United States and to inspire and induce mass violations of the laws of Delaware."

The purpose of the organization's charter, set forth on the face of the charter itself, said Young, is to promote the rights of citizens under the United States Constitution. Far from promoting such rights, he contended, the association has been busy trying to deny them.

Young said his affidavit would include material from tape recordings at various NAAWP mass meetings, at one of which, he said, leaders urged those present to "cut off the church which supports integration."

Meanwhile, in Baltimore, scene of disturbances and demonstrations by segregationists during the past week, the city's policy of integration was upheld fully by a State court.

CITES SUPREME COURT

Superior Judge James K. Cullen ruled that Negro and white children may continue to attend public schools together, as they have done since Sept. 7.

"The Supreme Court has spoken," said Judge Cullen, "and we must all . . . abide by it." He had been asked by two groups to find that the Baltimore School Board acted illegally in ending segregation before the Supreme Court handed down a final decree. The high court issued an opinion last May holding that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional, but delayed issuance of a decree enforcing that opinion, until the States could suggest suitable ways of carrying it out.

The jurist said that in his opinion, the high court's ruling was conclusive enough to leave it up to the discretion of the school board as to when integration should begin. Baltimore has mixed classes in 52 of its 190 public schools. Enrollment consists of 85,626 white pupils and 55,331 Negroes.

CITY SOLICITOR OPPOSED

The Maryland Petition Committee and the NAAWP had asked the court to order the school board to return to segregation as provided for in the city code. Thomas Biddison, City Solicitor, who had advised the school board it had the right to act voluntarily, opposed the petition.

In Delaware, only one of the pupils who had been transferred from Milford High School last week attended the William Henry Comprehensive High School, an all-Negro institution in Dover, today. Eight of the others remained at home while another visited the Dover school only long enough to "look around."

Edna Turner, the pupil who reported for classes, told Harley F. Taylor, principal of Henry High, that her mother had ordered her to go to school despite her desire to stay in Milford with the rest of the boycotters.

The other pupil who showed up, Eugene Harris, took the 18-mile ride on a school bus from Milford to Dover, but told the principal there that he was "only looking around" the school.

TICKLISH POSITION

"I plan to go back to the Milford school after court next Tuesday," Harris explained. He referred to a court hearing scheduled for that day on a suit filed by the parents of the transferred children to force school authorities to admit them to Milford High School.

The situation placed the Delaware State Board of Education in a ticklish position: during the school boycott by white pupils here and in other parts of Sussex and Kent counties, the board did not enforce the compulsory school attendance laws, which apply to all children under 16. The question facing it now was whether it would enforce the law against the Negro students in their boycott.

A conference today of Episcopal clergymen of Sussex county, held in Dagsboro, declared of the issue that "if God is not the God of the Negro, neither is He the God of the white." It was the fourth church organization to back integration in the past 24 hours, the others being the New Castle Presbytery, the Wilmington district of the Peninsula Methodist Conference, and the Dover district of that conference.

Negroes Attend

School Boycotted By White Students

MILFORD, Del. —(AP)— Ten of 11 registered Negroes reported for classes at Milford high school Monday but more than two-thirds of the 1,562 white pupils boycotted the place.

Parents said they kept their children home for two reasons—fear of violence and opposition to integration of White and Negro students in one school.

Dr. George R. Miller, state commissioner of education, stood in the front entrance of the school and announced that less than 30 per cent of the White pupils reported for classes.

Miller is acting chief administrator of the school district since the state board of education took over in place of the resigned Milford board.

Delaware has a law which requires attendance at school until a child reaches the age of 16.

The previously all-White school and the town's only other school, which houses 237 elementary grade Negro students, had been closed a week. The shutdown occurred when a group of Milford's 5,700 residents protested the attendance of 11 Negroes in the high school section.

MILFORD BOARD OF EDUCATION SURRENDERS TO REBEL MOB AND KICKS NEGRO STUDENTS OUT

Sat. 10-9-54 P. 3

Stifles Action As Being in Best Interest Of Total Community

THREATS OF VIOLENCE REPORTED

MILFORD, Del. — (ANP) — The newly-elected school board here "solved" this town's racial troubles by surrendering to mob pressure and ordering the removal of 11 Negroes from the school "in the interests of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

Another school board resigned when the state board of education said that in admitting Negroes to the previously all-white school they had acted without receiving prior approval from the state.

But the state board upheld the action and backed the board in its action to keep the Negroes in the formerly lily-white Milford high school.

The new board also disowned the Negroes, saying that the future school assignment and necessary transportation of the Negro students "is the responsibility of the state board of education."

What this probably means, stripped of the decorative language, is that the Negroes will attend the William Henry high school, an all-Negro school in Dover—19 long miles away.

Before this term, Negro pupils graduating from the Benjamin Bannaker school, grades one to nine, were forced to make the journey to Dover because Milford had no Negro high school.

Wagner P. Jackson of Wilmington, president of the local NAACP denounced the action as a "shameful degrading spectacle of our duly constituted authority surrendering to the illegal actions of a lawless mob."

He said the NAACP "refused to accept defeat by mob rule and we have already begun planning our next legal action."

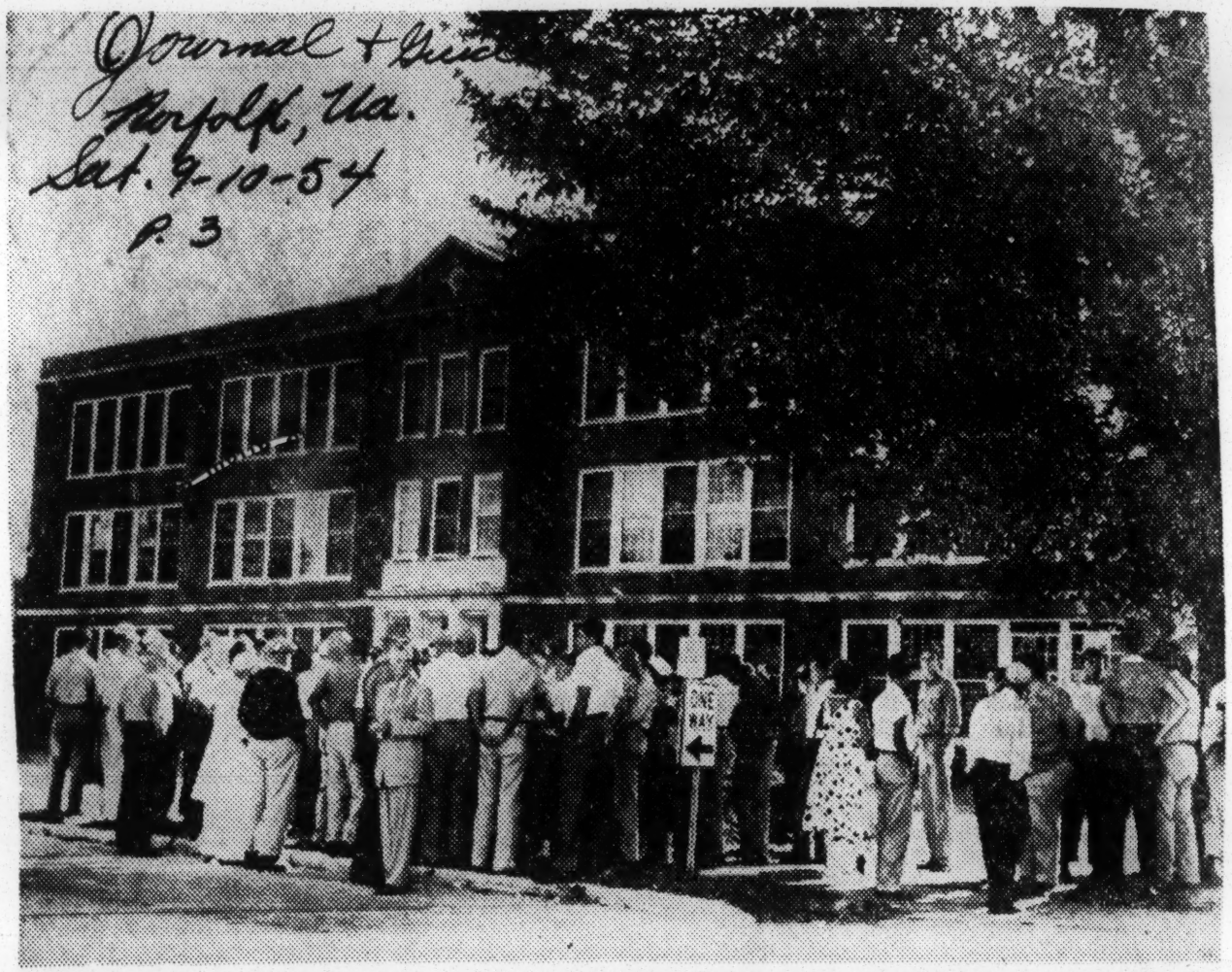
While authorities were wringing their hands trying to walk two different directions at the same time, pupils here had a week long holiday as the board shut down the schools. When they were reopened last week, two-thirds of the white students stayed home rather than chance sitting next to a Negro in a class.

Dismissing the Negroes, the Milford board in a plea to the white parents said:

"The Milford board of education appeals to all the constituents of the Milford special school district to send their children to school tomorrow morning."

Whether any of the 11 Negro students would disregard the board's edict and seek to attend classes was an open question.

Earlier, Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), said if the Negroes were permitted to return to the white school "we will jam the school." He said he meant the boycott of classes by the white students would end. This may or may not have been a threat of violence.



Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-10-54 P. 3

LOOKING ON The Lake View Avenue Elementary-High School, Milford, Del., closed all last week in a dispute over segregation, reopened on Monday but only a third of its enrollment of white students was present to greet the ten Negro children who began classes there.

This view shows a part of the crowd that gathered outside the school as State Police stood guard. Many in the crowd were parents. Some were students who refused to attend the integrated facility. A cross was burned near the school Tuesday. (INP Photo).

New Board At New Milford Backs Tracks

Negro St. Louis, Mo.

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Sat. 10-9-54

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P. 3

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World P. 4 Birmingham Ala.

PROTEST INTEGRATION — A tense crowd of white natives of Milford, Delaware gathered in an open field recently to hear Bryant W. Bowles' plea to keep their children out of school rather than bow to the recent Supreme court decisions against discrimination in public schools. Bowles is president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. Milford, with a population of 5,700, of whom 2,000 are Negroes, was the scene of much bitterness and threats of violence after Bowles' address. (Newspress Photo)

Less Than 30 Per Cent Of White Pupils Appear For Classes At Delaware School

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27 (AP)—Milford's integrated high school reopened without undue furor today but less than 30 per cent of the white pupils showed up for classes.

Ten of the 11 Negro pupils enrolled in the 10th grade reported for school, attended their sparsely populated classes and then went home under police guard. There were no incidents in this race-tense town of 5,700. Some of the absent white pupils were kept home by parents fearful of violence or opposed to integration.

Of the 1,562 pupils enrolled in elementary and high school grades at the Lakeview Ave. School, 456 were on hand when the school's classes started.

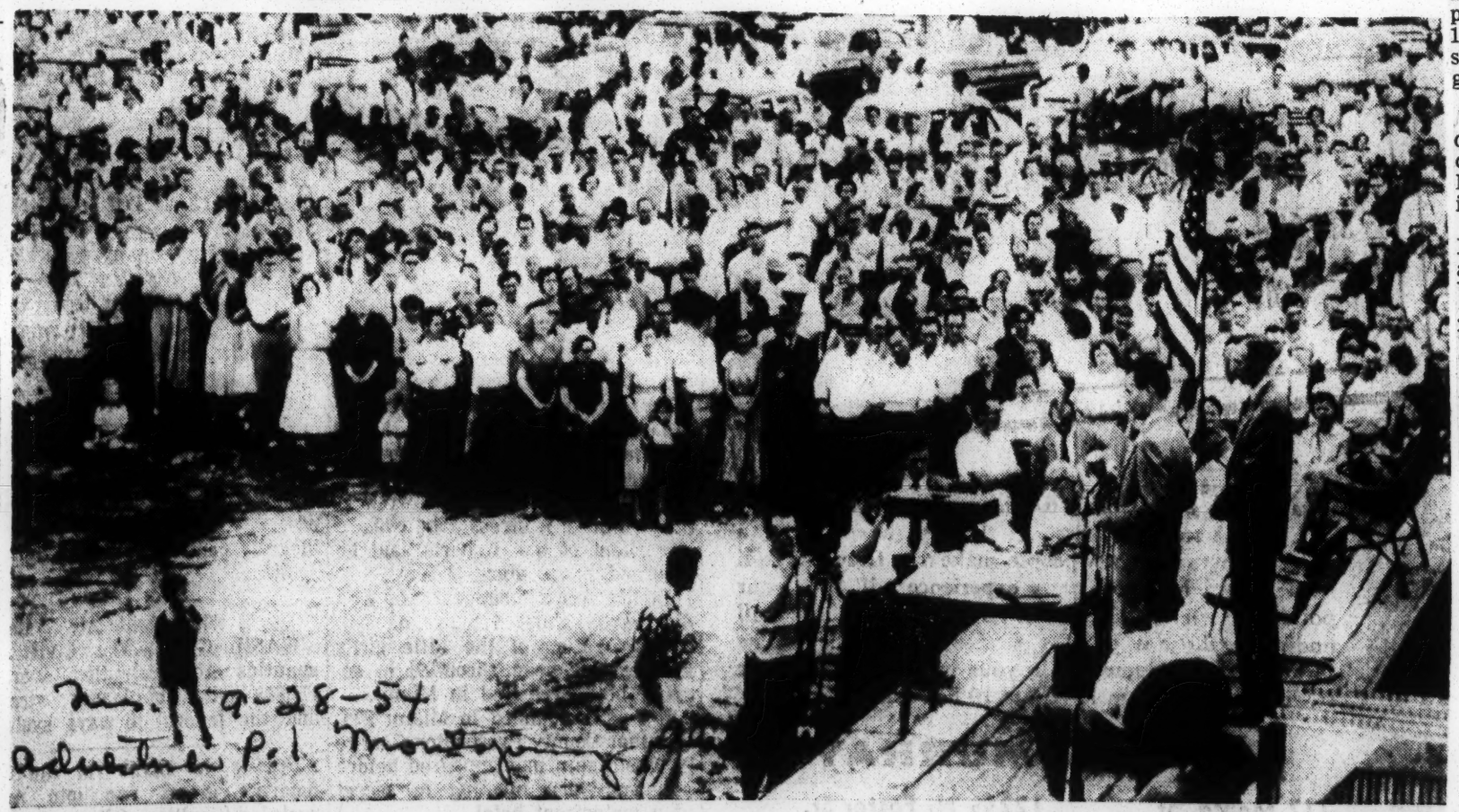
This number decreased during the day as the restive pupils fidgeted under the glare of attention from cameramen and newsmen on the school lawn. At lunch time some pupils wandered out of school, bantered with newsmen and said they were going home for the day.

Meanwhile, the situation was reported normal at the all-Negro Benjamin Banaker School where 237 elementary grade pupils are enrolled.

The schools were closed last week by the now resigned Milford School Board. The state education board assumed jurisdiction and with the aid of 15 state policemen and the eight-man Milford police force reopened the schools today.

A crowd of about 100 persons gathered on the sidewalk and lawns of the school early this morning. Generally they were orderly but when they gathered in small groups or started talking loudly they were dispersed by police.

Dr. G. R. Miller, state superintendent of public instruction, issued a statement late in the day, announcing the state board was returning administration of the school—but not the policy-making power—to the superintendent, Dr. Ramon C. Cobbs. Dr. Cobbs was not in school today. His home said he was out of town.



PROTEST RALLY—Byron Bowels, (at microphone) president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, suggests to an estimated crowd of 3,000 Milford, Del., parents that they keep their children home from school until the segregation problem is settled in Milford schools.

AP Wirephoto

Polic Chief S. G. Powell and Maj. Fred K. Lamb, of the state police, said the details would be on hand again tomorrow for security purposes.

Officials said they expected a pickup in the number of pupils attending classes tomorrow. They explained parents notified them they were keeping their children home today because of the possibility of violence.

Delaware town quiet—

Negroes attend as school is reopened

BY BILL LOFTUS

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27—(AP)—Ten of 11 registered Negroes reported for classes at Milford High School today but more than two-thirds of the 1562 white pupils boycotted the place.

Parents on the scene said they kept their children home for two reasons (1) fear of possible violence (2) opposition against integration of white and Negro students in one school.

Dr. George R. Miller, state commissioner of education, stood in the front entrance of the school and announced that less than 30 per cent of the white pupils reported for classes this morning. Reporters were not allowed in the school building.

MILLER, acting as chief administrator of the school district since the state board af education took over in place of the resigned Milford board, gave this breakdown of the attendance:

Two hundred seventy-four of the 892 elementary grade pupils reported and 182 of the 670 high school pupils, attended classes, making a total of 456 pupils out of 1562 officially enrolled.

Delaware has a state law which requires compulsory attendance at school until a child reaches the age of 16.

The previously all-white school and the town's only other school, which houses 237 elementary Negro students, had been closed a week. The shutdown occurred when a group of Milford's 5700 residents protested the attendance of 11 Negroes in the high school section.

The school district's 14 buses operated without incident — but they carried less than half their normal daily load. Each bus usually brings about 35 pupils to school, but today a newsman said the biggest load was 14 students, while three buses had no passengers at all.

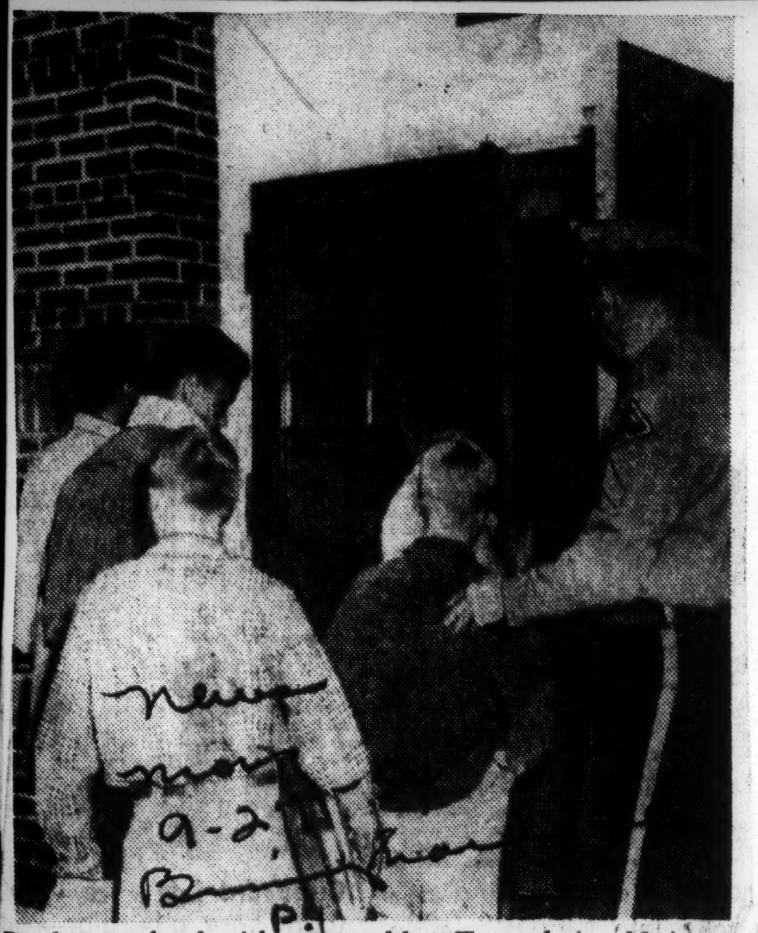
Many parents brought their children in the family auto.

Milford's eight-man police force, augmented by 15 state policemen patrolled the school area. About 100 persons, orderly, lined the sidewalks. Police dispersed small gatherings when they developed.

MEANTIME, a pro-segregation organization official forecast a court battle if integration of the Negroes—six boys and five girls—is continued.

Joseph M. Deanes of Hartley, Del., vice president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People, said a court injunction would be sought to keep the 11 Negroes from attending classes with white pupils.

This maneuver was given further impetus yesterday at a mass meeting of some 3000 persons.



Back to school without trouble—Two of the 11 Negro pupils in the 10th grade of the Milford, Del., high school entered the building this morning under the guidance of a Milford policeman. Ten of the 11 reported for the classes without incident, but a number of white pupils stayed home, because their parents feared violence as the schools reopened, or because they opposed integration. (Associated Press wirephoto)

EDUCATION 1954

Delaware Jurist Orders Milford to Admit 10 Pupils

Vice Chancellor Rules Children Have 'Clear and Convincing' Right to Enter High School

Vice Chancellor William Marvel, of Delaware, yesterday upheld the "clear and convincing" legal right of 10 Negro children to attend the Milford, Del., high school from which they had been barred in a stormy dispute over racial integration.

The jurist said he would issue a formal order directing the Milford School Board to readmit the pupils. They had attended the high school with some 660 white pupils for about 10 days before being withdrawn on Sept. 30, "to preserve law and order."

The readmission order is not expected to take effect before the middle of next week and will be only temporary. Chancellor Marvel may hold further hearings to determine whether his order is to be made permanent.

"I find," Chancellor Marvel ruled, "the plaintiffs' legal rights 'clear and convincing,' that they are entitled to mandatory relief and that any inconvenience or distress to the defendants (the Milford School Board) must give way before the much greater injury which would be inflicted on the plaintiffs by denial of their personal and present rights."

ASKS ENFORCEMENT

His opinion was a victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its attorney, Louis L. Redding, of Wilmington, who had appeared on behalf of the 10 Negro children before Chancellor Marvel in Georgetown, Del., last Tuesday.

State and local law enforcement officials, Redding said, must bear the responsibility of seeing that the court's order is enforced without outbreaks of violence.

"We have the right to presume there will be no disorder," Redding said. "We have the right to presume that if there is such, we will be protected."

At the hearing on Tuesday, Delaware Attorney General H. Albert Young had assured Chancellor Marvel the State would use "every source of authority to preserve law and order" if the court ordered the Negro pupils readmitted to the school.

CENTER OF DISCUSSION

They had been withdrawn after a boycott of the Milford High School by two-thirds of its pupils and after threats of violence and disorder had swept through the rumor-ridden South Delaware community. The incident was marked by a vigorous anti-integration campaign waged by the National Association for the Advancement of White People, headed by Bryant W. Bowles, of Washington, D. C.

In his opinion, Chancellor Marvel pointed out that the Milford School Board, through its attorney, Howard E. Lynch, had conceded that the 10 children were dropped from the school "solely because of color and race."

"Except for their names now being withdrawn from the records of the school," the jurist continued, "their position is no different than that of other Negro students of Delaware now attending partially-integrated schools on the basis of their rights to equal protection under the Constitution of the United States."

REJECTS DELAY PLEA

Upon being admitted to the school at the beginning of the fall term, he said, the children were given a "vested right" as Milford pupils. He brushed aside the suggestion that a decision in their case should be postponed until the U. S. Supreme Court issued a "decree"—expected next year—on how Delaware and Southern States should go about integrating white and Negro pupils.

The Milford case gre wout of the U. S. Supreme Court ruling of last May 7, which outlawed the long-standing segregation of races in chools of several States.

INTEGRATION CLOSES 2 DELAWARE SCHOOLS

Kept Shut Down Because o Threats Of Violence

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21.—(AP)—A sleepless board of education kept Milford's two public schools closed again Tuesday "in the best interests of the children" after threats of violence if white and Negro high school pupils were allowed to continue studying side by side.

The shutdown of the schools—the previously all-white Lakeview Avenue High School and the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker Elementary School—touched off developments which set this Southeastern Delaware town of 5,700 persons on edge.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled racial segregation in schools is unconstitutional but delayed enforcing the order until a system of integration can be worked out.

Last Friday night, 1,500 persons met at the American Legion hall here to discuss the integration problem which was created on Sept. 7, when the 11 Negro pupils registered for classes in Lakeview High School and began attending classes with white pupils.

The school board decided to close the schools on Monday for that day only. A mass meeting at the school auditorium was climaxed by the submission of a petition embracing more than 1,000 names. This called for the expulsion of Negro pupils from the school.

DELAWARE

At an emergency meeting Monday night, the school board voted to reopen classes Tuesday. Then, said board member William V. Sipple Jr., telephone calls "poured in" to the members threatening possible violence to the Negro pupils. A group visited Board President Dean Kimmell at his home and told him some of those opposing integration "had got out of hand and threatened violence."

No board member was threatened with bodily harm.

Early Tuesday the board backed down and ordered the schools kept closed "until further notice."

There are 687 pupils registered for high school, including the 11 Negro pupils. There are 882 white pupils in the elementary grades at the Lakeview Avenue School and 237 Negro pupils at the Banneker School. None of the elementary grade pupils at Banneker tried to enroll at Lakeview.

SCHOOLS CLOSED AT MILFORD, DEL.

Violence Threatened In Segregation Battle Engulfing Community

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21 (AP)—A sleepless Board of Education kept Milford's two public schools closed again today "in the best interests of the children" after threats of violence if white and Negro high school pupils were allowed to continue studying side by side.

The shutdown of the schools—the previously all-white Lakeview Ave. High School and the all-Negro Benjamin Banneker elementary school—touched off developments which set this Southeastern Delaware town of 5,700 persons on edge.

To Business Trip.

Board President Dean Kimmell was assigned by his company to take a business trip to Boston. A company spokesman said Kimmell might return in time for a scheduled conference of the Milford board with the state Board of Education Thursday night.

Harry E. Mayhew, completing his first term on the board and a Democratic candidate for the state House of Representatives, resigned at mid-day. There were unconfirmed reports that anti-segregation forces were pressing for the resignation of school Superintendent Ramon C. Cobbs, who backed the integration move.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, in town for a pre-arranged goodwill tour by Wilmington area business leaders, said he had no comment on the situation because "certainly the forum for making a statement has not yet presented itself."

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Mass Meeting.

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No board member was threatened with bodily harm.

Early today the board ordered the schools kept closed "until further notice."

Russell V. Bradley, a mechanic and spokesman for the anti-integration group, said after the board's announcement that he would have no statement until his group's petition is acted upon by the board "finally and definitely."

There are 687 pupils registered for high school, including the 11 Negro pupils. There are 882 white pupils in the elementary grades at the Lakeview Ave. school and 237 Negro pupils at the Banneker school. None of the elementary grade pupils at Banneker tried to enroll at Lakeview.

Battle In Ohio.

At Hillsboro, a small southwestern Ohio city, Negroes planned to go to court in an effort to get their children into previously all-white schoolrooms.

Backed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Negroes expected to file an injunction in U.S. District Court in Cincinnati, the court whose jurisdiction includes the area where the schools are located.

Hillsboro officials said, however, that there was no school segregation in their city of 5,000. The city has about 1,200 Negroes and officials said 67 Negroes were enrolled in elementary schools. Some Negro children remained away from school Tuesday.

At Madison, W. Va., Boone County School Supt. Clarence Tamplin reported a strike of white students was continuing and that the Board of Education had made "no definite decision" on school segregation.

Some 15 to 20 students went on strike at Sherman high school at Seth, W. Va., yesterday in protest against admitting three Negroes. There are about 700 students in the school.

In the District of Columbia school officials took another step toward integration by permitting elementary pupils, now attending schools within old segregated boundaries, to transfer to schools serving new nonracial ones in which they live. New pupils this year already had been enrolled according to new interracial boundaries.

School officials did not estimate the expected number of transfers. There was speculation that thousands might try to make a shift, including many Negro children who would seek to enter formerly all-white schools.

CONFLICT

Delaware Town Closes Schools As Integration Is Threatened

MILFORD, Del. — (SNS) — The two public schools in this community were closed for the second time Tuesday as a result of school board action taken in the face of threats of violence if Negroes were allowed to attend classes in the white high school.

Meanwhile, in Dayton, Ohio, Atty. Russell L. Carter, the husband of the former Miss Esther

Atty. Russell Carter Prepares Ohio Case

Scott of Atlanta and the only Negro to serve as Judge in Dayton, prepared petitions on behalf of the NAACP asking the U. S. District Court to enjoin segregation in the Hillsboro, Ohio school system.

It had been announced earlier by Dr. Raymond C. Cobb, superintendent of the Milford schools that the schools would open as usual at 9 a. m., Tuesday after being closed until further notice "in the interest of the safety of all the children."

Acting after the school board learned of threats and a protest march planned by anti-segregationalists, a detail of five policemen arrived at the school along with several teachers.

The statement said:

"Members of the board of education since making an earlier announcement have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children the board hereby serves notice that the schools are closed until further notice."

In the Ohio case, Mrs. Miley O. Williamson, regional coordinator, for the NAACP in Dayton, said "the Hillsoro action is designed as a test case for racial segregation in Northern schools."

School board officials in the Ohio community, denying the existence of segregation, insisted that the rezoning of the city's school districts was on a "residential" rather than a racial basis, even though the rezoning does tend to keep most Negroes out of previously all-white Webster and Washington grade schools. The rezoning took place last week.

Another case of school integration involved residents of Madison, W. Va., and Seth, W. Va. In one of these border towns, Madison, parents sat down Tuesday night to discuss integration while white students at nearby Seth were picketing against school integration.

The 15 to 20 student pickets roaming in front of Sherman High School in Seth were protesting the enrollment of three Negroes in the student body of about 700.

The Madison meeting came after a protest session in the county courthouse by some 300 whites fighting the admission of 18 Negro part-time students at Scott High School. The decision reached by the county board was not announced.

These schools had opened on Sept. 7 with both races attending classes at Milford High School.

A second mass meeting was held Monday and a petition with more than 1,000 signatures resulted. The petition asked the Milford School Board to elect the 11 Negro students from the high school.

Delaware Community Closes Schools Again In Face of Threats

By the Associated Press

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21.—This community's two public schools were closed again today in the face of telephoned threats of violence if Negro children were allowed to attend classes in the previously all-white high school.

Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, superintendent of the Milford schools, had announced earlier that the schools would open as usual at 9 a.m. today after being closed yesterday.

However, Dr. Cobbs issued a statement shortly after 8 o'clock this morning in which he said the schools will be closed until further notice "in the interest of the safety of all the children."

Superintendent's Statement.

The statement said:

"Members of the Board of Education, since making an earlier announcement, have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children the board hereby serves notice that thhe schools are closed until further notice."

A detail of five policemen arrived at the school, along with several of the schools' teachers. The teachers entered the building, while the policemen spread around the building to keep watch.

Tension Increases.

Dr. Cobbs declined to elaborate on his statement as tension mounted in this quiet Southeastern Delaware community.

The situation developed yesterday when the Milford School Board closed the schools after learning of plans for a protest march.

Although the school board, composed of three businessmen and a housewife, had called for resumption of classes today, they left unanswered the question of whether 11 Negro pupils would be allowed to take up their high school studies.

Ohio Petitions Prepared.

Meanwhile, several hundred miles away in Dayton, Ohio, Attorney Russell L. Carter prepared petitions on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking the United States District Court to enjoin what Negro leaders call segregation in the Hillsboro (Ohio) school system.

Mrs. Miley O. Williamson, regional co-ordinator in Dayton for the NAACP, said "the Hillsboro action is designed as a test case for racial segregation in northern schools."

School board officials in the Southwestern Ohio community of some 5,000 insisted there is no segregation. City officials said a rezoning of the city's school districts—tending to keep most Negroes out of previously all-white Webster and Washington grade schools—was on a "residential" rather than a racial basis. The rezoning took effect last week.

School Is Picketed.

In another north-south border point, Madison (W. Va.) parents sat down last night with the county board of education to discuss the integration of Negro and white students while at nearby Seth picketing students brought the problem to a head.

From 15 to 20 student pickets roamed in front of Sherman High School in Seth in protest over the enrollment of three Negroes.

The Madison meeting followed a protest session in the county court house by some 300 people fighting the admission of 18 part-time Negro students at Scott High School. No decision was announced by the county board.

Milford School Strike Spreads To Another City

MILFORD, Del. — (ANS) — The boycott of the Milford high school by most of its white pupils in protest against racial integration spread Tuesday to the elementary school at Lincoln, seven miles away.

More than 100 of the Lincoln school's 140 pupils boycotted classes in sympathy with the Milford students this morning and residents of the town staged a mass meeting on the school grounds.

The Lincoln school has no racial problem of its own, and all of its pupils are white, as compared to the Milford high school where 10 Negro pupils have been admitted in a move to end racial segregation.

Most of the white pupils at Milford's high school continued their boycott of classes Tuesday.

The 10 Negro pupils reported in two private cars escorted by police cars although there was very little demonstration outside the previously 'all-white" school as compared to Monday when the school reopened after being closed for a week.

State and local police remained on duty, however, to forestall any disturbance.

Only about 450 out of a total enrollment of 1562 pupils showed up for Tuesday classes, about the same number as reported Monday.

Meanwhile, leaders of the anti-integration move, circulated pledge cards in an effort to obtain membership into the National Association for Advancement of White People, Inc.

The association staged a mass meeting Monday night, in which its president, Bryant Bowles, told a throng of 1000 persons.

"Keep your children out of the Milford school until we win this fight against integration."

He promised the association's aid in case any parent is arrested for keeping his child out of school.

By The Associated Press

Telephoned threats of violence led to the closing of two public schools again yesterday at Milford, Del., possible court action loomed at Hillsboro, Ohio, and a strike of white students continued at Madison, W. Va.

At Milford, Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, schools Superintendent, ordered the schools closed after reporting telephoned threats of violence if Negroes were allowed to attend classes in the previously all white high school.

School doors were shut Monday after the School Board learned of a protest march planned by anti-integrationists. Plans to reopen them were abandoned shortly after 8 a.m. yesterday.

Dr. Cobbs said:

"Members of the Board of Education since making an earlier announcement have received numerous calls threatening violence in case any Negro children attend school. In the interest of the safety of all the children, the board hereby serves notice that the schools are closed until further notice."

Five policemen guarded the school, and tension was reported mounting in the southeastern Delaware community.

At Hillsboro, a small Southwestern Ohio city, Negroes planned to go to court in an effort to get their children into previously all-white schoolrooms.

N.A.A.C.P. Backs Action

Backed by the National Association fo rthe Advancement of Colored People, which wants to make the issue a test case for Northern school segregation, Negroes plan to file for an injunction in U. S. District Court in Cincinnati today.

At Madison, Boone County School Superintendent Clarence Tamplin reported a strike of white students was continuing and the County Board of Education had made "no definite decision on school segregation.

Some 15 to 20 students went on strike at Sherman High School at Seth, W. Va., Monday in protest against admitting three Negroes to the white high school. There are about 700 students in the school.

Threats Close Schools Again In Delaware

Phone Calls Ward Against Desegregation

NAB SPEAKER IN DELAWARE RACE DISPUTE

Charge He Violated School Laws

Dover, Del., Oct. 10 (AP)—Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People and leader of a pro-segragation movement, was arrested today on charges of conspiracy to violate Delaware's school laws.

A warrant was served upon him this afternoon at Harrington airport, 8 miles west of Milford, scene of a boycott by white pupils of Lakeview Avenue school two weeks ago.

Bowles had flown in from Washington to speak at a scheduled mass meeting at the airport.

He Accepts Warrant

The warrant was served by Maj. Frederick Lamb of the Delaware state police, and Bowles promptly accepted it. He was then brought to the Dover barracks of the state police, detained there for about 25 minutes, then squired to the court house.

In Common Pleas court of Kent county, Judge Arley B. Magee released him when bail of $1,500 was provided on each of two counts of violating the state's school laws. A further hearing was scheduled for Nov. 3. Herman Brown, deputy attorney general, represented the state.

At Harrington airport, where a crowd estimated by police at about 2,000 had gathered for the expected meeting, many of Bowles' adherents set about taking up a collection to supply bail. Under Kent county law, however, only property can be accepted for such surety.

Bowles' arrest was ordered yesterday by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, who asserted "the state of Delaware recognizes the right of lawful assembly and freedom of speech but will not tolerate the inciting of organized mob rule and mass hysteria calculated to disrupt the education of our children."

His First Appearance

The N. A. A. W. P. moved into the Milford dispute three weeks ago at a Sunday meeting similar to the one set for today. That was Bowles' first public appearance in Delaware, one of the areas troubled in recent months by cleavage over the integration of Negro pupils into schools heretofore enrolling only white pupils.

Bowles' group led the successful fight to have white parents and pupils boycott the Milford school as long as 11 Negro pupils were admitted to the 10th grade.

The arrest of Bowles at first caused an uneasy stir among the people assembled at the Harrington airport. Soon shouts rose here and there, chiefly that of "block the high ways." But state troopers in uniform and in plainclothes were on hand to keep order, and the highway leading to the airport was guarded by other police. There was no actual dis order.

One manifestation of crowd disapproval prompted the seizure of two photografers—Warren Winterbottom of the Associated Press and a Columbia Broadcasting system cameraman—but no violence was done to them. A photografic plate holder taken from Winterbottom was kept, however.

CONFLICT

Board to Reopen Integrated Schools

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 20 (AP). The Milford Board of Education decided to open its public schools Tuesday—with white and Negro pupils on hand—after a closed meeting with leaders of a group opposed to integration.

Dean Kimmell, president of the School Board, announced the decision after the conference which followed a mass meeting today. But another board member, refusing attribution, said this was "subject to change."

Earlier today, the board ordered the two public schools in this small Delaware community closed following protests of the anti-integration spokesmen.

One of these, Paris Kirby, a farmer from Milford Neck, said the objectors were not opposed to the mixing of white and Negro pupils but rather to "rushing through it." "We feel the board should wait until the Supreme Court rules on how integration is to be established," he added.

At the mass meeting, Kimmell told more than 1000 persons—including about 50 Negroes—that the School Board could not accept a petition protesting the integration because it had no legal basis for acting on the plea to maintain segregation. Kirby said the petition contained signatures of 1002.

Kimmell said the schools would open Tuesday but did not say directly that the Negroes would attend classes. He did say that "they (the Negroes) would be there."

Parents Picket Indiana School

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 20 (AP).—An orderly picket line of 40 parents paraded today in front of the Harwood School in nearby Center Township protesting the admission of 30 Negro pupils.

Officials said the grade school has 675 pupils. About 40 per cent were absent today. Prosecutor Paul Weaver said he will compile a list of the names of all absent pupils and will write their parents explaining the state law and the possibility of truancy charges.

NAACP Leader Urges Housing Integration

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 (AP).—The man who fights the legal battles of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People sees public school integration as "the opening wedge" and has urged his race to set its sights a notch higher—on integration in residentail neighborhoods.

Thurgood Marshall explained away a recent defeat to school integration in the southern West Virginia hills as stemming from the jealousy of two white boys who were bumped off the football squad by Negroes.

The NAACP's special counsel spoke here yesterday to more than 1000, mostly Negroes.

The NAACP sent a team of field workers to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, Marshall said, after the Board of Education there scapped integration at the demands of white students and parents.

The attorney said the investigators found two white boys had been denied berths on the high school football squad in favor of two negro students "who played better football." He said the two went home and told their parents who in turn incited other white parents to protest.

Delaware Court Says Negro Pupils Must Be Readmitted In Milford

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WILMINGTON, Del. —(INS)— The Delaware Chancery Court ruled Thursday that ten Negro pupils who were ousted from Milford's high school in face of a boycott by white students should be readmitted.

Chancellor William Marvel declared that the Negro pupils, "having been accepted and enrolled are entitled to an order protecting their status as students" at the school.

Fri. 10-15-54

The Negroes had attended classes during the boycott, but were ousted by the school board to "preserve law and order."

The Court ruling granted a temporary injunction sought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, restraining the school board from barring reinstatement of the Negro pupils.

DELAY ASKED

The school board at a hearing on Tuesday, had pleaded for delay in any action on the question until the U. S. Supreme Court issues instructions and rules for putting racial integration into effect in the schools.

P. 1

The ruling stated, however:

"A continuing denial of plaintiff's personal and present rights irreparably injures them. Because the years of grade and high school are formative ones, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the need for the equal protection of the laws for students of such ages was more compelling than for graduate students."

Chancellor Marvel added that the Negro pupils "need not wait for decrees in the cases decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in May as a pre-requisite to the relief they seek."

Daily Worker
Fri. 10-15-54

A further hearing will be held before a permanent injunction is granted.

CCNY Prof. Hits Governor

Boggs Is Blamed For Dela. Setback

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 10-16-54

NEW YORK—Responsibility for the setback to public school integration in Milford, Del., was placed squarely on the shoulders of Gov. J. Caleb Boggs by Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, New York City College associate professor, who made an on-the-spot investigation of the Milford outbreak on behalf of the NAACP.

Dr. Clark made his charges in a radio interview with Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, over Station WLIB Saturday.

P. 2

"The handling of the Milford situation by state authorities created the conditions which made it possible for Bryant W. Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, to step in a week after the trouble started and further incite the mob," Dr. Clark asserted. "He did not initiate the Milford thing. He came in after it had started and exploited it."

Whites Boycott Milford School

MILFORD, Del. — Milford's two schools opened as scheduled Monday, Sept. 27, on a non-segregated basis, but only one-third of the white students enrolled showed up for classes. Ten Negro students attended classes with about 180 white high school students. A total of 670 white high school students attended the Lakeview school before it was closed last Monday, Sept. 20, because of threats directed against Negro pupils who were admitted when the school term started on September 8.

The Milford school board ordered the two Milford schools to reopen on September 27 without segregation and its action was backed by the Delaware state board of education.

But the members of the Milford board resigned in a body in a dispute with the state board over integration procedures. The local board had announced earlier that it would resign unless the state board upheld its decision to reopen the schools without segregation.

The state board said that Milford officials failed to comply with its directive requiring local schools to submit plans for de-segregation before they became effective.

Delaware's governor, J. Caleb Boggs, Saturday appealed to the citizens of Milford to let "law and order and calmness prevail." He urged the community to let the schools reopen without "incident, circumstance or special gathering."

Two-thirds of the students, however, stayed at home. Their parents said that they kept them home for two reasons: fear of violence and opposition to integration.

Lakeview high school is the only high school in the Milford area. Previously, Negro high school students have journeyed to high school in Dover, 20 miles away.

The town's two public schools were closed Sept. 20 following a protest against integration of colored and white high school pupils. Dr. Raymond C. Cobbs, school superintendent, said the schools were closed "in the interest of the safety of the children of the district."

The two closed schools were the 687-pupil Lakeview high school, a combined elementary and high school, previously for white pupils, and the Benajmin Banneker elementary and junior high school for colored pupils which has a registration of 237 pupils.

The state board said that the opinions of State Attorney General H. Albert Young in connection with its directives on desegregation were unclear, and asked Gov. J. Caleb Boggs to seek an opinion from the state supreme court.

Young on Wednesday told the Milford board that its action in admitting the 11 Negro pupils not only was within the law, but was no more than it would have been forced to do if the parents of the Negro children had filed a court suit.

Howard B. Lynch, attorney for the Milford board, said the quitting members did not wish to take responsibility for reopening the schools. A fourth board member quit earlier last week.

10 Students Return to Negro School

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 18 (AP). Ten Negro pupils, ousted from Milford's all-white high school, today obeyed an order from the Delaware State Board of Education and reported for classes at the all-Negro high school at Georgetown, 16 miles south of here.

The State Board arranged for transportation. James Webb, principal of the school, said their enrollment was only on a temporary basis. He said they will go there only until the controversy over attending the all-white school here is settled in the courts.

The pupils have not attended classes since early this month, when their enrollment at the Milford school was canceled because of a boycott by white pupils.

Meanwhile, Vice Chancellor William Marvel will hold a hearing in Wilmington Tuesday on a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an injunction to restrain the Milford school board from keeping the 10 Negroes out of the high school. Marvel already has ruled that the Negroes have the right to attend the Milflord school, but has not issued an injunction.

The Milford school board asked Mayor Edward C. Evans to instruct police to arrest any persons who assemble in front of the all-white school. Small groups were in front of the school on the days the school was boycotted by more than 70 percent of its 1562 pupils.

Delaware Court Paves Way For School's Re-integration

By The Associated Press

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14.—Delaware today paved the way for a court ruling that would order the readmission of ten Negro students to the formerly all-white Milford, Del., High School.

Vice-Chancellor William Marvel ruled that the ten Negroes "have a clear legal right" to attend the Milford school, pending a final decision by the Delaware Court of Chancery in a case filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on behalf of the ten children and their parents.

There was no immediate reaction to the Vice-Chancellor's ruling by the National Association for the Advancement of White People or the organization's president, Bryant W. Bowles.

Louis L. Redding, attorney for the N. A. A. C. P., said in Wilmington it would probably be the middle of next week before the children returned to the school.

He explained that the defendants in the case—the Milford Board of Education, the school superintendent and the high-school principal—have until Tuesday noon to file arguments or exceptions to the ruling with the Court of Chancery.

If none are filed the Chancery then would issue an order, effective immediately, which would clear the way for the school to readmit the pupils.

Mayor Edward C. Evans, of Milford, said he understands the school board will meet tomorrow to decide whether to file exceptions to the order. One source close to the school board said he didn't think it would.

Judge Marvel did not specify in his order when the students should return to class.

The N. A. A. C. P. suit was heard in Court of Chancery at Georgetown, Del., on Tuesday. During the hearing, State Attorney General H. Albert Young appeared "as a friend of the court" and made a dramatic appeal for readmission of the ten Negro students.

In his ruling today Judge Marvel said: "I hold that the plaintiffs have constitutional rights to a non-segregated education vested on their admission to Milford High School, rights which the defendants concede but which they wish to withhold for the present. I find the plaintiffs' legal rights clear and convincing."

Judge Marvel also wrote: "The defendants contend that the plaintiffs have not shown that denial of relief will cause them irreparable injury. Because the years of grade and high school are fomative ones, the United State Supreme Court held that the need for equal protection of the law for students of such ages was more compelling than for graduate students.

"A continuing denial of plaintiff's personal and present rights irreparably injures them."

Anti-Integration Furor

The ten Negro students had started the present school year at Milford High School under plans by the Milford school board to comply with the Supreme Court's anti-segregation opinion. Some white students responded with a boycott of classes and a group of parents held a series of anti-integration meetings in several nearby communities.

In that atmosphere, the old Milford school board resigned and the present one was named. The order removing the ten Negroes from the high school followed.

In another move in the Delaware school situation today, Delaware's Gov. J. Caleb Boggs rejected a demand from the N. A. A. W. P. that he remove Mr. Young from office as Attorney General on the ground that Mr. Young had taken an active part in the Chancery Court hearing Tuesday, arguing that segregation should not be permitted.

RACIAL BIAS KEEPS 2 SCHOOLS CLOSED

Violence Threats in Delaware Town Causes Shut-Down 'Until Further Notice'

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21—This community's two public schools were closed "until further notice" today in the face of mounting tension and threats of violence over efforts to abolish segregation.

Dr. Ramon C. Cobbs, superintendent of the local school district, said the action was taken by the Board of Education "in the interest of the safety of all the children."

The threats, made to the four members of the school board by anonymous telephone callers, were directed against the Negro pupils, Dr. Cobbs said.

The schools affected are the Lake Avenue School, a combined elementary and high school, with 687 white pupils, and the Benjamin Banneker School, an elementary and junior high school for Negroes, with an enrollment of 237.

White Parents Object

The trouble started last week after hundreds of parents in this community of 5,000 objected to the admission of eleven Negro pupils into the tenth grade at the Lake Avenue School as the first move towards integration in compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling las tspring outlawing segregation.

In the past, Negro children after graduating from the Banneker Schoo lcontinued their education at all-Negro senior high schools in Dover, twenty miles north of here, or at Georgetown, eighteen miles to the south.

The threatening telephone calls were received by members of the school board, composed of three business men and a housewife, after they had decided at an emergency meeting last night to reopen the schools this morning.

In addition to telephone threats, Dean Kimmell, president of the board, reported that he had been visited last midnight by a delegation of citizens opposed to integration. They warned him, he said, that some of their number had "gotten out of hand and there might be violence."

Dover Meeting Slated

Another member of the board, William V. Sipple Jr., said that he doubted anything would be done until the Milford board meets with the State Board of Education in Dover, the state capital, on Thursday.

"We are now beyond the point where reason prevails and have become involved in emotions," he said.

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs declined to comment on the school situation while in Milford this afternoon in connection with a State Chamber of Commerce tour. One spokesman for the anti-integration group, Russell B. Bradley, president of the Parent Teachers Association in near-by Lincoln, declared that "this thing is getting bigger than we ever dreamed it would."

In the Lincoln area one of several near-by communities included in the Milford school district, "more than 50 per cent of the school children are Negroes and more than 30 per cent of the Negro children come from a labor camp for migrant workers," Mr. Bradley said.

"We think our children might be subjected to some influence which we do not approve," he added. "I think the problem can be worked out, but it would take time and rushing into it like this is certainly not the solution."

Dr. George R. Miller Jr., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. Robert C. Stewart, director of research and publications for the Department of Public Instruction, conferred here today with school officials.

Mass Meetings Held

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 21—The Milford situation developed over the week-end when more than 1,500 persons gathered at the American Legion Hall in the center of this primarily agricultural community to hear a discussion of the integration problem.

The schools here had opened on Sept. 7, with both white and Negro pupils attending classes at the Milford High School.

Another mass meeting was held yesterday in the high school auditorium. Out of it came a petition with more than 1,000 signatures asking that the school board eject the eleven Negro

students from the high school. Meantime, the school was closed for the day.

The board of education held an emergency meeting last night, while some citizens stood outside the meeting room, pounding on the doors and demanding to be heard.

The board ,through President Dean Kimmell, asked for truce until the Milford board could meet with the State board on Thursday. He said that "for the present, school classes will resume" today.

But Mr. Kimmell admitted doubts that the truce would be observed. He said in reply to questions:

"We have asked the Negro pupils to stay away until the matter is thrashed out, but we have received no assurances that they will stay away."

The board decided today to close the schools until another

The board decided today to close the schools until further notice.

Police Guard Schools

A detail of five policemen arrived on the white schools along with several of the school's teachers. The teachers entered the building, while the policemen spread around it to keep watch.

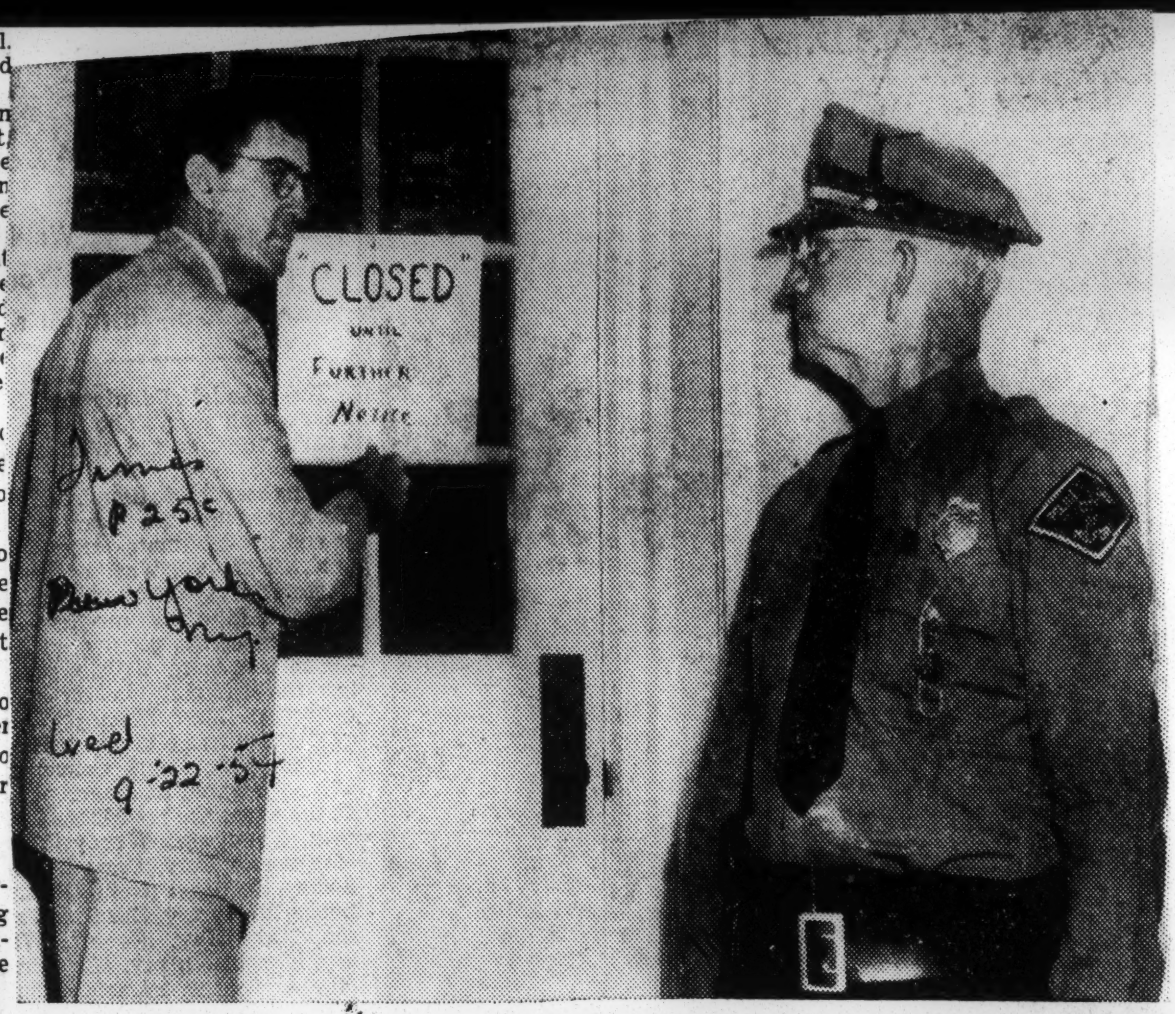
The closed-school education resulted in cancellation of a parade that had been scheduled to welcome Footmor Boggs and his party. The Milford high school band had been scheduled to lead the march but was not assembled.

Meanwhile Harry E. Mayhew announced he had resigned from the school board. Mr. Mayhew did not discuss his reasons for the action, but indicated he might have a statement later. A Democrat, he is a candidate for the State Legislature at the November election.

All action of the board on integration have been announced as unanimous. Mr. Mayhew is the only Democrat serving with two registered Republicans and Mr. Kimmell, who lists himself as politically independent.

said he had left the city for

Mr. Kimmell's business firm said he had left the city for several days on a business trip. This coupled with Mr. Mayhew's resignation, pointed to a probability the the board would not meet gain until this weekend.



Associated Press Wirephoto

MILFORD SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED: Principal M. A. Glasmire posts sign on door of Milford (Del.) High School, one of the two schools ordered closed Monday because of tension resulting from admission of eleven Negro pupils. At right is Police Chief S. G. Powell. Schools were scheduled to reopen yesterday but increase in tension changed the plan.

dmit Negroes o Milford Says

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 14 (AP)—Delaware today passed the legal ... for the re-admission of 10 ... students to the formerly ... Milford, Del., High ...

The Chancellor William Marvel ... that the 10 Negroes "have ... legal right" to attend the ... school, pending a final ... by the Delaware Court ... in a case filed by the ... Association for the Ad... of Colored people on ... the 10 children and their ...

There was no immediate reac... the vice chancellor's ruling ... National Association for ... Advancement of White Pe... or the organization's pres... Bryant Bowles.

... L. Redding, attorney for ... NAACP, said in Wilmington ... probably be the middle ... week before the children ... to the school.

... explained that the defend... in the case—the Milford ... Board, the school superin... and the high school prin... have until Tuesday noon to ... arguments or exceptions to ... ruling with the chancery.

... are filed the chancery ... would issue an order, effec... immediately which would ... the way for the school to ... the pupils.

... Edward C. Evans of Mil... said he understands the ... board will meet tomorrow ... decide whether to file excep... to the order. One source ... the school board said he ... think they would.

... did not specify in his or... when the students should re... in class.

Arrests Integration

By MILTON BRACKER

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON Del., Oct. 10—... W. Bowles, founder of the ... Association for the Ad... of White People, was ... today in full view of ... supporters ... by the police ... arrived by plane to address ... meeting opposing desegre... in the public schools.

Mr. Bowles flew here directly from his home in Arlington, Va., in the face of an announcement yesterday by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs that the N. A. A. W. P. leader, whose group three weeks ago led the successful boycott of a Milford, Del, school by white parents and pupils until Negro pupils were ousted, would be arrested if he returned to Delaware.

As the red monoplane taxied to halt over the grassy strip of ural Harrington airport—site of previous meetings by the segregationist organization—a group of state officials moved toward Bowles.

First, a detective on the staff of Attorney General H. Albert Young served Mr. Bowles with a subpoena in connection with the State of Delaware's action to revoke the charter of his organization. Then Maj. Frederick K. Lamb of the Delaware State Police served Mr. Bowles with two warrants for conspiracy to disrupt the educational system of the state.

The latest legal action against Mr. Bowles followed yesterday's development in Glen Burnie, Md., where he was served with a Federal Treasury subpoena in connection with alleged withholding of employes' taxes in a roofing company he had operated.

Mr. Bowles, who was released in time for him to go back and address the mass meeting, was taken by automobile to the Kent County courthouse in Dover, the state capital, twenty miles away. There, Judge Arley Magee held him in $3,000 bail for a preliminary hearing on Nov. 3.

Mr. Bowles' supporteds immediately had taken up a collection at the airport, which with other funds enabled them to say they would meet the bail right away.

Property Bond Required

But Judge Magee ruled that in Kent County he could not accept a cash bond, and said a property bond would be essential. The Bowles forces countered by flying Joseph M. Danes, vice president of the national association and president of the Delaware chapter, from Harrington airport to Dover airport. Mr. Danes drove directly to the courthouse and as a property holder in Kent County—he lives in Hartley—he was able to satisfy the bond requirement.

Mr. Bowles appeared on the courthouse steps a few minutes after 4:30 P. M. Asked where he was going, he replied: "Milford—I'm going to be shot at sundown."

He was then driven by Capt. Carl Lawrence of the state police back to Milford, where it was explained that he also must arrange a property bond for Sussex County. Although the legal technicalities were not officially explained, it appeared that the bail requirements involved two counties because the city of Milford straddles the line between Kent and Sussex Counties. It was noted that two warrants on the conspiracy charge had been served, not one.

At the airport, after Mr. Bowles was arrested, the meeting continued with talks, primarily by two local evangelists, the Rev. Manaen Warrington of Shelbyville and the Rev. Claude Lynch of Milford.

Bias Leader Defies Call For Records

By the Associated Press.

MILFORD, Del., Oct. 11.—Bryant Bowles, under arrest on charges of conspiring to break Delaware's education law, said today his pro-segregation organization will refuse to turn over all of its financial records to the state attorney general.

"I'll turn these records over to any authorized court that requests them," Mr. Bowles said, "but I'll not turn them over to the attorney general."

Mr. Bowles referred to subpoenas issued last Friday by State Attorney General H. Albert Young, calling on the National Assn. for the Advancement of White People to hand over the data on its finances and operations.

Mr. Bowles said some records were not available on short notice.

The NAAWP officials were scheduled to meet with Mr. Young in his office in Dover today.

Mr. Bowles, a 34-year-old Marine veteran, was arrested twice yesterday on charges of conspiring to violate the state education law by leading a boycott of Milford's high school, when 11 Negroes were admitted to classes last month for the first time.

Mr. Bowles is free under $6000 bond for a Nov. 3 hearing at Dover. The charges carry penalties of up to $500 each or a prison term if the fines are not paid.

Surrenders To Pressure Of Mobsters

Problem 'Solved' By Returning 11 To Separate School

MILFORD, Del. — (ANP) — The newly-elected school board here "solved" this town's racial troubles by surrendering to mob pressure and ordering the removal of 11 Negroes from the school "in the interests of the welfare of the children and the community as a whole."

Another school board resigned when the state board of education said that in admitting Negroes to the previously all-white school they had acted without receiving prior approval from the state.

But the state board upheld the action and backed the board in its action to keep the Negroes in the formerly lily-white Milford high school.

The new board also disowned the Negroes, saying that the future school assignment and necessary transportation of the Negro students "is the responsibility of the state board of education."

What this probably means, stripped of the decorative language, is that the Negroes will attend the William Henry high school, an all-Negro school in Dover—19 long miles away.

Before this term, Negro pupils graduating from the Benjamin Banneker school, grades one to nine, were forced to make the journey to Dover because Milford had no Negro high school.

Wagner P. Jackson of Wilmington, president of the local NAACP, denounced the action as a "shameful degrading spectacle of our duly constituted authority surrendering to the illegal actions of a lawless mob."

Won't Accept Defeat

He said the NAACP "refused to accept defeat by mob rule and we have already begun planning our next legal action."

While authorities were wringing their hands trying to walk two different directions at the same time, pupils here had a week long holiday as the board shut down the schools. When they were reopened last week, two-thirds of the white students stayed home rather than chance sitting next to a Negro in a class.

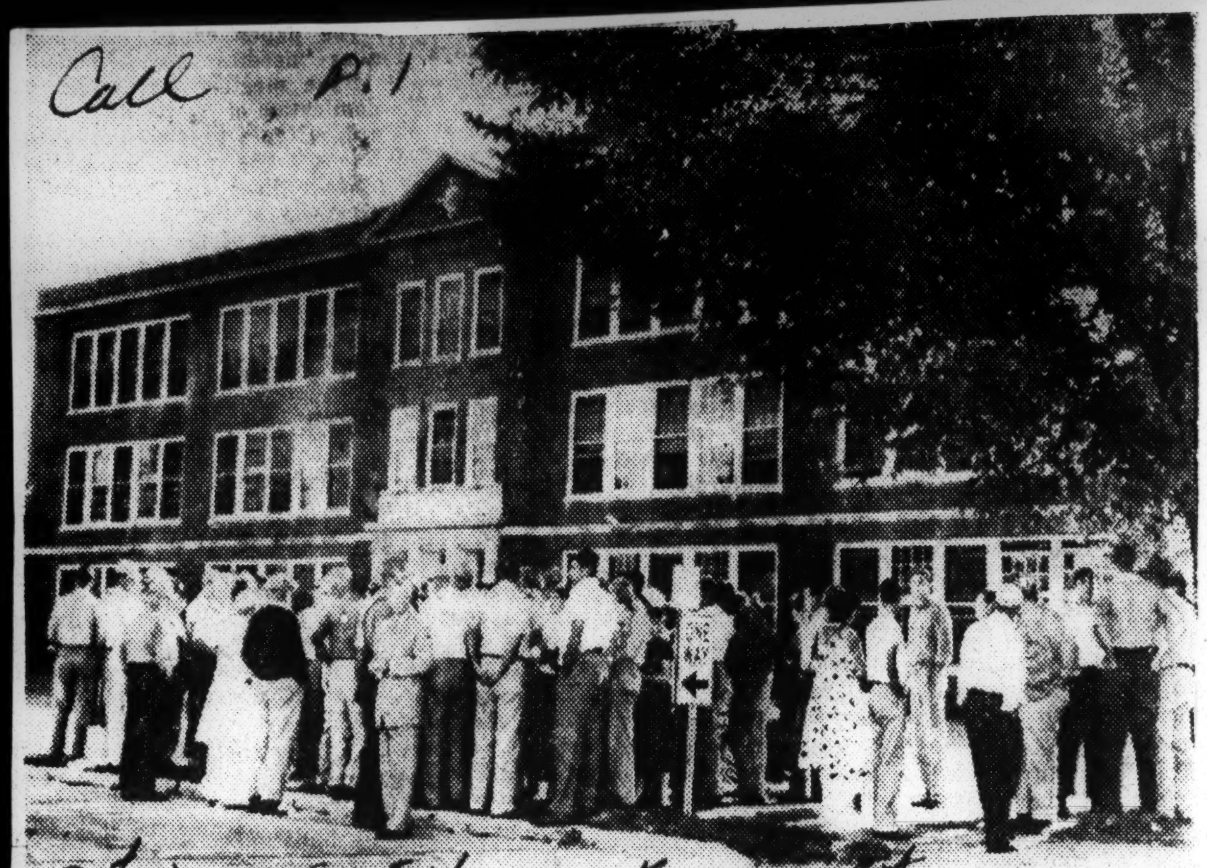
Dismissing the Negroes, the Milford board in a plea to the white parents said:

"The Milford board of education appeals to all the constituents of the Milford special school district to send their children to school tomorrow morning."

Whether any of the 11 Negro students would disregard the board's edict and seek to attend classes was an open question.

Earlier, Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP), said if the Negroes were permitted to return to the white school "we will jam the school." He said he meant the boycott of classes by the white students would end. This may or may not have been a veiled threat of violence.

Call P. 1



Fri. 10-8-54 Kansas City, Mo.

MOB WINS OUT IN MILFORD.—The mob spirit was the victor in Milford, Del., when the small city's board of education voted to restore segregation to the Lakeview high school following a strike by white students in protest to the admittance of 11 Negroes. This picture shows the Lakeview high school in the background with striking students standing on the outside. It was scenes like this that caused the school board to oust the Negro students and return them to a jim crow school in Dover, 20 miles away.

EDUCATION 1954

Milford School Strike Spreads To Another City

MILFORD, Del. — (INS) — The boycott of the Milford high school by most of its white pupils in protest against racial integration spread Tuesday to the elementary school at Lincoln, seven miles away.

More than 100 of the Lincoln school's 140 pupils boycotted classes in sympathy with the Milford students this morning and residents of the town staged a mass meeting on the school grounds.

The Lincoln school has no racial problem of its own, and all of its pupils are white, as compared to the Milford high school where 10 Negro pupils have been admitted in a move to end racial segregation.

Most of the white pupils at Milford's high school continued their boycott of classes Tuesday.

The 10 Negro pupils reported in two private cars escorted by police cars although there was very little demonstration outside the previously 'all-white" school as compared to Monday when the J. Kenneth Morland, a noted white southern sociologist who made an on-the-spot investigation, the trouble in the West Virginia city stemmed from resentment of the fathers of some of the white boys on the football squad against the presence of two Negro boys on the squad who apparently were headed for first team positions.

Reportedly those fathers urged the youngsters to organize a strike against the admission of Negro students.

Threats of violence in White Sulphur Springs were calmly met by Negroes who were prepared to defend their children. Dr. Morland told the story of an elderly Negro woman who reportely loaded two guns, parked her car near the school, and openly vowed to shoot anyone who laid a hand on her children, saying that she was old and did not have long to live anyhow.

Mr. Marshall deplored the amount of newspaper publicity given to the exceptional cases.

"The big story," he said, "is that integration is being widely accepted in practically all the communities where it has been tried. The transition has been so smooth in Washington that the program of integration has been greatly accelerated.

In Carthage, Mo., Negroes have been welcomed to the formerly all-white high school and two have been elected to class office. The trouble spots have unfortunately been magnified out of all proportion to their importance."

Mr. Marshall and his staff of lawyers are preparing to present the NAACP recommendations for the Supreme court decrees at the hearing set for Dec. 6. In ruling segregation unconstitutional on May 17, the court called for further argument before handing down a decree on when and how to implement its decision against public school segregation.

New York Times Hits Milford

NEW YORK. (NNPA) — The National Association for the Advancement of White People, which had much to do with the row over integration in the Milford, Delaware, High School, resulting in eleven colored students being removed from that school, may yet learn that a majority of the white people of this country do not approve of its action, The New York Times said editorially Saturday.

Commenting on the row under the heading, "Milford Takes Its Stand," the Times said:

"The little city of Milford, Del. (pop. 1930, 5,179), will probably not incur legal penalties because, under pressure of 'public opinion,' it has given up its attempt to adjust its school system to the anti-segregation decision handed down by the Supreme Court on May 17.

"The Supreme Court has issued no decree, nor has it directed the lower federal courts to do so. Hearings on the possible decrees are to be held, beginning December 6, but it is thought that no final ruling will be made until well into the year 1955.

"Nevertheless, the decision of the Milford School Board to bar Negro youngsters from attending the Milford high school does deprive such students of the rights the court says they have.

"They will be penalized, on account of their race and color, by being made to give up their high school education or attend Negro high schools in Dover, twenty miles away, or Georgetown, eighteen miles away.

"Not all Delaware communities are having the same difficulty in conforming to law and justice. In Wilmington 600 Negro children are attending schools that last year were classed as 'white.'

"Much of the 'credit' for the Milford policy goes to an organization calling itself the 'National Association for the Advancement of White People.' The members of this peculiar group may learn in time that there are overwhelming numbers of white people in this country who do not feel 'advanced' when constitutional principles are defied and the nation is made a laughing stock around the world."

POLICE ON WATCH IN RACE BIAS CASE

Delaware Mayor Predicts No Violence in Dispute Over School Segregation

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 22 — Mayor Edward C. Evans predicted today that the tense situation here over efforts to end segregation in the public schools would be settled without violence.

Nevertheless, Chief of Police Samuel G. Powell has placed his eight men on "stand-by orders" and alerted near-by state police stations from which thirty troopers could reach here within a few minutes in an emergency.

Mr. Evans, who is now in his seventh two-year term, said the police measures had been taken as a "routine precaution."

There might be a protest demonstration, the Mayor agreed, if the members of the Milford and State Boards of Education should decide at a joint meeting tomorrow evening to reopen Milford schools without dropping eleven Negro pupils from the tenth grade at the previously all-white Lakeview Avenue school.

The two public schools in Milford were first closed on Monday, when a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Lakeview Avenue School resulted in 1,000 persons signing a petition that urged the School Board to eject the eleven Negro pupils.

Yesterday the board ordered the schools to remain closed "until further notice" because of telephoned threats of violence directed toward the Negro pupils.

The eleven Negroes were graduated in June from the Benjamin Banneker School, an elementary and junior high school for Negroes. They were admitted to the senior high school department of the Lakeview Avenue School as a means of starting integration in compliance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

If the protests result in their being dropped from the rolls of the senior high school, they will have to attend all-Negro schools in Dover, twenty miles north of here, or at Georgetown, eighteen miles to the south.

DELAWARE

Georgetown Segregated

At Georgetown, no attempt at integration was made this semester. In Dover, seventeen Negroes were enrolled in the ninth grade or freshman class of the Dover High School, previously all-white, without incident. Five have been transferred to the William Henry Comprehensive High School for Negroes. The transfers were made at the request of the pupils, who preferred to be with their friends, according to school authorities in Dover.

In Wilmington, the state's largest city, some 600 Negro pupils are attending elementary school that were classified as white schools last year. There has been no integration thus far in the high schools.

A spot sampling of feeling among Milford residents showed a number of persons, including several anti-integrationists, bitterly against the actions of the anonymous persons who made the telephone threats of violence.

A majority of those questioned the view that Milford was not ready for integration because people will not shed their convictions "over night" whether they are right or wrong.

Segregation is in evidence, not only in the schools but in many other places in Milford, a community of 5,200 persons. In the two motion picture theatres the balcony sections are reserved for Negroes. There are taprooms for white and taprooms for Negro clientele. On

Plan Offered in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22 (AP)—A new plan to abolish Alabama's compulsory public school system and let the parents say whether they want segregated classrooms has been recommended by a legislative committee and a group of lawyers.

It would open the way for state-subsidized private schools and strike from the State Constitution the mandate that separate schools must be provided for white and Negro students.

The proposed constitutional amendment is one of eight changes in Alabama's organic law suggested by a special legislative committee and a segregation committee of the Alabama Bar Association as a way of getting around the Supreme Court decision outlawing separate schools.

A proposed amendment would give the Legislature wide latitude in establishing non-state operated schools and arranging for "the grant or loan of public funds and the lease, sale or donation of real or personal property to or for the benefit of citizens of the state for educational purposes."

CONFLICT

Anti-Negro Strike Fails

MADISON, W. Va., Sept. 22 (AP) — A strike by twenty-one white students against the admittance of three Negroes to Sherman High School in near-by Seth apparently had fairly well dissolved today.

The students had protested admission of the Negroes to the 692-student school with signs reading, "We Want to Get Rid of the Negroes" and "Down with the Negroes."

Principal C. P. Smith said today none of the students were camped outside the school, as had been the case yesterday, and he believed all had returned to class.

School Elects Negroes

CARTHAGE, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP) —Negro students, enrolled in Carthage high school for the first time, scored in class elections.

Charles Scott was elected by fellow students to be vice president of the senior class, and Dub Cheney was elected reporter for the junior class. There are only ten Negro students enrolled.

Whites in Negro School

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 22 (AP)—Lincoln University, established more than eighty years ago by Missouri for Negroes only, has more than half a dozen white students enrolled this fall as a result of desegregation.

Dean Earl E. Dawson, acting president, said today the school has not kept any record of the number of white students entering the school. The school abandoned its "Negro-only" policy after the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools.

Segregation Suit Fails

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22 (AP)—Efforts to stop immediately alleged segregation in the public schools in Hillsboro, Ohio, failed in Federal District Court today.

After Judge John H. Druffel denied a motion for a temporary restraining order, he set Sept. 29 for hearing petitions for a temporary injunction and a permanent injunction against the Hillsboro Board of Education.

The court denied the temporary restraining order because the defendants had not been notified such a suit would be filed. They are Superintendent Paul Upp, Marvel K. Wilkins, president of the Board of Education; Elmer Hedges, vice president; Wilfred L. Faul, Lukens Brown and John Henry Brown, members.

Agitator of School Strikes Under Arrest

Founder of NAAWP Hits Legal Snarl

HARRINGTON, Del. — (INS) — Legal obstacles are blocking the racial segregation campaign of Bryant W. Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People.

Bowles was arrested twice in Delaware Sunday where he had gone to address a rally. The organization official was charged with interfering with school attendance and fomenting racial disturbances.

He was served with a warrant as he stepped from a plane at the Harrington airport where a crowd of 2000 was awaiting him. Maj. Frederick Lamb of the state police arrested him over the crowd's protests and took him to the Kent County Courthouse.

Bowles was released in $3000 bail, but was immediately served with another warrant on identical charges involving alleged violations in Sussex county, and the same procedure followed once more.

He had been warned earlier by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs that he faced arrest if he returned to Delaware. Earlier last week, the state attorney general instituted legal proceedings to remove the corporate charter of the NAAWP, and subpenaed the financial records of the group.

Bowles' two arrests on warrants from Kent and Sussex counties were explained by officials who pointed out that Milford is located in both counties, and it was at the Milford high school where the state's racial troubles began.

The majority of white pupils boycotted the school after 10 Negroes were admitted. The school board finally had to back down from its original racial integration order and transfer the 10 students to an all-Negro school in Dover, some 20 miles away.

In the meantime at Washington, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., said the Justice department has made available to district of Columbia police and authorities elsewhere the "record" of Bryant W. Bowles, who has been an active figure in some of the demonstrations protesting the segregation ban.

Brownell said justice department records show that Bowles has been charged with issuing fraudulent checks and with operating under false pretenses in several states.

The attorney general was asked at his news conference what plans the Justice department has for "enforcing" the Supreme Court ruling that segregated public schools are unconstitutional.

He replied: "I don't see how we can enforce it until the Supreme Court acts."

The tribunal has scheduled for the week of Dec. 6 a series of hearings, with representatives of the states affected, participating, on methods of implementing the anti-segregation ruling.

Court attaches said it is unlikely that a definite program will be set forth by the Justices until sometime next year.

The cabinet member told a news conference, however, that the government will "move in promptly" if anti-integration outbreaks such as those which have occurred in Washington, Baltimore, Milford, Del., and other places result in any violation of federal law.

EDUCATION 1954

Focus on Delaware as Riots Squelched

Milford case hearing slated for Tuesday

Authorities take firm stand; pupils return to classes

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

DOVER, Del.—A warrant for the arrest of Bryant Bowles, president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, was ordered last week end by Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, and his arrest was effected Sunday on his arrival from Baltimore.

By JAMES L. HICKS

MILFORD, Del. — The spotlight of national attention focuses on lower Delaware again this week. Two separate law suits find the State of Delaware scheduled to appear In the courts against the National Association for the Advancement of White People on Monday and the NAACP on Tuesday.

Meanwhile student strikes against integration in Baltimore and Washington had been squelched by the firm stands by both school and police authorities.

The court action, initiated by the State of Delaware, against the National Association for the Advancement of White People, was heard Monday in the Court of Chancery of Kent County.

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THE SECOND action brought against the State of Delaware by NAACP Attorney Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, will be heard Tuesday in the Court of Chancery at Georgetown, Del., a few miles away from Milford.

In the first action, the state is charging the NAAWP with exceeding the bounds of its corporate powers and inciting citizens to riot.

Attorney General Albert H. Young has issued subpeonas to offices of the hate corporation demanding that they produce their record in court and show cause why their charter should not be revoked in connection with the organization's work to keep children out of Delaware schools.

THE SECOND suit by Mr. Redding is filed on behalf of ten colored pupils of Milford, who are presently not attending school. The Milford School Board has refused to let them attend the former all - white Lakeview High School at Milford.

Both suits are highly important in the school integration situation.

The state in moving against the NAAWP has made it plain that its aim is to strip the organization of "the cloak of respectability" under state law by taking away its charter and thus make its members liable for certain civil responsibilities.

STATE OFFICIALS say that if this is done individual members of the NAAWP could no longer hide behind the corporation in their acts of boycott and rabble - rousing against local businessmen and would be liable to individual suits for their individual actions.

The second suit is important because it represents the first action filed by the NAACP to force admittance of school children to a school under the Supreme Court mandate of May 17.

This suit seeks a permanent injunction restraining the Milford School officials from "doing any act or acts of forced intimidation or coercion which may dissuade, hinder or prevent" the ten colored pupils from attending the Milford High School.

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ODDLY ENOUGH the State Attorney General of Delaware will not defend the state in the second suit, but has ruled that the Milford School Board attorney should defend the school board in the action.

Many saw in this action a sidestep by the Attorney General of the loaded political implications of the Milford situation with the election only a few weeks away.

It is an accepted fact that the large colored vote in Wilmington is the balance of power in the state elections. Already there are predictions that the Milford fiasco will have an important bearing on the outcome of the election.

Washington

The student strikes against integration collapsed in Washington Friday in the face of a disciplinary action against those who failed to return to their classes.

But the disturbances did not end before ugly scars had been made in President Eisenhower's announced goal of making the nation's capital a model for the rest of the country in the matter of desegregation.

A student strike leader, who returned to class at Anacostia High School, focal point of the disturbances, said Friday he was going to try his best to make racial integration work.

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THE STRIKE drew the condemnation of V. President Nixon, who pointed out to Delaware parents that his two daughters were attending school in the racially - integrated system of the District of Columbia.

He repeated his appeal to halt racial discrimination in a statewide radio broadcast and later reiterated his opposition to the strikes in a speech at Omaha.

School Superintendent Hobart H. Corning, in a strongly-worded directive ordering the youngsters back to class termed the demonstrations "disgraceful and dangerous."

The outbreaks, believed to be an outgrowth of disturbances at Milford, Del., and Baltimore began Oct. 4 when about 300 students from Anacostia High and 150 from McKinley Tech walked out of their classes.

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SCHOOL AUTHORITIES made it clear at once that unlike at Milford, they had no intention of giving in to the strikers. "Integration is here to stay," the strikers were told.

"The whole thing is childish," said one observer, a veteran and a graduate of Anacostia.

"I think if it had started in kindergarten it would have probably worked out all right," commented one of the striking McKinley students, a native of Atlanta.

Many of the youthful strikers appeared to regard the walkout as a "lark," affording a chance to skip classes.

Crude and insulting racial signs were displayed by the strikers at Anacostia.

Baltimore

A tough police commissioner, a resolute judge and a fire superintendent of schools combined to erase completely from the local scene the turmoil about school desegregation that existed in Baltimore for three days last week.

On Thursday, the office of Dr. John H. Fischer announced that the attendance at all schools was near normal, after Police Commissioner Beverly Ober had stationed officers at each of the schools where there had been trouble, with orders that no disturbance or unauthorized gatherings would be tolerated.

Pupils streamed peacefully into Southern High School, Monday, as 45 policemen patrolled the area where a near riot flared Friday as some disgruntled whites attempted to intimidate colored pupils attending the school.

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AT THE NEARBY Charles Carroll School, where the picketing first started the previous week, a few parents were still carrying placards Monday morning; but attendance had increased to normal by Tuesday, with no sign of picketing in the streets.

All during the weekend, the radio and television repeated the strong statement of the police commissioner:

"I now want to call your attention to two section of the laws of Maryland. I refer to Section 92 and Section 223C, both of Article 77 of the 1951 Code, which I will now read:

"'Section 92—Any person who shall disturb any public school in session shall, upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit and pay $20 to be collected as other fines to be paid to the Board of School Trustees for the benefit of the school-house district, or said offender shall be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the justitce of the peace.'

"I want to especially emphasize Section 92, because after consulting with the attorney general and the state's attorney general of Baltimore City and with Dr. Fischer of the Department of Education, I feel it is the duty of this department to stop all picketing or assemblies in the heighborhood of our public schools, and such picketing or assemblies will cease tomorrow (Monday) or the police will take appropriate action."

It remained, however, for Superior Court Judge James K. Cullen to pull the judicial rug out from under those in the state who wished to delay desegregation as long as possible in Maryland.

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JUDGE CULLEN, Tuesday, slapped down a mandamus petition filed by the Maryland Petition Committee of Jessups, Md., and the National Association for the Advancement of White People to restrain the school board from integrating the schools in Baltimore.

The judge based his decision on the May 17 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court which outlawed all segregation laws in respect to the public schools.

In dismissing the petition, he said:

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"THE SUPREME COURT has answered decisively and clearly the issue involved in the instant case.

"It has rejected the theretofore accepted doctrine of 'separate but qual' facilities as applied to public education and declared that segregation of races in public education is a deprivation of the equal protction of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment."

Baltimoreans generally deplored the flareup against desegregation.

One heavy - set white woman, seeing her son carrying a placard, pulled him out of the picket line, saying: "If you've got nothing better than that to do, come on home. I've some chores for you there."

To Mrs. Eloise Faulkner, another white parent, the Monday demonstrations were disgusting.

At a Glance

BALTIMORE

Police Commissioner Ober's threat to jail school pickets brought a quick halt to all disturbances; school attendance back to normal.

WASHINGTON

Strike of a small group of students against integration collapsed Friday. Superintendent Hobart H. Corning warned that students out on strike would be deprived of all athletic and extra-curricular activities.

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A JEWISH TEACHER at a recently integrated school informed the AFRO that there was "not a bit of trouble" at the school where she teaches, although most of the whites who attend there are from poor southern families. "One white woman brought her child to school barefooted on opening day," the teacher said.

Another mother, Mrs. Geraldine Blick, admitted that she didn't like the idea of integration, but felt it was the order of the day.

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FLYING TO BALTIMORE to afford additional leadership in the struggle for integration, Monday, was Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, who had argued the cases before the Supreme Court.

After a one-day survey of the situation, Mr. Marshall said he felt that Commissioner Ober had everything under control and returned to his office in New York.

An interesting incident in the picketing of the Gwynns Falls, (Md.) School was noted when a colored parent, angered at the hate signs of the white pickets, set up a one-man counter picket line, carrying a sign reading: "I Am An American Too: (Picture on Page 8)

President Tubman of Liberia is to visit Baltimore when he is a guest of the United State President, next week. It was the reaction here that the city was lucky to have cleaned up the threatened disorder before Mr. Tubman reached here.

The Liberian Chief Executive has had a bright picture of the U.S. since the Supreme Court's May 17 decision on the school cases, it was pointed out.

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ASKED WHAT effect the ruling had on him, Mr. Tubman declared: "I think it is the most far-reaching and beneficial dictum handed down since the Proclamation of the Emancipation."

"Imagine how he would have felt," an NAACP official asked in Baltimore, "If he had arrived here and found white people openly defying the ruling of their highest court regarding equality of colored people?"

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — The school board here, last week, put aside any consideration of desegregation in the city schools until after the U.S. Supreme Court decides at its hearing, Dec. 6, how it will order integration.

A petition sponsored by the NAACP for immediate integration of all pupils, was received by the board as information only.

Students Report Back To Negro High School

Herald Miami, Florida

MILFORD, Del. —(AP)— Ten Negro pupils, ousted from Milford's all-White high school, Monday obeyed an order from the Delaware state board of education and reported for classes at the all-Negro high school at Georgetown, 16 miles south of here.

The state board had ordered them to the William C. Jason School Sunday and arranged for transportation. James Webb, principal of the Jason School, said their enrollment was only on a temporary basis.

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He said they will go there only until the controversy over attending the all-White school here is settled in the courts.

The pupils have not attended classes since early this month, when their enrollment at the Lakeview Avenue School here was cancelled because of a boycott by White pupils.

Meanwhile, Vice Chancellor William Marvel will hold a hearing in Wilmington, Tuesday on a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for an injunction to restrain the Milford school board from keeping the 10 Negroes out of the high school.